Ootacamund, May 7, 1915.

No. 336.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the towns specified opposite to their names, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 943, dated the 8th October 1912, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 15th idem, as amended by notification No. 400, dated the 24th May 1913, published at page 984 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 10th June 1913:—

M.R.Ry. Ariyaputtaran Vellayan Venkatachala Chettiyar Avargal—Mayavaram, in the district of Tanjore.

M.R Ry. Durgam Conniah Chettiyar Subramanya Chettiyar Avargal—Tindivanam, in the district of South Arcot.

No. 339.—The Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R Ry. Karur Gopala Ramaswami Chetti Krishnaswami Chetti Garu to be a Special Magistrate for the town of Karur, in the district of Trichinopoly, with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 943, dated the 8th October 1912, published at pages 1004 and 1005 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 15th idem, as amended by Notification No. 400, dated the 24th May 1913, published at page 984 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th June 1913.

No. 337.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. Charles Hilton Brown, Assistant Collector and Magistrate in the district of Kistna, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to try cases summarily under section 260.

ADDENDA.

Ootacamund, May 4, 1915.

In line 2 of rule 1 of the rules under the Stage Carriages Act, 1861, published in notification No. 672 on page 1504 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 27th September 1910, *omit* the word "and" occurring before "(3)" and *add* the words "and (4) Puttur to Sulia" between the words "Karkal" and "witham".

2. *Add* the following at the end of the first sentence of the revised form of license under the Stage Carriages Act published in the erratum on page 1340 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 29th September 1914 —

"and from Puttur to Sulia"

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, May 1, 1915.

No. 338.—In continuation of Judicial Department Notification No. 254, dated the 2nd April 1913, published on page 320 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 8th April 1913, it is hereby notified for general information that Mr. Peroosha Rapaji Daruwala residing at No. 13, Old Mongar Street, Georgetown, Madras, has been granted a temporary restricted certificate authorizing him to audit the accounts of companies in English and Gujerati in accordance with the rules made under section 144 (2) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

Ootacamund, May 4, 1915.

No. 339.—Whereas there is reason to believe that that section of the tribe of Rellis, also known as Sachadies and Sapiris, which resides in or frequents the undermentioned villages of the Vizagapatam district, is addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences, the Governor in Council in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911), hereby declares that the said Rellis are a criminal tribe for the purposes of the said Act:—

(1) Pullia.	(9) Kothapeta.	(17) Mamidipalli
(2) Thalada.	(10) Lologu.	(18) Karlavalasa.
(3) Soudarada.	(11) Gangannapeta.	(19) Pedapenki.
(4) Adapalu.	(12) Kantlam.	(20) Lochetla.
(5) Pannasaradivada.	(13) Cheedivalasa	(21) Thummayavalasa.
(6) Pedalankam.	(14) Suravaram.	(22) Thotangi
(7) Pothukonkam.	(15) Garikapadu.	(23) Narayanapuram
(8) Kathakota.	(16) Goravam.	(24) Kerada.

2. Under section 10 (b) of the said Act, the Governor in Council is pleased further to direct that every registered member of the said criminal tribe shall in the prescribed manner notify his place of residence and any change or intended change of residence and any absence or intended absence from his residence.

Ootacamund May 1, 1915.

No. 340.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section 1 of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish

with effect from the 1st June 1915, the police stations named in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended and to declare, with effect from the said date, the villages named in column 3 to form part of the local areas of the police stations specified in column 5 :—

SCHEDULE.

Division in which at present included	Police station to which now attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Tenali	Rajola	Rajola	Tenali	Chandavolu.
Do.	Do.	Nagaram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Anipalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Perumpalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Sadumpalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Gudimalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Arumbeda	Do.	Do.
Do.	Nizampatnam	Nizampatnam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pedapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Allum	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ayundalapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pedamaddipadu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Rajola	Kalingala	Do.	Kolluru.
Do.	Do.	Addapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Chattirpalu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Surapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kantheruvu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Peddavaram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Parchuluvaram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Tenipalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Thulipudi	Do.	Repalli.
Do.	Do.	Yelchipalem	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Muthipalu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Nizampatnam.	Kothapudi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Adurulanka	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Dunte	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pragavam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Upalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Telaverru	Do.	Do.
Do.	Rajola	Gorada	Do.	Tenali.
Do.	Do.	Amrutaluru	Do.	Do.
Do.	Chirala	Sangarajupurakandi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vacupalem	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Chandaru	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Cherukuru	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vadlamudi	Do.	Pedanaru
Do.	Do.	Srirangapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Gangadarupadu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kakarapalli Narakkapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Manchala	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vellalaru	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Brahmarshodaru	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Peteruddipalem	Do.	Do.
Do.	Kakumanu	Kakumanu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kondapuru	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Appapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kommuru	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Gorrepadu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Bhattiprolu Kothapalem	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kolluru	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vallur	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pandaru	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vangaperam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pallepadu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Bavipudi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kotrapadu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pedamaddipadu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Nampalem	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Annaparru	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vanagani	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Addukuduru	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Gudlapudi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kapparru	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kolusu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Chendaluru	Do.	Bapatla.
Do.	Do.	Annamarupalem	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Gudlapudi	Do.	Do.
Ongole	Kothapatnam	Kanigiluru	Ongole	Do.
Do.	Do.	Immadisola	Do.	Tangutooru.
Do.	Gogulamudi	Valluru	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Vavellipadu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Chinaganjadu	Kandaluru	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mutlapadu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kondepi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pondaru	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Chirikapadu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Perdalapuri	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pedaballi	Do.	Chirakuru.
Do.	Do.	Pedaballi rampalem	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kamachandrapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Bhimavapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Jallakuppuram & Ko.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Tenikapadu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Machavaram	Do.	Do.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which now attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Ongole	Chilakapadu ..	Gurazalapadu	Ongole ..	Chimakurti.
Do.	Do.	Pedamatti Tekkellapadu ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do	Do.	Peddacherlopalem	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mattipadu	Do. ..	Do.
Addanki	Velampalli	Mallavaram	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	Venkatasamudrapuram ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do	Ghodigunpadu	Do. ..	Do.
Do	Do	Doddavaram	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	Tangutur	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do	Singamgunta	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pallamalla	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	Mekanampadu	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do	Chandrapadu	Do ..	Do
Do	Do	Kudigunta	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	Lakshmipuram (Zamindari village without S. No.).	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	Ayanga	Do. ..	Addanki
Do	Do.	Pulivelamvaru (Bollavarappadu).	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kothakota Tekkalapadu ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do	Velpuru	Velpuru	Do. ..	Do.
Do	Do	Pakanatipalli	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	Chanukottapalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	Dharmavaram	Do. ..	Do
Do	Do	Bathamanjuluru	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do	Kandamanjuluru	Do. ..	Do
Do	Do	Kaisavaram	Do. ..	Do
Do.	Do	B Ungala	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do	Ramakuru	Do ..	Do.
Do	Nagulappalapadu ..	Nagulappalapadu	Do. ..	Duddukuru
Do.	Do. ..	Obanapalem	Do ..	Do
Do	Do ..	Bhathavaram	Do ..	Do
Do.	Do. ..	Rapalu	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do ..	Ramanapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Nidamanuru	Do ..	Do
Do.	Do. ..	Potavaram	Do ..	Do
Do.	Do. ..	Pranangipadu	Do. ..	Do
Do	Do. ..	Kandlagunta	Do. ..	Do
Do.	Do. ..	Uppugundam	Do. ..	Do

No. 341.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section 1 of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish, with effect from the 1st June 1915, the police stations named in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended and to declare, with effect from the said date, the place named in column 5 to be the police station including within its local area the villages noted in column 3 of the schedule:—

SCHEDULE

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which now attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Ongole	Ongole town ..	Ongole Municipality	Ongole ..	Ongole
Do.	Ongole taluk ..	Pamamitta	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Jangamguntu	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Bodigundlapadu	Do ..	Do
Do.	Do. ..	Boddavarappadu	Do. ..	Do.
Do	Do. ..	Mahamadapadu	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do ..	Pranganti	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do ..	Immanamallura	Do. ..	Do
Do.	Do.	Chakarapadu	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Chavatapalipadu	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Annamarredi	Do. ..	Do
Do.	Do. ..	Tamarampalli Karavadi	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Gangavaram Sanamadapadu ..	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Valiabi	Do. ..	Do.
Do	Do. ..	Devarapalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Chejerla	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Alur	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do ..	Kuppalu	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Nannapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Pallura	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do ..	Obavarlapanapalem	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Venkatakhanapalem	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Maddirlapadu	Do. ..	Do.
Do	Do. ..	Gudimellapadu	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Mangalagiripuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..			

Division in which at present included	Police station to which now attached	Names of villages	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached
Ongole	Kottapalem ..	Allur Kottapalem town ..	Ongole	Ongole.
Do.	Do. ..	Pedavil	Do.	Do.
Do.	Tallur ..	Vetapalem	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Mungamuru	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Sarvavaripalem	Do.	Do.
Addanki	Yelamanchili ..	Yeluvayi (including Yeluvayi Chandrapalli)	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Maddipadu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Kothapatnam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Kothapadu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Gurazedipalem S. No. 77 ..	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Bhadra Sastrulu Khandrika ..	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Nandipadu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Pedda Kottapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Kothapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Nekkuru	Do.	Do.
Do.	Singarayakonda ..	Kumpariv	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Chedalavada	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Kothavaripalem	Do.	Do.

No. 342.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of sub-section 1 of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, with effect from the 1st June 1915, that the villages noted in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local areas of the police stations noted in column 2 and shall form part of the local areas of the police stations noted in column 5:—

SCHEDULE.

Division in which at present included.	Police station in which now attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Addanki	Dadduluru ..	Gonasapudi	Ongole	Vetapalem.
Kanigiri	Pamuru	Itru	Tenali	Repalle.
Do.	Do.	Narripudi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Bhattiprolu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Gudipudi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Appikatla	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Bandla	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Nagarabadlu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Vallabhaneni	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Pakaparipalem	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Chintalapudi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Kanthuru	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Mulukudura	Do.	Chundavalu
Do.	Do. ..	Kondamidi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Jodipudi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Mogaru	Do.	Tsunoji.
Do.	Do. ..	Inamanilla	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Kudiadipuru	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	Mandura	Do.	Do.
Tenali	Tenali	Gudivada	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Attira	Do.	Duggirala.
Do.	Do.	Sitapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Chavatapu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Kolluru	Inamilla	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Venkatavarapalem	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kollipara	Do.	Do.
Addanki	Addanki	Inavamilla	Do.	Dadduluru.

Ootacamund, May 5, 1915.

No. 343.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 1st June 1915, the villages noted in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local area of the police station noted in column 2 and shall form part of the local area of the police station in column 5.

SCHEDULE.

Circle in which at present included.	Police station to which now attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Chipurupalli ..	Budarayavalasa ..	1. Burjavalasa	Chipurupalli ..	Gajapathinagaram.
Do. ..	Do ..	2. Pedu Manapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	3. Komatipalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	4. Pinnavalasa	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	5. Kothavalasa	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	6. Dothi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	7. Muridam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	8. Marrivalasa	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	9. Vadyavalasa	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	10. Gotchami	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	11. Vangahi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	12. Lingalavalasa	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	13. Veerasagaram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	14. Kodur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	15. Ramakrishnapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	16. Kurtinevalasa	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	17. Duppalapalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	18. Patha Boga	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	19. Thadiparavalasa	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	20. Bhimi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	21. Akulakatta	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	22. Arikuthota	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	23. Chinnipalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	24. Chintchantalapalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	25. Gudipattivalasa	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	26. Donkenivalasa	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	27. Budarayavalasa	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	28. Gobyara	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	29. Kondukongava	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	30. Ingilapalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	31. Krishnapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	32. Krishnapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	33. Lakshmipuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	34. Machilavalasa	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	35. Narayanapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	36. Nandavalasa	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	37. Pinnavalasa	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	38. Pedachamalapalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	39. Pedaredapalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	40. Pedapilli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	41. Pudunagivalasa	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	42. Purum	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	43. Rajaru	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	44. Rompallivalasa	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	45. Sithapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	46. Swamulavalasa	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	47. Tenivalasa	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	48. Chintalavalasa	Do. ..	Do.

P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR,
Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Octacamund, May 8, 1915.

No. 33.—The Governor in Council directs that the regulations under the Paris Sanitary Convention be imposed at all the uninfected ports of the Madras Presidency against vessels arriving from the port of Basrah, intimation having been received of the occurrence of plague at that port.

Octacamund, May 10, 1915.

No. 34.—The Governor in Council directs that the regulations under the Paris Sanitary Convention be imposed at all the uninfected ports of the Madras Presidency against vessels arriving from the port of Marmugao in Goa, intimation having been received of the occurrence of plague at that port.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Ootacamund, May 11, 1915.

No. 14.— STATEMENT of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Madras for February 1915.

REVENUE.	Current year.				Previous year.		Actuals, 1914-15, compared with Budget Estimate figures.	EXPENDITURE	Current year.				Previous year		Actuals, 1914-1915, compared with the Revised Estimate figures.
	Feb. 1915	April 1914 to Feb 1915.	Budget proportion	Budget estimate, 1914-1915	Feb. 1914.	April 1913 to Feb. 1914.			Feb. 1915.	April 1914 to Feb. 1915	Proportionate revised Grant.	Budget estimate, 1914-1915	Feb 1914	April 1913 to Feb 1914.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
I.—Land Revenue ..	76,94,394	3,16,46,429	2,88,30,000	3,72,95,000	76,78,647	2,81,87,819	—12,64,571	1. Refunds and Drawbacks ..	30,860	6,28,619	7,10,000	6,90,000	18,252	2,09,358	+ 36,419
IV.—Stamps	6,66,874	60,78,685	64,50,000	73,15,000	6,56,168	61,81,003	— 3,71,374	3. Land Revenue	16,620	2,36,034	¥ 4,00,000	1,79,000	13,612	2,66,737	— 8,264
V.—Excise	20,26,050	1,85,08,307	1,75,80,000	2,25,50,000	21,57,787	1,84,28,873	— 5,01,513	4. Stamps	13,142	1,42,000	1,41,000	2,41,000	11,63,258	1,32,54,884	— 21,74,293
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ..	1,64,718	18,32,870	17,25,000	19,00,000	1,47,758	16,31,932	+1,07,675	7. Excise	76,819	8,40,977	8,65,000	9,40,000	70,524	8,47,293	— 3,991
IX.—Forest	2,48,471	34,03,601	36,00,000	41,00,000	2,67,916	37,22,104	— 1,96,491	10. Assessed Taxes	1,803	12,468	15,000	20,000	1,994	47,491	— 34,023
X.—Registration	1,45,218	20,41,483	22,96,000	24,30,000	1,66,200	21,41,600	— 1,78,517	11. Forest	2,43,156	26,01,800	27,60,000	31,03,000	2,65,255	25,57,748	+ 644
XII.—Interest	16,633	3,28,264	6,84,000	4,40,000	15,000	3,31,740	+ 4,264	12. Registration	3,03,151	14,97,087	21,65,000	12,84,000	1,03,490	17,56,826	+ 2,242
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	1,69,990	11,35,808	11,11,000	11,93,000	1,04,508	13,05,287	+ 81,808	13. Interest on Ordinary Debt	..	..	..	3,21,000	..	..	..
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails.	24,071	3,26,189	4,37,000	3,50,000	15,076	3,56,674	+ 89,189	13-A Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	5,76,018	74,09,295	82,80,000	12,36,000	1,05,855	12,99,276	— 26,577
XVII.—Police	35,000	6,47,063	4,50,000	4,82,000	33,248	6,42,545	+ 11,063	13-B Law and Justice—Jails ..	1,61,271	15,17,874	18,65,000	16,61,000	1,06,781	13,18,837	+ 23,874
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage ..	12	25	..	..	..	30	+ 30	21. Ports and Pilotage	1,376	67,305	52,000	36,000	7,87,313	49,76,904	+ 13,74,400
XIX.—Education	10,998	3,61,921	2,25,000	2,91,000	14,250	2,92,723	+ 16,921	22. Education	3,49,859	62,67,086	58,80,000	70,42,000	5,13,5	57,351	+ 4,266
XX.—Medical	9,216	1,64,569	1,16,000	1,67,000	7,218	1,53,215	+ 28,669	24. Medical	1,65,228	21,93,881	21,76,000	25,13,000	1,82,624	16, 6,804	+ 6,891
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	93,342	4,85,775	3,16,000	5,66,000	74,262	3,84,378	— 26,226	25. Political	6,875	77,453	86,000	92,000	7,414	81 239	— 7,547
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuations, etc.	6,761	69,473	83,000	93,000	6,408	85,362	+ 10,471	26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	1,83,314	16,16,0	15,20,000	17,46,000	1,12,208	15,19,414	— 73,934
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ..	11,374	1,07,800	33,000	36,000	13,811	1,20,580	+ 21,200	29. Superannuations etc.	2,73,856	30,68,171	28,80,000	32,64,000	6,78,841	29,59,723	+1,18,471
XXV.—Miscellaneous ..	11,867	1,41,762	1,16,000	6,66,000	16,107	1,44,869	+ 26,762	30. Stationery and Printing	74,053	6,96,493	6,80,000	13,09,000	54,035	6,66,616	+ 41,493
XXIX.—Major Works— Direct Receipts ..	16,739	1,32,667	1,22,000	1,32,000	3,861	1,29,280	+ 10,367	35. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	32,634	4,02,627	4,53,000	4,32,000	1,11,631	4,52,267	— 173
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—								42. Major Works— Working Expenses ..	..	..	..	2,50,000	..	..	..
Civil Officers ..	1,139	16,671	11,000	15,000	3,001	26,537	+ 2,676	Interest on Debt	85,000	11,47,672	9,52,000	11,16,000	64,385	10 17,902	+1,29,772
Public Works Officers.	9,859	1,51,399	1,35,000	2,15,000	10,717	1,08,778	— 34,700	46. Minor Works and Navigation— Civil Officers	..	..	..	14,12,000	..	..	..
XXXI.—Civil Works— Civil Officers ..	974	10,950	6,000	11,000	1,558	16,326	+ 1,050	Public Works Officers	42,551	3,81,506	4 43,000	7,00,000	30,782	4,08,956	— 1,492
Public Works Officers.	37,264	6,26,142	5,47,000	9 10,000	30,550	2,55,276	+ 76,142	48. Civil Works— Civil Officers	3,33,247	29,53,083	27,00,000	32,25,000	2,06 990	26,30,894	— 7,36,817
								Public Works Officers	7,37,917	71 20,833	64,10,000	68,27 000	7,17,883	13,87,549	— 13,19,167
Total, Revenue ..	1,04 63,566	3,58,87,629	3,14,07,000	4,78,83,000	1,25,28,785	3,61,86,605	—53,78,971	Total, Expenditure ..	58,73,690	6,36,91,651	7,09,71,000	6,33,75,000	29,07,459	5,75,98,261	— 15,77,349

Outcommand, May 11, 1916

No. 15.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENT.

Simla, the 20*th April* 1915.

No. 539-F.E.—Mr. E. L. A. Lavilla has been posted as Assistant Accountant-General and Currency Officer, Madras, with effect from the 20th April 1915.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 1*st May* 1915.

No. 2095.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following revised rule shall be substituted for rule 102 of the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2693-95, dated the 26th April 1913 :—

"102. In the case of official correspondence sent by British Packet to or from the public functionaries, departments, etc., in London, Edinburgh and Dublin having special accounts for foreign postage with the London Post Office, the prepayment of postage is not necessary if the articles are superscribed as "On His Majesty's Service", or "On Service," under the full signature and official designation of the sender; but when such articles are presented for registration or insurance, or are presented after the usual closing time, the registration fee and (in the case of insurance) the insurance fee, or the late fee shall always be prepaid by means of service stamps affixed to the articles in the ordinary way

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS

Outcommand, May 6, 1915.

No. 57.—Captain Francis Robert Bradley Skrimshire, R.A. M.C., to be a Lay Trustee of St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, Madras, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 58.—Mr. Robert Arthur Graham, I.C.S., to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Trivandrum, *vice* Mr. A. T. Forbes, I.C.S., who has left the station.

No. 59.—Mr. Frederick William Bowstead Robertson, I.C.S., to be a Lay Trustee of St. Paul's Church, Walltair, *vice* Mr. F. A. Dons resigned.

No. 60.—Mr. Cecil Rourke Connell, A.M.I.C.E., to be a Lay Trustee of St. Mary's Church, Vizagapatam, *vice* Mr. R. L. Lacky resigned.

No. 61.—Mr. John Shortt Evers, M.D., D.P.H., to be a Lay Trustee of St. Stephen's Church, Berhampur, to fill an existing vacancy.

SERVICES PLACED.

Outcommand, May 8, 1915.

No. 62.—The services of the Rev. Ernest Oswald Jervis are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Education with effect from the 10th March 1915

RE-APPOINTMENTS

Outcommand, May 8, 1915.

No. 63.—Mr. Ernest Barnes Klein, I.C.S., and Mr. Percy Joseph Rees, to be Lay Trustees of St. Thomas' Church, Cocanada.

No. 64.—Mr. James Mathew Boorne and Mr. Francis William Stewart, I.C.S., to be Lay Trustees of Holy Trinity Church, Rajahmundry.

No. 65.—Captain George Henry James Grate Morris, R.E., to be a Lay Trustee of St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, Madras.

No. 66.—Mr. John William Wright, to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Kumbakonam.

No. 67.—Lieutenant-Colonel David Melville Babington, C.I.E., R.A., to be a Lay Trustee of St. George's Church, Wellington.

No. 68.—Mr. Frederick James Griffin, to be a Lay Trustee of St. John's Church, Vizagapatam.

No. 69.—Lieutenant Augustus Edward Orsmiss, R.N.R. (Retired), to be aLay Trustee of St. Paul's Church, Waltair.

No. 70.—Mr. Philemon Mahanty, to be a Lay Trustee of St. Stephen's Church, Berhampur.

POSTINGS.

No. 71.—The Rev. Richard Marmaduke Langdale-Smith, B.A., Chaplain of South Georgetown, Madras, to be Junior Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, Madras, (in relief of the Rev. F. Nuttall, M.A., granted leave

No. 72.—The Rev. Henry Hacking, B.A., Chaplain of North Georgetown, Madras, to be also in charge of the Chaplaincy of South Georgetown, Madras, on the departure of the Rev. R. M. Langdale-Smith, B.A., in addition to his own duties.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, May 6, 1915.

No. 2.—M.R.Ry. Bengal Rama Rao Avargal, Canarese Translator to Government, privilege-leave for one month from the 12th May 1915, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 25, 1915.

No. 4.—The Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George will meet at Government House, Ootacamund, at 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 25th day of May 1915.

2. Under rule 51 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council, persons desirous of admission to the Council Chamber during the sitting should make application to the Secretary to the Council *through a Member of the Council* and such applications should reach the Secretary not later than Saturday, the 22nd May 1915.

W. FRANCIS,
Secretary to the Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, May 4, 1915.

No. 197.—Under articles 233, 260 and 303 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. R. H. L. Lushington, Deputy Director of Surveys, is granted combined privilege leave and furlough on medical certificate for one year with effect from date of relief.

POSTING.

Ootacamund, May 3, 1915.

No. 198.—The following posting of a deputy collector is ordered :—

M.R.Ry. Santhaluri Varaha Narasimha Acharyar Avargal from General duty, Guntur, to the Guntur treasury.

[*Note.*—This cancels the posting of M.R.Ry. V. Parabrahma Sastri Avargal to the Guntur treasury ordered in Notification No. 191, dated 26th April 1915, published at page 389 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th May 1915.]

L. DAVIDSON,
Secretary to Government.

PROMOTIONS.

Ootacamund, May 7, 1915.

No. 198.—The following promotions in the Salt, Abkari and Customs department are ordered *with effect from 8th February 1915* :—

(1) Mr. Robert George Alexander Thomson, Assistant Commissioner, Second Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, *First* Grade, *vice* Mr. C. V Dalrymple Hay retired

(2) Mr Baldwin Walter Buchanan Tull Fleming, Assistant Commissioner, Third Grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, *Second* Grade, *vice* Mr. R. G. A. Thomson promoted

(3) Mr. Richard Augustus Kingston Maybury Inspector, First Grade, and Acting Assistant Commissioner, to be Assistant Commissioner, *Third* Grade, *vice* Mr. B. W. B. T. Fleming promoted

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, May 6, 1915.

No. 200.—The following draft rules which His Excellency the Governor in Council proposes to make under section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897, in respect of the waters specified below are published for general information. They will be taken into consideration after one month from the date of publication. Any representations regarding the same should be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

RULES.

1. No person shall take any fish from the following waters for a period of two years from the 15th of June 1915 :—

(1) Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the following tanks connected therewith, viz., the Nandyal tank, the Ayyavarikedar tank, the Kurnla tank, the Tangadancha tank and the Pata-Cuddapah tank.
(2) The Markapur tank and its supply channel .. .. .. Kurnool district.
(3) The Peddamanchala tank .. .. Do
(4) The Uruga tank .. .. Bellary district.
(5) The Berur tank .. .. Salem district
(6) The Pennkondaperam tank .. .. Do.
(7) The Mounarahalli tank, the Ambettankattai and the Nagankattai connected with the Berur system .. .. Do.

2. Any person who takes fish from any of the said waters in contravention of these rules shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine which may extend to 100 rupees, and if after such conviction he repeats the offence he shall be liable to a further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day on which the offence is committed after the date of the first conviction.

3. A magistrate may on conviction order the seizure, forfeiture and removal of fixed engines erected, or used, or nets used, in the commission of the offence and also order the forfeiture of any fish taken by means of any such fixed engine or net.

No. 201.—The following draft rules which His Excellency the Governor in Council proposes to make under section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897, in respect of the waters specified below are published for general information. They will be taken into consideration after one month from the date of publication. Any representations regarding the same should be addressed to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

RULES.

1. No person shall take any fish from the following waters for a period of two years from the 15th of June 1915 :—

The Peddagadi and Begga streams and their affluents flowing beyond the reserved forest and through the villages of—

(1) Gurrampad,
(2) Patha Cuddapah,
(3) Mandapalli,
(4) Pachiamipalli,
(5) Palampalli,
(6) Golur,
(7) Cuddapah Sahar,
(8) Nagamjapeta,
(9) Chennamukhapet,
(10) Utukur,
(11) Buggalapalli,
(12) Kodrayyagaripalli,
(13) Ippapenta

of Cuddapah taluk of Cuddapah district.

2. Any person who takes fish from any of the said waters in contravention of these rules shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine which may extend to 100 rupees, and if after such conviction he repeats the offence he shall be liable to a further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day on which the offence is committed after the date of the first conviction.

3. A magistrate may on conviction order the seizure, forfeiture and removal of fixed engines, erected, or used, or nets used, in the commission of the offence and also order the forfeiture of any fish taken by means of any such fixed engine or net.

Ootacamund, May 7, 1915.

No. 203.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R Ry. Rao Bahadur Muthukarappa Aremukham Pillai Avergal to be an Honorary Deputy Collector in the district of Tinnevelly for the disposal of such business as the Collector of the district may assign to him under section 204 (1) of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908. He will hold office for a period of three years.

Ootacamund, May 4, 1915.

No. 203.—Under section 8 of the Madras Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the undermentioned ferry in the Tanjore and South Arcot districts, to be subject to the provisions of the said Act with effect from or after 1st April 1915 :—

District.	Taluk.	Village	Name of ferry	Limits of the ferry.
				NORTHERN SIDE.
Tanjore ..	Shiyali ..	Madirvelur ..	Madirvelur ferry ..	*West.*—Five thousand six hundred and eighty links to the west of the north-east corner stone of S. No. 132 of Nallampattur (Chidambaram taluk). The extreme western limit coincides with the boundary stone between S. Nos 41, 42 and 43 in S. No. 42, Kollangudi vattam (Chidambaram taluk).
				East.—Five thousand five hundred and eighty links to the east of the north-east corner stone of S. No. 132 of Nallampattur village. The extreme eastern limit coincides with the boundary stone between S. Nos. 179, 176 and 176 in S. No. 178 of Karuppur vattam (Chidambaram taluk).
				SOUTHERN SIDE.
				West.—Four thousand two hundred and forty-eight links to the west of the south west corner stone of S. No. 737 of Madirvelur village. The extreme western limit coincides with the south-east corner stone of S. No. 743 of Madirvelur village.
				East.—Six thousand two hundred and thirty-four links to the east of the south-west corner stone of S. No. 737 of Madirvelur village. The extreme eastern limit coincides with the south west corner stone of S. No. 738 of Madirvelur village.

Under section 10 of the said Act, he is further pleased to fix the following scale of toll leviable upon passengers, animals, vehicles and goods conveyed across the said ferry :—

SCHEDULE.

Particulars	Rs	A.	P.
1. For a man, woman, child, six or more years old	0	0	6
2. For a bullock, etc., with or without load	0	1	0
3. For cattle, sheep, etc., with or without load, each	0	0	6
4. For a horse, with or without load	0	1	0
5. For a camel, with or without load	0	4	0
6. For an elephant, with or without load	0	8	0
7. For a four-wheeled carriage, with or without load	0	3	0
8. For a two-wheeled carriage, with or without spring	0	2	0
9. For a palanquin, with or without load	0	1	0
10. For every load weighing two maunds in excess of the one maund allowable for each passenger	0	0	6

Ootacamund, May 6, 1915.

No. 204.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 (*b*) of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs the survey of local fund roads passing through the non-union zamindari and inam villages in the Tinnevelly district, under the provisions of the said Act.

Ootacamund, April 22, 1915.

No. 205.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify under the provision of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act V, 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the blocks of lands described in the schedule below "reserved forests" under the said Act :—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk	Village.	Name of block.	Area.	Boundaries.
				acs.	
The Nilgiris.	Ootacamund	Muneigudi ..	Addition to Kulmalai reserve.	10·73	Comprises the whole of survey Nos. 211, 218-A/1 and 248/3 of Muneigudi village bounded on all sides by the Kulmalai reserved forest.
	Gudalur ..	Nellakottah ..	Benne reserve addition III.	86·80	Comprises the whole of survey Nos. 17, 17-A and B, 20, 33, 52, 50, 31/1, 31/3, 34, 34-A, 34/1, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40-A, 61, 63, 63 A, and 64 of Nellakottah village lying within the Benne reserve.
	Do. ..	Nellyalam ..	Benne reserve addition IV.	83·75	Comprises the whole of survey Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10/1, 11, and 63-A of Nellyalam village lying within the Benne reserve addition.
	Do. ..	Cherangode .	Ammankaval addition IV.	17·31	Comprises the whole of survey Nos. 80, 80-A and 223 of Cherangode village lying between the Ammankaval reserve and the Ammankaval addition I
	Do. ..	.	Cherambadi addition No. V.	30·15	Comprises the whole of Settlement Nos. 130, 130-A, 140, 144, 140, 146, and 148 of the Cherangode village lying between Cherambadi reserve and Cherambadi addition No. I.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased under clause (c) of the said section to appoint the Sub-Collector, Coonoor, for the time being to be the Forest Settlement Officer (1) to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any right claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over the lands comprised within such limits or to any forest produce of such lands and (2) to deal with the same as provided in Chapter II of the said Act and the District Forest Officer, Nilgiris, for the time being, to attend on behalf of Government during the enquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased, under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the said Act, to appoint the Collector of the Nilgiris for the time being to be the officer of the Revenue Department to hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the said Act.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

Ootacamund, May 4, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·02 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a compound wall to the Forest rest-house; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the deputy collector, Gooty, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the deputy collector, Gooty, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Anantapur district, Gooty taluk, Nagasamudram village.			
Wet, S. No. 378 B ..	Range Row, the Reddi of Vayakarur.	North and east, S. No. 378 A; south, S. No. 372; west, S. No. 379 A.	ACRE. ·01
Do. No. 379 B .	Edga Pallanna of Nagasamudram	North, S. No. 378 A; east, S. No. 372; south and west, S. No. 379 A.	·01
		Total ..	·02

Ootacamund, May 6, 1915.

Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·02 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a village chavadi in Davagupiam; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the tahsildar, Amalapur, may be appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Amalapur Taluk office for inspection during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Godavari district, Amalapur taluk, Devagupiam village.			
Joreyili, dry, S. No. 189-4 F.	Devagupiapu Narasimham ..	North, street; east, south and west, S. No. 189-1 F.	ACRE. ·02 .

L. DAVIDSON,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, May 3, 1915.

Under article 280, Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Lalgudi Duraiswami Ayyar Venkataramu Ayyar Avergal, Executive Engineer, Kurnool division, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 1st May 1915 or the date of relief.

Ootacamund, May 6, 1915.

Under articles 233, 240 and 316 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Hugh Aglionby Shure, Executive Engineer, North Presidency division, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, combined leave for six months (*i.e.*) privilege leave to the extent due and special leave on urgent private affairs for the remaining period

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, May 3, 1915.

Mr. Alfred Cecil Langston, Superintending Engineer, III Circle, will hold charge of the Kurnool division, in addition to his own duties during the absence of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Lalgudi Damaswami Ayyar Venkataramu Ayyar Avargal, Executive Engineer, on leave or until further orders.

Ootacamund, May 5, 1915.

Sergeant Percy Hubert Mathews, Supervisor, First Grade, temporary, and Sub-Divisional Officer, Tank Restoration Scheme sub-division, North Arcot (head quarters Chittoor), is appointed as a Temporary Sub Engineer on Rs. 250 a month, with effect from the 29th March 1915 and for so long as he holds charge of a sub-division or its equivalent

M.R.Ry Chintadripettah Venkatachella Shanmuka Mudaliyar, Supervisor, First Grade, temporary, and Sub-divisional Officer, North Buckingham Canal sub division (head-quarters Rampatnam) is appointed as a Temporary Sub-Engineer on Rs 250 a month with effect from the 1st April 1915 and for so long as he holds charge of a sub-division or its equivalent.

M.R Ry. Gopalakrishnacheriyar Rangachari, Overseer, First Grade, sub *system* and Sub-divisional Officer, Mount sub-division (head-quarters St Thomas' Mount), Chingleput division, is appointed as a Temporary Sub-Engineer on Rs. 250 a month, with effect from the 7th April 1915 and for so long as he holds charge of the sub-division or its equivalent.

M R Ry. Narayana Ammalparam Vijayarathy Suryanarayana Ayyar, Supervisor, First Grade, temporary, and Sub-divisional Officer, Penukonda sub-division (head-quarters Penukonda), Tank Restoration Scheme division, Bellary, is appointed as a Temporary Sub-Engineer on Rs. 250 a month, with effect from the 7th April 1915 and for so long as he holds charge of a sub-division or its equivalent.

M R Ry. Pedeti Subbarayu Narasimha Ayyar, Supervisor, First Grade, temporary, and Sub-divisional Officer, Lower Canal sub-division (head-quarters Krishnapuram), Kurnool division, is appointed as a Temporary Sub Engineer on Rs. 250 a month, with effect from the 13th April 1915 and for so long as he holds charge of a sub-division or its equivalent.

PROMOTIONS.

Ootacamund, May 1, 1915.

With effect from the 4th March 1915, vice *M R Ry Jebamani Sundaboni Mattayya Avargal, Sub-Engineer, Fifth Grade, on privilege leave.*

M R Ry T. G. Krishna Ayyar, Sub-divisional Officer, No. I Sub-division, Tank Restoration Scheme division, VI Circle (head-quarters Trichinopoly), from Supervisor, First Grade, temporary, to Sub-Engineer, Sixth Grade.

Ootacamund, May 2, 1915.

With effect from the 6th March 1915, vice *M R Ry. Anavathi Subrahmanya Viswanatha Ayyar Avargal, Sub Engineer, Sixth Grade, on leave on medical certificate.*

M R Ry. A Varadaraja Ayyar attached to the Office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, from Overseer, First Grade, to Sub-Engineer, Sixth Grade, temporary rank.

Ootacamund, May 3, 1915.

With effect from 24th March 1915, *to fill an existing vacancy.*

M R Ry. Muthuswami Ramaswami Pillai Avargal, from Sub Engineer, Sixth Grade, to Sub-Engineer, Fifth Grade, temporary.

With effect from 24th March 1915 vice *M R Ry. Neithalath Madhava Menon Avargal, Sub-Engineer, Sixth Grade, on furlough.*

Sub-Conductor Thomas Grant, from Supervisor, First Grade, and Temporary Sub-Engineer, to Sub-Engineer, Sixth Grade, temporary.

With effect from the 11th to the 26th January 1915, *both days inclusive, during the privilege leave of M R Ry Mandchandoram Ayyar Ramakrishna Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, Fourth Grade.*

M R Ry. Palayur Kalyanarama Srinivasa Ayyar, Overseer, First Grade, Ongole sub-division, to be Sub-Engineer, Sixth Grade, officiating.

TRANSFERS.

Ootacamund, May 3, 1915

Mr Pierre Noel Arthur Lucas, Executive Engineer, from the Kistna Eastern division to the North Presidency division

M.R.Ry. Vangal Thiruvengadatha Srinivasa Ayyangar Avargal, Executive Engineer, from the Erode sub-division of the Coimbatore division, to the charge of the Kistna Eastern division.

Ootacamund, May 7, 1915.

Mr. E. Howe, Assistant Engineer, from the VII to the IV Circle. To join on the expiry of his language leave.

CONFIRMATION.

Ootacamund, May 4, 1915

Mr. J. L. Thompson, Second Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, Madras, will be confirmed in his appointment with effect from the 9th January 1914.

S. B. MURRAY,
Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

NOTIFICATIONS

Ootacamund, April 19, 1915.

The canals in the Kistna Eastern Delta will be re-opened on the 15th June 1915.

Note.—The canals do not become thoroughly navigable until about 48 hours after re-opening.

W. M. ELLIS, Col., R.E.,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

Ootacamund, May 6, 1915.

The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY BOARD.

No. 95.

Simla, the 20th April 1915.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Railway Board have sanctioned a detailed survey being carried out by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Administration for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Cocanada to Kotipalli with a branch to Yaddida *via* Ramachandrapuram a distance of about 82 miles.

This survey will be known as the Cocanada-Yaddida-Kotipalli Railway Survey.

S. B. MURRAY,
Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Ootacamund, May 5, 1915.

Under sub-section 1 of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 02 acres 30 dry of No. 1372 A in the village of Utukur of the Pallam-et taluk, in the Cuddapah district, notified at page 1778 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th November 1910, as being required for improvements to the Pole tank.

Ootacamund, May 20, 1915.

Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of the land shown in the following schedule which was specified as being required for widening road No. 5 from the Madras Trunk road to the Grand Anicut, in the schedule appended to the notification published on page 533 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 7th April 1914:—

SCHEDULE.

TRICHINOPOLY DISTRICT.

Trichinopoly Taluk.

	S.F. No.	Extent. ACRS.
Thimmarayasamudram	12-2	0·01
Tiruvalarselai	153-1	0·06½
	153-4	0·04
	153-5	0·02½
		0·13
Panayapuram	46-7 C	0·05½
	46-8 A	0·00½
		0·06
Uthamasen	121-1 A	0·01
	121-1 B and 122-2 A	0·03
		0·04
	Total ..	0·23

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Ootacamund May 3, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 06 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of police lines; and, under sections 8 and 7 of

the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pattukkottai, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pattukkottai, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, puram or poramboke, with survey or patmash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district, Pattukkottai taluk, Orattanad village			
Poramboke cultivated as S. F. No 48-1 A-1 comprising patmash No 1249	Shanmuga Pathan, son of Narayana Pathan, Chaltrate Department, M. Irungalur	North patmash No. 1249, vacant site of Shanmuga Pathan; west, patmash No 1270; south site required for Police lines S F No 48 T A (2 and 3); west, road No 8 leading to Pattukkottai.	Acres. 00

Ootacamund, May 3, 1918.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 38 cc cts. be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of quarters for the police at Sermadevi; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Sermadevi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Sermadevi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, puram or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Tinnevelly district, Ambasamudram taluk, Sermadevi village			
Nattam, poramboke, No 702-1 A.	Plot A, as per sketch enclosed Uthagiri Subrahmanya Ayyar	North, street; east, Mayuram road; south, No 9 street east, east, Uthagiri Venkatarama Somajer's plot.	CENTS 15
Do.	Plot B, Uthagiri Venkatarama Somajer	North, street; east, Uthagiri Subrahmanya Ayyar's plot; south, No. 2, street east; west, Singa Sola Ramayyar's plot.	24
Do.	Plot C, Singa Sola Ramayyar	North, street; east, Uthagiri Venkatarama Somajer's plot; south, No. 3 street east; west, plot of Kuppayya Pillai and others	15
Do.	Plot D, Kuppayya Pillai, Ponnappa Pillai, Nather Ingam Pillai and Irulappa Pillai.	North, street east, Singa Sola Ramayyar's plot; south, No 5, street east; west, plot of Ramaswami Ayyar and Subbammal.	14
Do.	Plot E, O Ramanand Ayyar and Subbammal	North, street east, plot of Kuppayya Pillai and others; south, No 3, street east; east, G. Subrahmanya Ayyar's plot	9
Do.	Plot F, G. Subrahmanya Ayyar.	North, street; east, plot of G. Ramaswami Ayyar and Subbammal; south, No. 5, street east; west street.	9
		Total ..	86

W. G. NICLESWORTH,
Under Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

Ootacamund, May 7, 1918

Under section 6, Act, I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 28 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a drainage channel for diverting Upper channel into Uptogedda; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Sarvasidhi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Sarvasidhi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, puram or poramboke, with survey or patmash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Vizagapatam district, Sarvasidhi taluk, Pelchara village.			
Inam (enfranchised personal inam), wet, S. No 55 6	Puli an Narasinga Rao Pantulu Garu	North, 4, No. 64; east S. No. 55 C; south, S. No 156 of Kalavalapalli; west, 4 No 65 A.	ACRS. CS .28

Cuttacumand, May 1, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·42 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the diversion of the right bank of the Bahanda river; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Tahsildar, Jeboapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Berhampur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Ganjam district, Berhampur taluk, Laddapatti village.		
Government, jirayati, dry, S. No. 481-1.	Reddi Dalayya, Reddi Ramaswami, Reddi Lakshmiamma.	North, S. No. 481-1; east, S. No. 453; south, S. No. 482 1 E; west, S. No. 481-1	ACRS. ·05
Do. No. 482-1 B.	Adi Appiah	North, S. No. 481-1; east, S. No. 458; south, S. No. 482-1 C; west, S. No. 482-2 B.	·11
Do. No. 482-2 B	Adi Ramayah, anjuyer, Adi Venkatalakshmi.	North, S. No. 482-2 A; east, S. No. 482-1 B; south S. No. 482-2 C; west, S. No. 482-A.	·16
Do. No. 482-A 12	Nyapati Rangavadhanulu ..	South, S. No. 482 A-1; east, S. No. 482-3 B; south S. No. 482 A-3; west, S. No. 482.	·10
		Total ..	·42

Cuttacumand, May 3, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·09 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a retaining wall in Gullapuram anicut channel in Gullapuram village, Periyakulam taluk, Madura district; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Periyakulam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Periyakulam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Madura district, Periyakulam taluk, No. 38 Gullapuram village.		
Ryotwari, dry S. No. 1311.	No. 588, Gangakulamman residing in Tirukurapath, hamlet of Keelamangalam village.	North, S. No. 1313 channel poramboke; east, S. No. 1312 Government waste; south, S. No. 1311 Gangakulamman patta land; west, S. Nos. 1310 and 1311 Gangakulamman patta land.	ACRS. ·09

Cuttacumand, May 1, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose to wit, for the bund of Kanthakulam *alias* Nanallakulam; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Shermadevi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Shermadevi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Tinnevelly district, Ambasamudram taluk, No. 81. Pirka Kurkuvelli village.		
4 cents in S. F. No. 87, dry (north-eastern corner).	No. 221 Kochi Subramania Ayyar, Vaidyanatha Ayyar son of Shastrapatha Ayyar, Vaidyanatha Ayyar, son of Krishna Ayyar, Nilakandan Ayyar and Venkateswara Ayyar	North, S. F. No. 45; east, S. F. No. 45; south and west, S. F. No. 87	CENTS. 4

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 25·52 acres be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the water spread of Tirukkanni tank in Poolampatti and Valachikulam villages, Madura taluk, Madura district, and, under sections 7 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Madura is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Madura and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, kism, or pramboke, with survey or poramboke number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Madura district, Madura taluk, 126 Poolampatti village.		Acs.
Wet, No. 143 A	129. ss., Karuppan	North, No. 140 A balance; east, No. 142; south, No. 143 B-2, west, No. 143 B-1.	·83
Do. 142 ..	80. Pichai Reuthiu	South, No. 143 balance; east, No. 140 A; south, No. 137 Tirukkanni; west, No. 143 A	·47
Do. 137 A ..	70. Vellachami Kone ..	North, No. 137 B; east, No. 136, south and west, No. 137 Tirukkanni.	·81
Do. 137 B ..	Malayandi Kone	South, No. 137 B balance; east, No. 138; south, No. 141 A, west, No. 141 and Tirukkanni	·97
Do. 140 ..	70 Vellachami Kone	North, No. 136, east, No. 119, south No. 137 Tirukkanni, west, No. 137 A	1·97
Do. 136 ..	Do.	North, No. 136, also, No. 138 A and B, south, No. 136; west, No. 141 B.	1 13
Do 138 ..	ss Pichikaruppan	North, No. 138 balance; east, No 139; south, No. 139 A and B; west, No 134 B	·60
Do. 139 ..	136. Sriraman Chetti ..	North No. 139 A and B; east, No. 138; south, No. 137 Tirukkanni; west, No 136.	1·24
Do. 139 A ..	60 ss Pichikaruppan	North, No 139; east, No. 139 B, south, No. 139, west, No. 138.	·46
Do. 139 B ..	Do	North, No. 122, east, Nos. 123 and 121, south, No. 119; west, No 139 A	·45
Do. 121 ..	ss. Veeraman	North, No. 123 balance, east, No 117, south Nos 118 and 122, west, Nos 139 and 124	1·19
Do. 122 ..	Do	North No. 123; east, No. 118, south, No 121; west, No 139 B	·55
Do. 123 ..	Do	North, Nos. 124 and 125 east, No. 113; south, Nos. 122 and 120, west, No 139.	1·34
Do. 117 ..	Do.	North, No. 117 portion; east, No. 110; south, Nos 118 and 115; west, No. 126.	·56
Do. 110 B ..	Ss Karian Moolt	North, No. 110-B portion east, No. 111; south, No. 118, west, No. 117.	·33
Do. 118 ..	Mandian Tambau and ss. Veeraman.	North, No. 119; east, No 126 Valachikulam; south, No 111; west, Nos. 116 and 116	1·33
Do. 116 ..	ss. Kuppa Pichai Reuthar ..	North, No. 115; east and south, No. 117 Tirukkanni; west, No 115.	·74
Do. 115 ..	66 ss. Paria Karuppan ..	North, Nos. 117, 110 and 111; east, No. 118; south, No. 115, west, No. 116.	1·66
Do. 115 ..	Do	North, No. 116, east, Nos 113 and 114; south, No. 117 Tirukkanni; west, Nos. 116 and 116	2 13
Do. 116 A ..	Do	North, Nos. 123 and 117, east, No. 116; south, No 116-B; west, Nos 121, 122 and 123	0 60
Do. 116 B ..	Do.	North, No 116 A, east Nos. 113 and 116-C south, No. 117 Tirukkanni; west, No 121 Tirukkanni. Nos 116 and 121	1 13
Do. 113 ..	78. Diravium Pillai ..	North, No. 112 portion, east, No 126 Valachikulam; south, No. 113; west, No. 111.	0 51
		Total ..	23 71
	126, Valachikulam village		
Wet, No. 53-A ..	16 ss Pichikaruppan... ..	North; No. 52, east, No. 53-B, south, No. 63-C; west No. 128, Poolampatti.	·35
Do. 53-B ..	17. ss Pichikaruppan ..	North, No 60; east, No. 58; south, No 53-C, west, No 53-A.	·65
Do. 58 ..	ss. Pichikaruppan, ss. Karian Moli and ss. Veeraman	North No 57, east, No. 58; south, No. 53; west, Nos 53 and 59.	1·80
Do. 51-A ..	ss. Veeraman	North No 57 C; east, No. 57-B, south, Nos. 56 and 59, west No 60.	·17
Do. 57-B ..	Ss. s Karuppasan	North, No. 57-C and 58, east, No. 58; south, Nos. 56 and 13, west, No 57 A and E.	·49
Do. 57-C ..	ss. Veeraman	North, No. 61 C portion; east, No. 57 B; south, No 57 A; west, No 60.	·16
Dry, No. 60 ..	ss. Pichikaruppan, ss. Pichikaruppan, K. Karian Moli and ss Alagappan.	North, Nos 56 and 58; east and south, No 127 Tirukkanni, west, Nos. 53 and 54.	3·60
		Total ..	6·81
		Grand Total ..	30 52

Outcamund, May 7, 1910.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·87 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a

public purpose, to wit, for constructing a surplus escape at the right flank of Tirumanickam tank, Tirumanickam village, Tirumangalam taluk, Madura district; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Tirumangalam is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Tirumangalam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 (1) of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, Inam or poramboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Madura district, Tirumangalam taluk, Tirumanickam village.		acs.
Govt., dry, S. No. 336 A.	No. 22, pattadars M. Irulandi Devan, Periyakaruppa Devan, Valu Devan, Muthukaruppa Devan and Narayana Devan; owner, Kulamattu Nadan.	North, S. No. 333 A, east, S. Nos. 337 and 338 B; south, S. No. 331; west, S. Nos. 335 and 336.	1·01
Do. No. 336 B	No. 432, pattadars, Pacumayan, Arumuga Moopan, Rama Moopan, Vasi Moopan and Ayana Moopan; purchaser and occupier, Kulkatti Nadan.	North, S. No. 331 A; east, S. No. 337; south, S. No. 336; west, S. No. 336 A.	·36
		Total ..	1·37

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

Ootacamund, May 11, 1915.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 97 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a siding to the Chamraks rice mill at Mannargudi; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Mannargudi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Mannargudi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. As the land is very urgently required by the Railway Department, the Divisional Officer has been empowered to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, Inam or poramboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tanjore district, Mannargudi taluk, No. 16 Ramapuram village.		acs.
Ayan, wet, No. 111 B-3.	Amirthalinga, minor Ramachandra Rao, guardian Saraswathi Bai alias Lakshmi Bai and Krishna Chettiyar	North, S. No. 111 B-1; east and south, S. No. 111 C-3; west, S. No. 111 A-3.	·93
Do. No. 111 C-3.	Krishna Rao	North, S. Nos. 111 B-3 and 111 C-2; east and south, portion S. No. 111 C-3; west, S. No. 113 A-2.	·98
Dry, No. 113 A ..	Krishna Rao, Krishna Chettiyar and minor Ramachandra Rao, guardian Saraswathi Bai alias Lakshmi Bai	North, S. No. 113 B; east, portion S. No. 113 A; south S. Nos. 78 H and 78 I; west, portion S. No. 113 A.	1·13
Wet, No. 113 C-1 ..	Krishna Chettiyar and minor Ramachandra Rao, guardian Saraswathi Bai alias Lakshmi Bai	North, portion S. No. 113 C-1; east, portion S. Nos. 111 A-2 and 113 C-1; south, S. No. 113 B; west, S. No. 113 C-1.	·27
Do. No. 113 B ..	Krishna Rao	North, S. No. 113 C-1; east, portion S. No. 113 B; south, S. No. 113 A; west, portion S. No. 113 B.	·31
Do. No. 78 H ..	Sri Annamalaiadiyaswami, trustee Vellai Chettiyar, Arunachalam Pillai, Krishna Chettiyar, Ponnusami Chetti and Venkatachalam Chetti.	North, S. No. 113 A; east, portion S. No. 78 A; south, S. No. 30 F; west, S. No. 78 L.	·09
Do. 78 I ..	Narayana Ayyar	North, S. No. 113 A; east, S. No. 78 H; south, S. No. 30 F; west, portion S. No. 78 I.	11
		Total ..	·97

D. MARSHALL,
Deputy Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Cutcherry, April 30, 1913.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·47 acre, or the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a Sub Registrar's office; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional officer, Negapatam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional officer, Negapatam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tanjore district, Nannilam taluk, No. 10. Kidamangal village.		ACRE.
Inam, dry, portion of No. 94 R 1 A.	T. D. No. 901, Inamdar Sambandha Chettiyar, mirasdar, Thangathia Pillai and Arumachalam Pillai.	North and east, inam, dry, No. 94 R 1 A.; south, ryam, dry, No. 94 R 2; west, inam, dry, No. 94 R 1 A.	·04
Do. No. 94 R 1 ..	T. D. No. 902, Sri Karuveeswarswami; trustees Arumacha'am Pillai and Subbiya Vandayar of inamdar Sambandha Chettiyar mortgagee Vaithinatha Ayyar	North and east, inam, dry, No. 93 R 1 A.; south, Government, dry, No. 267 B; west, Sub-Magistrate's office, No. 96 W.	·25
Portion of S No. 262-B.	Sri Soniyasi Perumal; trustee Ramaswami Ayyangar and five others.	North, inam, dry, No. 94 R 2; east, Government, dry, No. 262 B; south, Nathan. No. 262 C; west, Sub-Magistrate's office, No. 96 W.	·18
		Total ..	·47

S. B. MURRAY,
Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 4th and 11th May 1913, is published for general information :—

No. in the list.	Department.	G.O. No. and date.	Subject.
		1913.	
1	Local and Municipal Do.	No. 478 L., March 24	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Tanjore District Board for 1913-14 [1 c.]
2		No. 507 L., March 28	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the District Board of Chittoor for 1913-14. [1 c.]
3	Do.	No. 586 M., April 11.	Report.—Recording the — on the progress of anti-malarial operations in the Madras City during the quarter ending 30th December 1912. [1 c.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

A. RUTHERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 18.) MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1915. [Price, 2 *annas* 6 *p.*

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

APPOINTMENTS.

Government, May 9, 1915.

No. 569.—In exercise of the power vested in him by sub-section 3 of section 15 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Natrayi Krishnama Acharyar Avargal to be President of the Vellore Taluk Board in the North Arcot district. He will assume charge of his duties with effect from 10th May 1915.

Government, May 11, 1915.

No. 570.—M.R.Ry. E. R. Srinivasa Acharyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer, to act as Engineer of the Madras Corporation during the absence of Mr J. B. Coate on leave or until further orders.

No. 571.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Kumbakonam Krishnama Acharyar Avargal to be a member of the District Board of Kistna.

No. 572.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Munshi Muhammad Yakub Sahib Bahadur to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Ellore.

No. 573.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint M.R.Ry. Kilapperattukudi Subbarayar Narayanaswami Ayyar Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Karur.

No. 574.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. George Webbware, Mr. John Tapp, Mr. Alfred Vipan and the Rev. William Davey Osborne to be municipal councillors of the municipality of Kodaikanal.

No. 575.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the Rev. G. B. Redman to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Masulipatam.

No. 576.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Muhammad Najmuddin Hussain Sahib to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Conjeeveram.

No. 577.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Dr. Francis Ralph Septimus Milton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London), to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Coonoor.

No. 578.—In exercise of the power vested in him by subsection (2) of section 16 of the Madras District Municipalities Act (IV of 1884), the Governor in Council approves of the nomination by the Ootacamund Municipal Council of Mr. Edwin Fraser Haudinck as their Chairman.

NOTIFICATIONS

No. 579.—Under section 42 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council notifies that from the date of this notification the land described in the following schedule and situated in Kilakadayam village, Ambasamudram taluk, in the district of Tinnevelly, shall be excluded from the operation of the said Act:—

Description of land.	Name of owner or occupier.	Extent to be excluded.	Boundaries of the land.
Path poramboke ..	Taluk Board, Sermadevi ..	50 cents in S. No. 220-2.	North, a portion of S. No. 220-1, east, S. No. 219-2, south, a portion of S. No. 220-2, west, S. No. 220-1.

No. 580.—Under sections 5 and 122 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the villages of Gudidamadugu and Narnur in the Kurnool taluk, Kurnool district, shall be constituted into unions, and to direct that the provisions of the said Act regarding panchayats shall come into force in both unions with effect from 1st October 1915 and that the maximum number of members to be appointed for the panchayats of each union shall for the time being, be ten.

No. 581.—Whereas the President and Trustees of the Coronation Darbar Celebration Committee, Cuddapah, have, under section 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, requested that the provisions of the said Act be applied to the Coronation Scholarship Fund consisting of Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 500; the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers vested in him under sections 4 and 5 of the said Act, hereby directs that the said fund shall vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Madras, and with the concurrence of the said applicants hereby appoints the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Cuddapah, for the time being, to administer the same in accordance with the scheme appended to this notification.

SCHEME.

1. The endowment shall be known as "The Cuddapah Coronation Scholarship Fund" and the scholarship as "The Coronation Scholarship."

2. The interest accruing from the endowment shall be paid annually to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Cuddapah, for the time being who has the sole power to utilize it for awarding a scholarship or scholarships known as "The Coronation Scholarship" to a poor pupil or pupils of the Cuddapah municipal high school whom the said Chairman considers to be most deserving.

3. The period for which the scholarship or scholarships should continue and other details are left solely to the judgment of the Chairman.

No. 582.—In notification No. 371 published at page 238 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th March 1915, the words "Special Deputy Collector" will be modified into "Deputy Collector".

No. 583.—In notification No. 370 published at page 249 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd March 1915, the words "the Special Deputy Collector for the acquisition of land in the city of Madras" and "Special Deputy Collector" occurring in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 will be modified into "the Deputy Collector, Madras" and "Deputy Collector" respectively; and in column 2 of the schedule attached to the notification, the name of the owner or occupier will be modified as follows:—

Owner or occupier—Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co., Ltd., Agents of the Burma Oil Company, Limited.

Owners of huts on the land.—Gangan, Maniyan, Varun and Soni.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 584.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·16 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a board school in

Vedasandur, Dindigul taluk, Madura district; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Tahsildar, Vedasandur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar, Vedasandur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owners or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madura district, Dindigul taluk, Vedasandur village.			ACRS.
Garden, dry, S. No. 672.	Fathakani (1) Sultan Mahi-ud-din, son of Sama Tuan Lava Ravuttar, (2) Shaik Mossyan Ravuttar (minor), (3) Sakkina Bibi Ammal (minor), (4) Saliya Bibi Ammal (minor), Nos (2), (3) and (4) are under the guardianship of No. (1), mortgagee *vide* Sultan Muhammad Ravuttar.	North, Erode road; east, Veeranchalam; south, cart-track; west, house of Kadir Mahi-ud-din Ravuttar and Nur Muhammad Sahib.	16

No. 585.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·08 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a public latrine at Puttur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Puttur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Puttur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam, or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara district, Uppinangadi taluk, No. 41, Puttur village.			ACRS.
Garden, S. No. 70-3 B Do. No. 70-5 B.	Venkatachaya (mulgar), Perana Heggade (mulgaikar) Perana Heggade	North, S. No. 70-3 A; east, S. No. 70-3 B; south and west, S. No. 70-3 A. North, S. No. 70-3 A; east S. No. 130; south, S. No. 131; west, S. No. 70-3 B. Total ..	02 04 ·06

No. 556.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1-16 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of tati lines in Mayavaram; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Mayavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Mayavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tanjore district. Mayavaram taluk, Tiruvalanthur village.			ACS.
Inam, dry, T.S. No. 866-E.	Sri Parimala Ranganathaswami of Tiruvalanthur and brinjaras Pillai, managing trustee.	North, channel; west, channel T.S. No. 883; south, T.S. Nos. 848-A and 871; west, S. Nos. 866-C and 871.	1-16

No. 587.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·78 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a gravel quarry; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Jammalamadugu, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Jammalamadugu, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke with survey or patnam number.	Name owner and occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Cuddapah district, Jammalamadugu taluk, Lanmur village.			
Enfranchised personal inam, dry, S. No. 847.	Bukkapatnam Tammalu Narasimha Naidu garu, natural father and guardian Rangaiah.	North, S. No. 845; east, S. Nos. 848 and 849; south, S. Nos. 646, 651 and 651 A; west, S. No. 846.	acs. 1·78

No. 588.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·16 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for diversion of foot-path leading to Elamaram ferry; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Calicut, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Calicut, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Malabar district, Calicut taluk, Kanur village.			
Unoccupied dry, ayvelvaram, portion of S. No. 80-2	Owner, Eramamanna Krishna Panikar, hereditary and occupier, Thaningal Mamad Kutti	North, portions of S. Nos. 80-2 and 81; east, portions of S. No. 80-2, south, S. No. 92; west, S. No. 80-2	acres. ·04
Garden, ayvelvaram, portions of S. No. 91-2.	Owner, Kizhakkevilakath Valiya Thamburatti, hereditary and occupier, Kunhikolan's son Kelu.	North, S. No. 91-1; east, portions of S. No. 91-2; south, S. No. 80-2; west, portions of S. No. 91-2.	·05
Do. portion of S. No. 91-1.	Owner, Kizhakkoi-Pagath Valiya Thamburatti; occupier and hereditary Thaningal Koya's son Moideen.	North, S. No. 90; east, portion of S. No. 91-1; south, portion of S. No. 91-2; west, S. No. 81.	·02
Do. portion of S. No. 84.	Owner and occupier, Eramamanna Krishna Panikar.	North, portion of S. No. 84; east, S. No. 91-1; south, S. No. 91-2; west, portion of S. No. 84.	·04
Unoccupied dry, ayvelvaram, portion of S. No. 90.	Do. do.	North, portion of S. No. 90; east, S. No. 91; south, portion of S. No. 90; west, S. No. 91.	·01
		Total ..	·16

No. 589.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·01369 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improving a well at Valavanur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Tindivanam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Tindivanam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Villupuram taluk, Valavanur village.			
Govt., nathem poramboke, No. 171 A.	Sa. Sabba Ayyar, manager for the time being of the Isswarar temple	North, east and south, Isswaran koil flower garden; west, road.	acres. ·01369

No. 550.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·38 acres in Kanarpatti village and 1·72 acres in Pillaiyarkulam village, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a branch road from the Tinnevelly-Sankaranayanarkoil Road to Pillaiyarkulam; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Tinnevelly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Tinnevelly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, whether dry, inam or pirambokke, with survey or puthath number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Tinnevelly District, Tinnevelly taluk, No. 6, Kanarpatti village.	acs.
Dry, S. No. 305-1 ..	5. S. Solomon and others ..	North, S No. 306-1; east, S. No. 303-6, south, S. No. 305-2, west, S. No. 305-2	·13
Do. No. 306-6 ..	Do. ..	North, S No. 306-6; east, S. No. 301-7; south, S. No. 306-3; west S. No. 295-1.	·16
Do. No. 301-7 ..	Do. ..	North, S No. 301-7; east, S No. 303-1; south, S. No. 301-6, west, S. No. 306-3	·02
Do. No. 302-1 ..	47. T. P. Pir Muhammad Ravuthar and others.	North, S No. 302-1; east, S. No. 299-8, south, S. No. 302-6, west, S. No. 301-7.	·02
Do. No. 299-4 ..	80 Ponnammal	North, S No. 299-6; east, S No. 299-1, south, S. No. 299-5; west, S. No. 303-1.	·03
Do. No. 299-1 ..	Do.	North, S No. 299-1; east, S. No. 299-2; south, S. No. 299-3, west, S. No. 299-6.	·15
Do. No. 299-3 ..	69 Amrythum	North, S No. 299-2 east, S No. 291-6; south, S. No. 299-3; west S No. 299-4.	·09
Do. No. 291-6 ..	Do.	North, S No. 291-6, east, S No. 291-1, south, S. No. 292-5; west, S. No. 299-2.	·04
Do. No. 291-1 ..	19. Yovan and others	North S. No. 291-1, east, S. Nos. 231-3 and 231-4, south S. Nos. 231-4 and 232-6; west, S. Nos. 232-6 and 231-1.	·06
Do. No. 231-3 ..	17. X. Antony and others ..	North, S. No 231-3, east, S. No 234-6, south, S. No 231-5, west, S. No 231-1.	·04
Do. No. 234-6 ..	Do. ..	North, S. No. 234-6, east, S. Nos. 234-4 and 234-7; south, S No. 234-5; west, S No 231-3.	·01
Do. No. 234-4 ..	46. Nallamuthu and others ..	North, S No. 234-6, east, S. Nos. 234-4 and 234-7, south, S No. 234-4, west, S. No. 234-6.	·09
Do. No 234-7 ..	34. Lakshmi Ammal	North, S No 234-7, east and south, S. No. 234-4; west, S. No. 234-6.	·04
Do. No. 234-5 ..	46. Nallamuthu and others ..	North, S No 234-4, east S. No. 234-1; south, S. No. 234-3; west S. No. 234-6.	·03
Do. S. No. 234-1.	34. Lakshmi Ammal	North, S. No 234-4, east, S. No 234-1, south, S. No. 234-3, west, S No. 234-4	·02
		Total ..	1·36
		No. 11, Pillaiyarkulam village.	
Dry, S. No. 573-3. ..	277. V. K. Lakshmi Ammal ..	North, S No 570-1, east S. Nos. 570-2 and 571-1, south, S No 570-4, west, S. No. 570-1.	·07
Do. No. 573-2 ..	Do. ..	North S. No. 570-2, east, S. Nos 573-3 & 571-3 south, S. No 570-3, west S. No. 570-9.	·04
Do. No. 571-1 ..	529. Kalappa Pillai and others.	North, S. No 511-1 east, S. Nos 571-3 and 572-1, south, S No 571-2; west, S Nos. 571-1 and 570-1.	·10
Do. No. 571-3 ..	Do.	North, S. No. 571-2, east, S. Nos. 573-3 and 571-3, south, S No. 571-3, west, S. Nos. 571-2 and 570-3	·11
Do. No. 572-1 ..	Do	North, S. No 572-1; east and south, S. No. 572-3, west, S. Nos. 572-1 and 571-1.	·03
Do. No. 572-2 ..	Do.	North S. No 572-2, east, S No. 590-1, south, S. No. 572-3, west, S. No. 573-2.	·09
Do. No. 573 ..	121, *et. a.* Gomathi Ammal and others.	North, S. No. 573, east, S. No. 573-1; south, S. No 574-1; west, S. No. 573.	·01
Do. No. 590-1 ..	329. Kalappa Pillai and others.	North, S. Nos. 590-4 and 590-1; east and south, S No 590-1, west, S. No 572-3.	·01
Do. No. 572-3 ..	149. Lakshmi Ammal and others.	North, S No 590-3; east, and south, S. No. 590-2, west, S. Nos. 590-3 and 573	·06
Do. No. 590-1 ..	Do.	North, S. No. 590-2, east and south, S. No. 590-1; west, S No. 592-2.	·11
Do. No 608 ..	71. Ramakrishna Ayyangar ..	North, S No. 608; east, S. No. 604-5; south, S. No. 599-3, west S. No. 598.	·01
Do. No 604-5 ..	319. R. Muthukumara Thevar and others.	North, S. No 603-5; east and south, S. No 604-4; east, S No. 608	·12
Do. No. 604-5 ..	Do	North, S No. 604-3; east and south, S. No. 604-1; west, S. No. 607-1	·03
Do. No 604-1 ..	Do.	North, S. Nos 604-4 and 604 B; east and south, S. No. 604-1 west, S. No 604-4	·03
Do. No. 607-1 ..	529. Kalappa Pillai and others.	North, S No. 607-1, east, S No 604-3; south, S. Nos. 604-3 and 604-2, west, S. No. 607-1.	·04
Do. No. 604-1 ..	159. Ramaswami Asari ..	North, S. No. 604-1; east, S Nos. 604-2 and 604-3, south, S. Nos. 604-2 and 599-3; west, S. No. 604-1.	·03

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tinnevelly District, Tinnevelly Taluk, No. 11, Pillaiyarkulam village—cont.		acs.
Dry, S. No. 606-3 ..	360 Ramaswami Asari ..	North, S No. 609-2 ; east, S No. 606-1 ; south, S. No. 606-3 ; west, S. No. 609-3.	·02
Do. No. 624-3 ..	329 Kulappa Pillai and others.	North, S No. 623-3 ; east, S Nos. 625-4 and 6-5 ; south, S. No. 626-2 ; west, S Nos. 624-3 and 609-1.	·01
Do. No. 625-1 ..	Do	North, S. No. 625-2 ; east and south, S. No. 626-1 ; west, S. No. 625-3.	·17
Do. No. 604-1 ..	310. S Muthukesava Tevan ..	North and east, S. No. 625-1 ; south, S. No. 606-1 ; west, S. No. 606 3.	·01
Do. No. 626-3 ..	329 Kulappa Pillai and others.	North, S No. 626-2 ; east and south, S. No. 626 2 ; west, S. No. 626-3.	·08
Do. No. 625-1 ..	Do	North, S. No. 626-2 ; east and south, S No. 626-1 ; west, S. Nos. 626-2 and 626-1.	·04
Do. No. 624-1 ..	60. M Valayudu Tevan ..	North, S. No. 624-1 ; east, S No. 624-2 ; south, S. Nos. 624-2 and 626 4 ; west, S. No. 624-2	·14
Do No 624-2 ..	613 K. Sankaralingam Pillai ..	North, S. No 621-7 ; east and south, S No. 624-3 ; west, S. No. 624-2.	·02
Do. No. 622-1 ..	371. Ponnerankaran ..	North, S No. 622-2 ; east and south, S No 622-1 ; west, S. No 622-2	·03
Do No. 633-1 ..	46 ar s. Kuppammal and others.	North, S. No. 633-1 ; east and south, S. No. 633 2 ; west, S No. 633-1.	·12
Do No 634 3 ..	Do.	North S. No. 633-2 ; east and south, S. No. 633-3 ; west, S No 633-2.	·01
Do No. 634-2 ..	88 Lakshmi and others ..	North, S No. 634-3 ; east, S No. 634-4 ; south, S No. 633-1 ; west, S. No 634-2.	·08
Do. No. 634-3 ..	85. Sappani Tevan	North, S No. 634-3 ; east, S No. 634-5 ; south, S No 634-2 ; west, S No. 634 3.	·01
Do. No. 634-5 ..	Do.	North and east, S. No. 634-5 ; south, S, No. 634-5 ; west, S. No 634-4.	·01
Do. No 634-6 ..	60. Lakshmi and others ..	North, S No 634-5 ; east S. No. 634-6 ; south, S. No. 633-2 ; west, S No. 634 4.	·01
		Total ..	1·72
		Grand total for lands, dry ..	1·99

No. 591.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·38 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burial and burning ground for Hindus ; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Ongole, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the revenue divisional office, Ongole, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Ongole District, Ongole Taluk, Addanki village.		
Seri, dry, S No. 498-2 B	(1) Addanki Venkata Narsu, (2) Addanki Chinnamma, (3) Addanki Pullayya, (4) Addanki Sitamma and (5) Malladi Narayana, Nos. (1) to (4) are patadars No. (5) is the enjoyer.	North and east, S. No 498-2 A ; south, S No. 499-1 and 3 ; west, S No. 497.	acres. ·30
Do. No. 498-2.	Kari Venkataswami and Kari Lingayya.	North, S. No. 498-2 B ; east and south, S. No. 499-1 , west, S. No 497.	·04
		Total ..	·33

No. 592.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1,370 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a conservancy lane in the Chittoor Union ; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Chittoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Chittoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Supplyp.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Chittoor district, Chittoor taluk, Chittoor village.		sq. yds.
Tillagoitu, S. No. 490.	Vanikara Muniswami Naicker.	North, Kalandhattu street, east, door No. 11 of Saiyid Hussain Sahib, south, No. 122 of Qadir Miran Sahib; west, door No. 24 of Vanikara Muniswami Naicker	120
Do.	Saiyid Hussin Sahib ..	North and east, door No. 11 of Saiyid Hussin Sahib; south, No. 12 of Vallianna and No. 123 of Qadir Miran Sahib, west, door No. 24 of Vanikara Muniswami Naicker.	56
Do.	Vallianna	North, No. 11 of Saiyid Hussin Sahib, east, No. 13 of Vallianna; south, No. 16 of Ponnambala Mudaliyar; west, No. 123 of Qadir Miran Sahib.	187
Do.	Ponnambala Mudaliyar ..	North, door No. 13 of Vallianna, east, No. 14 of Ponnambala Mudaliyar; south, No. 15 of Doraiswami Naicker; west, No. 16 of Ponnambala Mudaliyar.	145
Do.	Doraiswami Naicker.. ..	North, door No. 14 of Ponnambala Mudaliyar, east, No. 15 of Doraiswami Naicker; south, No. 16 of Muniswami; west, No. 15 of Doraiswami Naicker.	132
Do.	Muniswami	North, No. 15 of Doraiswami Naicker and No. 16 of Manigswami, east, No. 16 of Muniswami; south, No. 17 of Chengalvaraya Nayudu; west, No. 14 of Muniswami.	205
Tarnual inam, S. No. 449.	Vaikara Chinnakanna (occupier), Tippu Sahib, Hasan Bibi, Saiyid Qadir Sahib, Saiyid Mohidin Sahib, Saiyid Adam Sahib, Saiyid Masool Sahib (inamdars)	North, No 10 of Arunachala Mudaliyar; east, No. 31 of Vaikara Channakanna; south, No. 32 of Ayamma, west, No 117 of Govindaswami	66
Do.	Ayamma (occupier) and inamdars as above	North, No 31 of Vaikara Channakanna; east, No. 32 of Ayamma; south, No 24 of Govinda Naicker; west, No. 32 of Ayamma.	74
Do.	Govinda Naicker (occupier) and inamdars as above.	North, No 32 of Ayamma; east, No. 34 of Govindaswami Gounden; south, No. 25 of Govinda Naicker.	186
Do.	Govindaswami Gounden (occupier) and inamdars as above.	North, No 24 of Govinda Naicker; east, No. 25 of Govindaswami Gounden; south, Kayanibattu lane, west, door No. 116 of Qadir Miran Sahib.	164
		Total ..	1,570

No. 593.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·003 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for sinking a drinking water well in Perumalnayakkanpalaiyam; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Cuddalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Cuddalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Cuddalore taluk, Perumalnayakkanpalaiyam village.		acres.
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 37 B,	Narayana Pillai	North and east, Narayana Pillai's house; south, Mail road; west, ballai.	·003

No. 594.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·03 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for elementary schools in Cuddapah; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddapah, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddapah, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or poimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Cuddapah district, Cuddapah taluk, Nagarampet village.		
Inam, dry, S. No. 40.	Pappala Venkataswami	North, S. Nos. 39 and 41; east, S. No. 39; south, S. No. 40-2; west, S. No. 41	ACRE. 0·10
Village-site for S. No. 38.	Do.	North, K. Venkataswami's house-site; east, public street; south, Venkataswami's house, west, S. No. 40.	0 09
Do.	Kadiyala Venkataswami	North, A. Venkatasubbayya's house-site; east, public street; south, S. Venkataswami's house-site; west, Venkataswami's house-site.	0 02
Do.	Addagatti Venkatasubbayya ..	North, S. No. 39; east, public street; south, K. Venkataswami's house-site; west, Venkataswami's house-site.	0·04
	Cuddapah Taluk.		
Pormboke, S. No. 30.	M. E. Hy. V. R. Venugopal Pillai Avargal.	North, Madras Road street; east, houses of Doraisingam Pillai, Sellora Rajamma and Varadaraja Pillai's house; south, house of Rajamma and Varadaraja Pillai and compound of Taluk office; west, compound of Taluk office and Forest department.	0·29
		Total ..	0 54

No. 595.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extending the boys' school for Muhammadans at Proddatur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Jammalamadugu, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Jammalamadugu, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or poimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Cuddapah district, Proddatur taluk, Proddatur village.		
Village-site pormboke, S. No. 479.	Qadir Hussain Sahib	North, Qadir Hussain Sahib's pata, east, Muhammadan school compound; south, Jillela Dastagir Sahib's pata, west, drainage channel.	ACRE. 02
Do.	Jillela Dastagir Sahib ..	South, Qadir Hussain Sahib's pata and Muhammadan school compound; east, Qadir Hussain Sahib's house, south, Mulla Hussain Sahib's house; west, drainage channel.	·08
		Total ..	10

No. 596.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·53 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a local fund school at Damal; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Chingleput, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or poimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Chingleput district, Conjeeveram taluk, Damal village.		
Dry, inam, R.S. No. 551	Sri Damodara Perumal; trustees, Sesha Battar and Raghava Battar	North, No. 549; east, No. 552; south, No. 1266; west, No. 550.	ACRE. ·53

No. 597.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·01 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a garden for the Board elementary school; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Karur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Karur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Karur taluk, Nangavalaiturai village.			
Nattam, dry, S. No. 230 A.	Krishna Ayyar	North, east, south and west, S. No. 230 A	ACRE. 01

No. 598.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2¼ of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose to wit, for the construction of a board school in Yembarpatti village, Dindigul taluk, Madura district; and, under section 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Dindigul is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Dindigul and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Madura district, Dindigul taluk, Yembarpatti village.			
Dry, S. No. 310/C-1	Nr. 149, Perumal Nayak, Poosali Nayak, Rangapathi Nayak, Thirupathi Nayak, Govinda Nayak, Subba Nayak and mrmr. Raja Nayak.	North and east, S. No. 310/C-1; south, S. No. 310/B; west, S. No. 305.	ACRE. 2¼

No. 599.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 20 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a board school house in Thenampatti village, Dindigul taluk, Madura district; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar, Dindigul, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar, Dindigul, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madura district, Dindigul taluk, Thenampatti village.			
Nanjaei, S. No. 779/B-2.	Sekkayi	North, S. No. 772/B-1; east, S. Nos. 772/B-1 and 781; south, S. No. 779; west, S. No. 71.	ACRE. 20

No. 600.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 50 of an acre be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improving the road from Brahmavar to Jannadi; and, under sections 4 and 7, the stationary deputy tahsildar, Coondapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the stationary deputy tahsildar, Coondapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, whether permanent, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara district, Coondapur taluk, No. 90. Hullarbettu village.			
Wet, S. No. 19-3 B ..	Vasudeva Acharya, and minor Manik Acharya.	North, S. No. 19 (road); east, S. No. 19-3 A.; south and west S. No. 19 (road).	ACRE. 20
Do. No. 17-20 B	Do. do.	North, S. No. 17-20 A.; east and south, S. No. 19 (road); west, S. No. 17-20 A.	·30
		Total	·50

No. 601.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing 0·0025 of an acre, be the same a little more or less is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the junction of the Court Road and the Court Bazaar Road; and, under sections 4 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Calicut, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Calicut, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, whether permanent with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Malabar District, Calicut taluk, Kasaba desham and amsham.			
Ryotwari garden, portion of S. No. 274 C-2.	Registered pattadar Ulakathiyan Veettil Kutti Appan Chetti (deceased), present patani, Mr. M Qadir Ali; occupiers (1) Kottaparampil Mahamed and (2) Koroor Rangaswami (barber).	North, portion of S. No. 274 C-2; east S. No. 45; south, S. No. 45, west, portion of S. No. 274 C-2.	ACRE. 0·0025

No. 602.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 137 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for rounding off the corner at the junction of Armenian street and Mukur Nallamuthu Chetti street in Georgetown, Madras; and, under sections 4 and 7, the Deputy Collector of Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector of Madras and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, whether permanent, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madras district, Madras taluk, Mathialpet, Georgetown village.			
Private, dry .. M S No. 4956 pt.	P. M. Appovoo Pillai ..	North, R S No. 4915; east and south, R.S. No. 4960 (the part), west, R S. No. 4959.	sq. ft. 137

No. 603.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·55837 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a road to Kondrajapuram; and, under

sections 5 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Mayavaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Mayavaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, huse or peramboke, with survey or puramba number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			acs.
Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, No. 160 Melalangam village			
Dry, S. No. 34 B. ..	Arulalavana Pillai and Sivayana Pillai, patadar No. 16.	North, Nattar bund; east, No. 34 D; south, No. 34 C; west, No. 34 A.	0·1564
Do. No. 34 C. ..	Muthuswami Pillai, patadar, No. 16	North, No. 34 B; east No. 34 E; south, No. 35; west, No. 34 A.	0·0478
Do. No. 34 D ..	Samudyam (Lakshmi Ammal and others).	North, Nattar bund; east, No. 34 E; south, No. 35; west, No. 34 A & C.	0·1670
Do. No. 34 E. ..	Swaminatha Ayyar, patadar, No. 6	North, Nattar bund; east, No. 34 E; south, No. 35; west, No. 34 D.	0·2138
Wet, S. No. 35 A ..	Samudayam (Lakshmi Ammal and others.	North and east, No. 35 channel; south, No. 34 B; west Nos. 34 C & 35.	0·0366
Do. No. 35 B. ..	Swaminatha Ayyar and Manua Pillai.	North, Nos. 34 A & 35; east, Nos. 35 D & 35 E; south, No. 34 E; west, No. 34 C.	0·1800
Do. No. 36 E-1 ..	S. Swaminatha Ayyar	North, No. 36 B; east, No. 35 E; south, No. 36 F; west No. 36 E-1.	0·1640
Do. No. 36 F-2 ..	Natesa Pillai	North, No. 36 E-1; east, No. 186 A, Kumaravijayam; south, No. 36 G; west, No. 36 F-1	0·0715
Do. No. 36 G-2 ..	Narayana Pillai	North, No. 36 F-2, east, No. 186 A, Kumaravijayam; south, No. 36 H; west, No. 36 G-1	0·0478
Do No. 36 H-1 ..	Natesa Pillai	North, No. 36 G-1; east, No. 185, Kumaravijayam; south, No. 36-I; west, No. 36 H.	0·0276
		Total ..	0·6793
No. 181, Kumaravijayam village.			
Dry, S. No. 185-A. ..	Natesa Ayyar by guardian Swaminatha Ayyar and 70 others, patadar No. 1.	North, No. 186 A; east, No 185 B; south, No. 184; west, No. 36 of Melalangam.	0·0214
Wet, S. No. 184 A ..	Do do.	North, No. 186 A; east, No 185 B; south, No. 184; west, No 36 E, Melalangam.	0·0950
Do No. 181 A. ..	Sunga Srinivasa Ayyar ..	North, No. 183, channel; east, No. 181 F; south, No. 181 B; west No. 184 channel.	0·1200
Do. No 181 B. ..	ss Vaithinatha Ayyar ..	North and east, No. 184 A; south, No. 181 C; west, No. 182, channel	0·0380
Do. No. 181 C. ..	ss Krishnaswami Ayyar ..	North, No. 181 B, east No. 181 A; south, No. 181 D; west, No 182 channel	0·0150
Do. No 181 D ..	s. Gopalaswami Ayyar ..	North, No 181 C, east, No. 181 A; south, No 181 E; west, No. 182 channel.	0·0096
Do. No. 181 E ..	s Sambasiva Ayyar	North, No 181 D, east, No 181 I; south, No 181 F; west, No. 182 channel.	0·1080
Do. No. 181 F ..	Santi Srinivasa Ayyan ..	North, No 181 E, east No 181 I, south, No. 181 G, west, No 182 channel	0·0324
Do No 181 G ..	ss. Subrahmanya Ayyar ..	North, No 181 F; east, No 181 I; south, No. 181; west, No 184 channel.	0·0199
Do. No. 181 H ..	Valu Ammal	North, No. 181 G, east and south, No. 181 I; west, No 182 channel.	0·0240
Do. No. 181 I ..	ss Vaithinatha Ayyar ..	North, No. 181 A, east, No 181 I; south, No 181 J; west, No. 182 channel	0·0380
Do No 181 J ..	Rama Padayachi	North and east, No 181 I; south, No 181 K, west No. 182 channel	0·0360
Do. No 181 K ..	Gnanam Suppammal ..	North, No 181 J, east, No 181 I; south, No. 181 L; west, No. 182 channel.	0·0360
Do. No 181 L ..	ss. Subrahmanya Ayyar ..	North, No. 181 K, east, No. 181 I; south, No 181 M, west, No. 182 channel.	0·0360
Do No. 181 M ..	Gana Sarayanaswami Ayyar ..	North, No 181 L, east No 181 I, south, No. 181 N, west, No 182 channel.	0·0340
Do. No. 181 N ..	Janaki Ammal	North, No 181 M, east, No 181 I, south, No. 181 O, west, No. 182 channel.	0·1080
Do No. 181 O ..	ss Subrahmanya Ayyar ..	North, No. 181 N east, No. 181 I; south, No 181 P, west, No. 182 channel.	0·0540
Do. No. 181 P ..	Do. ..	North, No. 181 O, east, No. 89, south, No. 181 Q, west No. 182 channel.	0·1140
Do. No 181 Q ..	Kuli Sethi-Ammal ..	North, No 181 P, east, No. 89, south, No. 181 R, west, No. 182 channel.	0·0456
Do No. 181 R ..	s. Krishnaswami Ayyar and Vaithinatha Ayyar.	North, No. 181 Q, east, No 89; south, No. 181 S, west, No. 182 channel.	0·1080
Do No. 181 S ..	s. Ramayyar	North, No 181 R, east, No. 89; south, No. 178 channel, west, No 182 channel	0·0324
Do, No, 178 A ..	ss. Subrahmanya Ayyar ..	North, No 178 channel, east, No. 178 K; south, No. 178 B, west, No. 183	0·0990
Do No 178 B ..	s Subrahmanya Ayyar ..	North, No. 178 A; east, No. 178 K, south, No. 178 C, west No. 183.	0·0234
Do No. 178 C ..	Janaki Ammal	North, No. 178 B, east, No. 178 K; south, No. 178 D, west, No 183,	0·0310
Do. No. 178 D ..	P. V. Ramaswami Ayyar ..	North, No 178 C, east, No. 178 K; south, No. 178 E, west, No 183.	0·0310
Do. No. 178 E ..	Rama Padayachi ..	North No. 178 D, east, No. 178 K; south, No. 178 F, west, No 183.	0·0234

Description of land, wet or dry (taken as garden-land, with number or pymash number)	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			Acs
	Tenure district. Mangalore taluk, No. 141 Kowrisapparam village—cont.		
Wet, S. No. 176 F ..	Perasa Shirbhatta Ayyar ..	North, No. 176 E; east, No. 176 K; south, No. 176 G; west, No. 182.	0·0710
Do. No. 176 G ..	Mahr Sesha Ammal ..	South, No. 176 F; east, No. 176 K; south, No. 176 A; west, No. 182.	0·0380
Do. No. 176 H ..	do. Subrahmanya Ayyar ..	North, No. 176 G; east, No. 176 K; south, No. 176 J; west, No. 182.	0·0840
Do. No. 176 I ..	Do. ..	North, No. 176 A; east, No. 176 K; south, No. 176 J; west, No. 182.	0·0630
Do. No. 176 J ..	Do. ..	North, No. 176 I; east, No. 176 K; south, No. 37 K; west, No. 182.	0·0270
Do. No. 174 B-2 ..	Do. ..	North, No. 173, east, No. 174 B-1, south, No. 174 B-1, west, No. 182.	0·3420
Do. No. 174 B-3 ..	do. Vaikuntha Ayyar ..	North, No. 174 B-1; east, No. 174 B-1, south, No. 174 B-4, west, No. 182.	0·1410
Do. No. 174 B-4 ..	do. Annamma Ayyar ..	North, No. 174 B-3, east No. 174 B-1, south, No. 174 channel, west, No. 182.	0·1870
Do. No. 171 B-2 ..	Balakrishna Ayyar ..	North, No. 173, east, No. 173 B-1, south, No. 171 B-4; west, No. 187.	0·2170
Do. No. 171 B-3 ..	Ramachandra Ayyar ..	North, No. 171 B-2; east, No. 171 B-1; south, No. 171 B-4, west, No. 187.	0·2178
Do. No. 171 B-4 ..	Sitarama Pillai ..	North, No. 171 B-3; east, No. 171 B-1; south, No. 171 B-5, west, No. 187.	0·2350
Do. No. 171 B-5 ..	do. Vaikuntha Ayyar ..	North, No. 171 B-1; east, No. 173 B-1, south, No. 171 B-6; west, No. 187.	0·1980
Do. No. 171 B-6 ..	Capt. Narayana-swami Ayyar ..	North, No. 171 B-5, east, No. 171 B-1; south, No. 171 B-7, west, No. 187.	0·1064
Do. No. 171 B-7 ..	do. Krishnaswami Ayyar ..	North, No. 171 B-6; east, No. 171 B-1; south, No. 171 B-8; west, No. 187.	0·2750
Do. No. 171 B-8 ..	Nata Narayana Ayyar ..	North No. 171 B-7, east, No. 170 B-4; south, No. 168, west, No. 187.	0·2140
Do. No. 166 A ..	do. Krishnaswami Ayyar and Vaithi natha Ayyar.	North, No. 168; east, No. 166 I; south, No. 166 B, west, No. 167.	0·0600
Do. No. 166 B ..	do. Rama Ayyar ..	North, No. 166 A; east, No. 166 I; south, No. 166 C; west, No. 167.	0·1260
Do. No. 166 C ..	do. Vaithinatha Ayyar ..	North, No. 166 B, east, No. 166 I; south, No. 166 D, west, No. 167.	0·0366
Do. No. 166 D ..	do. Subrahmanya Ayyar ..	North, No. 166 C, east, No. 166 I; south, No. 166 E, west, No. 167.	0·0756
Do. No. 166 E ..	Do. ..	South No. 166 D, east, No. 166 I; south, No. 166 F; west, No. 167.	0·0540
Do. No. 166 F ..	S. Gopalaswami Ayyar ..	North, No. 166 E, east, No. 166 I; south, No. 166 G, west, No. 167.	0·0720
Do. No. 166 G ..	do. Sambasiva Ayyar ..	North No. 166 F, east, No. 166 I; south, No. 166 H west, No. 167.	0·1210
Do. No. 166 H ..	Sami Sitarama Ayyar ..	South, No. 166 G; east, No. 166 I; south, No. 163, west, No. 167.	0·2106
Do. No. 161 A ..	do. Subrahmanya Ayyar ..	South, No. 163, east, No. 161 C; south, No. 161 B, west No. 167.	0·3060
Do. No. 161 B ..	Vanji Ayyar ..	North, No. 161 A, east, No. 161 C; south, No. 160 A; west, N 167.	0·0580
Do. No. 160 A ..	Sundara Pillai ..	North, No. 161 B; east, No. 160 C; south, No. 160 B, west No. 167.	0·0960
Do. No. 160 B ..	do. Sambasiva Ayyar ..	North, No. 160 A; east, No. 160 C, south, No. 158, west, No. 167.	0·2370
Do. No. 167 A ..	do. Subrahmanya Ayyar ..	South, No. 158; east, No. 167 C; south, No. 167 B, west, No. 187.	0·0280
Do. No. 167 B ..	do. Atmarama Ayyar ..	South, No. 167 A east, No. 167 C; south, No. 154; west, No. 187	0·6140
Do. No. 166 A ..	Capt. Narayanaswami Ayyar ..	North, No. 158, east, No. 166 C; south, No. 160 B, west, No. 161	0·2650
Do. No. 166 E ..	do. Swaminatha Ayyar ..	South, No. 165 A; east, No. 166 C; south, No. 145 A; west No. 167.	0·2940
Do. No. 145 A ..	D. Swaminatha Ayyar for minor Krishnamurthi Ayyar.	North, No. 146 B, east, No. 146 E; south, No. 146 E; west, No. 187.	0·1860
Do. No. 146 E ..	Sagunthi Ammal ..	South, No. 145 A, east, No. 145 E; south, No. 145 D, west, No. 145 C.	0·0690
Do. No. 145 B ..	D. Swaminatha Ayyar for minor Krishnamurthi Ayyar.	North, No. 146 B, east, No. 145 E; south, No. 154, west, No. 166 C	0·0670
Do. No. 647 A-1 ..	Do. do.	North, No. 146; east, No. 647 A 2, south, No. 647, west, No. 226.	0·1620
		Total ..	1·13076
		Grand total ..	2·81867

No. 603.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·095 of an acre, be the same a little more or less is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Kudumbi Zone in the Mangalore municipality and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mangalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land so kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mangalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or puramboke, with survey or poramboke number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
South Canara district, Mangalore taluk, No. 105, Attavar village.			ACRE.
Garden, S. No. 62-1 B	A. L. Pinto	North, S. No. 76; east, S. No. 61-1 A; south, S. No. 62-1 A and 62-2; west, S. No. 76	0·06
Do. No. 62-2,	Do.	North and east, S. Nos. 62-1 A and 1 B; south, S. No. 77 A-1; west, S. Nos. 61-2 and 76	0·02
Do. No. 62-3	Do.	North, S. Nos. 75 and 62-2; east, S. No. 62-4; south, S. No. 77 A-1 west, S. No. 76	0·0055
Do. No. 77 A 3	Canara Bai	North, S. No. 62-3, east Nos. 61 B & C and 77 B; south, S. No. 77 B & A-1; west, S. No. 77 A-3.	0·0225
		Total ..	0·096

No. 605.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·01 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extending the slaughter-house at Melpadi in Nellikuppam mamu; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Cuddalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Cuddalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or puramboke, with survey or poramboke number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
South Arcot district, Cuddalore taluk, Melpadi village			ACRE.
Eyalwari, dry, S. No. 4 D-3.	A. Govindan ..	North, railway poramboke; east and south, Govindan's private land; west, slaughter-house.	01

No. 606.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·01 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit for the extension of the compound of the Board school; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Chidambaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Chidambaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or puramboke, with survey or poramboke number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Veddachalam taluk, Mangalur village			ACRE.
Manai, Mel nattam, puramboke, No. 218 A.	Ramakrishna Ayyar	North, public road; east, Board school; south, street; west, the remaining portion of Ramakrishna Ayyar's manai.	01

No. 607.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 434 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a conservancy lane in the Chittoor union; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Chittoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Chittoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, assessed or parambokke, with survey or permanent number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Chittoor district, Chittoor taluk, Chittoor village.		Rs. Fr.
Village-site. S No. 479 A-1.	Nadamuni Mudaliyar	North, No. 14 of Annammal, east, No. 10 of Ramamuni Mudaliyar; south, door No. 106 of K. Murugesa Mudaliyar; west, No. 43 of Balasundara Mudaliyar and No. 42 of Jayarama Mudaliyar	74
Do.	Annammal	North, No. 13 of Narayanaswami Pillai; east, No. 14 of Annammal; south, No. 15 of Nadamuni Mudaliyar; west, No. 42 of Jayarama Mudaliyar.	48
Do.	Narayanaswami Pillai ..	North, No. 12 of Venkatarattna Nayudu; east, No. 13 of Narayanaswami Pillai; south, No. 14 of Annammal; west, No. 44 of Marukambai Kandaswami Mudaliyar.	62
Do.	Venkatarattna Nayudu ..	North, No. 11 of Singarayulu Mudaliyar; east, No. 12 of Venkatarattna Nayudu; south, No. 13 of Narayanaswami Pillai; west, No. 44 of Marukambai Kandaswami Mudaliyar	45
Do.	Singarayulu Mudaliyar ..	North, No. 10 of Sowcar Syed Mir Hussain Sahib; east, No. 11 of Singarayulu Mudaliyar; south, No. 12 of Venkatarattna Nayudu; west, No. 44 of Marukambai Kandaswami Mudaliyar.	53
Do.	Sowcar Syed Mir Hussain Sahib Bahadur.	North, No. 10 of Sowcar Syed Mir Hussain Sahib; east, No. 10 of Sowcar Syed Mir Hussain Sahib Bahadur and No. 45 of Narasimhulu Nayudu; south No. 11 of Singarayulu Mudaliyar; west, No. 10 of Syed Mir Hussain Sahib	67
Do.	Narasimhulu Nayudu and Sowcar Syed Mir Hussain Sahib	North, No. 10 of Sowcar Syed Mir Hussain Sahib; east, No. 45 of Narasimhulu Nayudu; south Swami Maistry Street; west, No. 10 of Syed Mir Hussain Sahib.	41
Do.	Narasimhulu Nayudu ..	North, No. 10 of Sowcar Syed Mir Hussain Sahib; east, No. 10 of Syed Mir Hussain Sahib Bahadur; south, No. 45 of Narasimhulu Nayudu; west, Swami Maistry Street.	125
Do.	Kandaswami Mudaliyar ..	North, No. 10 of Sowcar Syed Mir Hussain Sahib; east, No. 10 of Venkatarattna Nayudu and No. 11 of Singarayulu Mudaliyar; south and west, No. 44 of Kandaswami Mudaliyar.	31
Do.	Jayarama Mudaliyar ..	North, door No. 44 of Marukambai Kandaswami Mudaliyar; east, Nos. 15 and 16 of Nadamuni Mudaliyar and Annammal; south, No. 41 of Balasundara Mudaliyar; west, Nos. 43 and 42 of Jayarama Mudaliyar.	103
Do.	Balasundara Mudaliyar ..	No. 42 of Jayarama Mudaliyar; east, No. 15 of Nadamuni Mudaliyar; south, No. 106 of Murugesa Mudaliyar; west, No. 41 of Balasundara Mudaliyar	47
		Total ..	649

No. 608.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 ground and 2,028 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a latrine in Tambu Chetti lane in Tondiyarpet, Madras City; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Collector, Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Madras, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, assessed or parambokke, with survey or permanent number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Madras district, Madras taluk, Tondiyarpet village		
Private, dry, R.S. No. 3061, part.	Ibrahim Sahib and three others; Guardian of the Sons on the land, Rahamat Bi and Shamsudin Sahib.	North, R. S. No. 3060; east, R. S. No. 3063; south, R. S. No. 3061 (then part) west, R. S. No. 3054	Gr. cs. yr. 1 2,028

No. 609.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5·76 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the Municipal Hospital at Kumbakonam; and, under sections 8 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or parambake, with survey or patnath number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			Acs.
Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, No. 78. Ullur village			
Wet, No. 257 ..	S. K. Swaminatha Ayyar ..	North, S. No. 249; east, S No. 257; south, S. Nos. 258 A and B; west, S No. 256.	1·33
Dry, No. 258 A, ..	S. K. Swaminatha Ayyar and N Venkatasamyyar	North, S No. 257; east, S No. 258 A; south and west, S. No 260 B	·24
Wet, No. 260 B. ..	S. K. Swaminatha Ayyar	North, S Nos. 257 and 260 A; east, S. No 253 B; south, S Nos. 266 and 262; west, S. No. 256.	3·21
Byotwar, dry, No. 260.	M. Venkatarama Ayyar .	North, S. No 268 B; east, S. No. 266; south, S. Nos 260 and 261; west, S. Nos. 257 and 261	·44
Do. No. 261.	Do. ..	North, S. No. 262; east S. No. 260; south, S No 261; west, S. No. 768.	·12
Do. wet, No. 262.	Do. ..	North, S. Nos. 258 and 260; east, S. Nos. 260 and 268; south, S. Nos 261 and 262; west, S. No. 256.	1 22
		Total ..	5·76

No. 610.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10·08 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Christian and Muhammadan burial-ground in the Berwada municipality; and, under sections 8 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Berwada, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Berwada, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or parambake, with survey or patnath number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			Acs.
Kistna district, Bezwada taluk, Polyathanipuram village.			
Sari, dry, S. No. 10 A.	Bhavaraju and Krishna Rao ..	North, S. No. 11-1; east, S No. 10 B; south, S. No. 7; west, Bhavanipuram Poramboke.	1·50
Do. No 10 B.	Do.	North S No. 11-1; east, S No. 10 C; south, S. No. 7; west, Bhavanipuram Poramboke.	1·50
Do. No. 11-1 A.	Tummaraju and Venkata Satyanand.	North and east, S. No 11-1 B; south, S. No. 19; west, Bhavanipuram Poramboke	1·00
Do. No. 11-1 B.	Do. do.	North, S. Nos 18 and 19; east, S. No. 11-2; south, S. No. 19; west, Bhavanipuram poramboke and S No. 11-1 A.	2·50
Do. No. 11-2.	Penubothula Ramanjaneya ..	North S No 10, east, S. Nos. 3, 13 and 11; south, S. No. 10; west, S. No. 11-1.	3·12
		Total ..	10·08

No. 611.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 01 of an acre be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a road in Paramboor village; and, under sections 8 and 7, the Tahsildar of Mangalore is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Mangalore and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, loam or permanbake, with survey or punnuh number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Canara district, Mangalore taluk, No. 69. Ermamber village			
Bagayat, S. No. 36-12 D. Do. No. 36-14 E. Do. No. 147-5 A, 4 C	Gubra Moideen Beary (patadar) Hamsa Beary (co-sharer). Do. do Hamsa Beary ..	North, S. No. 36-12 C; east, No. 147-5 A 4 C; south, S. No. 36-12 B; west, S No 36-11 B North, S No. 36 12 E; east, S No. 147-5 A. 4 C; south, S. No 36-12 A; west, S. No 36-11 A. North, S No 147 5 A 4 E, east, S No 149-5 A-1; south, S No 147-5 A. 4 A; west, S No. 36-12 B., 12 D. and 12 E. Total ..	acre ·0026 ·0026 ·0050 ·01

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS

Ootacamund, May 11, 1915.

No. 93-P.—In modification of notification No. 83-P., published on pages 336-341 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th May 1915, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of notification stations are published :—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Bellary.	Adoni ..	Adoni. Yemmiganuru.	Salem ..	Hosur ..	Achchirtapalli. Kolamangalam. Komarapalli. Matagondapalli. Saragapalli.
	Harpanahalli.	Harpanahalli.			
Chingleput	Saidapet ..	Velachchen (S No. 53). Kadavar. Melpakkam (S No. 46).		Salem ..	Salem.
North Arcot.	Tirappattur.	Maruneilkuppam. Nachchiyarkuppam (including the hamlet of Mottur).	South Canara.	Mangalore ..	Mangalore.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.
	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.		Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore . II. Bengal .. III. Bombay.	The whole province. *Town*— Calcutta. I. *Northern Division*— (a) Districts— Ahmedabad. Broach Kaira. Panch Mahals. Surat Thana.	III Bombay—*cont.*	I. *Northern Division*—cont. (b) Towns and ports— Agashi. Bandra. Bassein Bhiwndi. Bombay. Broach. Bulsar. Kalyan. Surat.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency—cont.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
III. Bombay—*cont.*	2. *Central Division*— (*a*) Districts— Ahmednagar. East Khandesh. Nasik. Poona. Satara. Sholapur. (*b*) Towns and Ports— Chinchni. Poona. Satara. Sholapur. 3. *Southern Division*— (*a*) Districts— Belgaum. Bijapur. Dharwar. Kolaba. Ratnagiri. (*b*) Town and port— Panvel. 4. *Sind*— (*a*) Districts— Hyderabad. Karachi. Larkana. Nawabshah. Sukkur. (*b*) Towns— Hyderabad. Kotri. 5. *Feudatory Chiefs*— (*a*) States and Agencies— Akalkot State. Baroda State. Cutch State. Kathiawar Agency. Khairpur State. Konkan and Southern Mahratta Districts. Rewa Kantha Agency. Satara Agency. (*b*) Town and port— Bhavnagar.
IV. Bihar and Orissa.	(*a*) Districts— Bhagalpur. Champaran. Darbhanga. Gaya. Monghyr. Muzaffarpur. Palamau. Patna. Saran. Shahabad. Santhal Parganas. (*b*) Towns— Bhagalpur. Patna.
V. The Punjab.	(*a*) Districts— Ambala. Amritsar. Attock. Ferozepore. Gujranwala. Gujrat. Gurdaspur. Gurgaon. Hissar. Hoshiarpur. Jhang. Jhelum. Jullundur.
V. The Punjab—*cont.*	(*a*) Districts—*cont.* Kangra. Karnal. Lahore. Ludhiana. Lyallpur. Montgomery. Multan. Muzaffargarh. Rawalpindi. Rohtak. Shahpur. Sialkot. (*b*) States— Jhind. Kalsia. Kapurthala. Malerkotla. Nabha. Patiala. (*c*) Towns— Amritsar. Jullundur. Lahore. Patiala.
VI. Burma.	(*a*) Districts— Bassein. Hanthawaddy. Henzada. Kathia. Kyaukse. Magwe. Manbin. Minbu. Myaungmya. Myingyan. Pegu. Prome. Tharrawaddy. Thaton. Thayetmyo. Toungoo. Yamethin. (*b*) Towns and ports— Bassein. Mandalay. Rangoon. (*c*) States— Northern Shan States.
VII. The United Provinces.	(*a*) Districts— Agra. Aligarh. Allahabad. Azamgarh. Bahraich. Ballia. Bara Banki. Basti. Benares. Bijnor. Bulandshahr. Cawnpore. Etah. Etawah. Farrukhabad. Fatehpur. Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur. Hardoi. Jaunpur. Kheri. Lucknow.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency—cont.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
VII. The United Provinces—*cont.*	(a) Districts—*cont.* Meerut. Mirzapur. Moradabad. Mutra. Muzaffarnagar. Pertabgarh. Pilibhit. Rae Bareli. Saharanpur. Simla. Sultanpur. Unao. (b) Towns— Agra. Aligarh. Allahabad. Benares. Cawnpore. Farrukhabad. Fyzabad. Lucknow. Meerut. Moradabad. Saharanpur.	X. The Central Provinces.	(a) Districts— Amraoti. Bhandara. Buldana. Chindwara. Damoh. Hoshangabad. Nagpur. Narsinghpur. Nimar. Saugor. Seoni. Wardha. (b) Towns— Akola. Amraoti. Balaghat. Bhandara. Damoh. Jubbulpore. Nagpur. Saugor. Seoni. Wardha. (c) Cantonments— Kamptee. Saugor.
VIII. Hyderabad State.	Districts— Bidar Gulbarga. Medak. Raichur. Usmanabad. (a) States— Bhopal. Gwalior.	XI. Kashmir.	Province— Jammu.
IX. Central India.	(b) Town— Indore. (c) Cantonment— Sehore.	XII. N.W.F. Provinces.	(a) Districts— Hazara. Peshawar. (b) City— Peshawar.
		XIII. Rajputana.	Bharatpur State. Marwar (Jodhpur State).
		XIV. Delhi.	City— Delhi.

B.—NOTIFICATION STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Hangalore.	Kulattangulam.	Salem.
Hosur.	Ariyanur.	Tirunappalli.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Adoni.	Tirunagar.	Avadi.	Ambattur.

No. 93-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Conjeeveram in the Conjeevaram taluk of the Chingleput district, if persons from the infected portions of the Anantapur, Bellary, North Arcot, Salem, South Canara, Trichinopoly and Chingleput districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Devarajaswami:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 20th May to 3rd June 1915, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Mangalore, Hosur, Kulattangulam, Kasur, Sennampatti, Ariyanur, Salem and Tirunappalli on the South Indian Railway and the stations of Bayadrug, Adoni, Yadiramtadi, Yannamalai, Kasba Gooty, Tirunagar, Avadi and Ambattur on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for the stations of Arkonam, Tukkalam, Polur, Injambakkam, Conjeeveram, Nalapattai, Walajabad, Palayasivaram, Vilhyambakkam, Attur and Chingleput on the South Indian Railway and the station of Arkonam on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

Under section 21 of the District Municipalities Act, 1884, Khan Bahadur K Abdul Kareem Sahib is duly elected as a Municipal Councillor in the Bellary municipality.

Bellary Collector's Office,
6th May 1915.

M R Ry. Nagaraj Narayana Rau Garu, B.A., B.L., has been duly elected under the election rules framed under the District Municipalities Act, 1884, as a Municipal Councillor in the Bellary municipality.

Bellary Collector's Office,
8th May 1915

J. E. LANCASHIRE
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act V of 1884, M R Ry. Nambarnur Ashnkil Narayanan *alias* Kurumkaran Nair Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Calicut Taluk Board in the district of Malabar.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Pulikkaparambil Varugis Kuruvilla Avargal has been duly elected as a Councillor of the Municipality of Calicut.

Malabar Collector's Office,
3rd May 1915.

Under section 10 of the District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M R.Ry. Lakshminarayanaparam Rama Ayyar Eswara Ayyar Avargal has been duly elected as a councillor of the Municipality of Calicut.

Malabar Collector's Office,
8th May 1915.

C. A. INNES,
Ag Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, Mauvada Mussaw Khan Sahib Bahadur has been elected as a member of the Gudiyattam municipality.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
7th May 1915.

F J. RICHARDS,
Ag Collector

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, Vajaratna Rajaman Rajasri Gopala Rao Gadsi Rao Sahib Saheb Madikon Rao Sahib Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Tanjore Taluk Board in the district of Tanjore.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
4th May 1915.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Sitarama Ayyar Natesa Ayyar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Kumbakonam in the district of Tanjore.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
4th May 1915.

R. B. WOOD.
Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R Ry. Rangaswami Ponnuswami Pillai Avargal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Trichinopoly.

Trichinopoly Collector's Office,
8th May 1915

L. VIBERT,
Collector.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council, under section 181 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the President, District Board, Malabar, hereby appoints Norman Rowsell, Esquire, to be a member of the Wynad Taluk Board.

Malabar District Board's Office,
7th May 1915.

C. A. INNES,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, the President, District Board, Tinnevelly, hereby approves of the appointment by election of the undermentioned gentleman to be a member of the District Board of Tinnevelly by the Sermadevi Taluk Board :—

M.R.Ry. T. S. Rameswami Ayyar Avargal.

Tinnevelly District Board's Office,
4th May 1915.

C. G. TODHUNTER,
President.

AMENDMENT.

Page 336, Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th April 1915—

Add the sentence: "He will enter on his functions from 21st May 1915" at the end of the notification, viz., "Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards' Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Savur Mangesh Rau, South Canara."

South Canara Collector's Office,
8th May 1915.

M. E. COUCHMAN.
Collector.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

Reg. No. 1—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 19.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1915. [Price, 1 a. 6 p.

Part I-B.—Educational.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Miscellaneous Notifications	347
Vacancies	348

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1915.

SPECIAL TESTS AND COMPLETED SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

NOTICE.

Candidates who possess completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificates, but are not Government servants and have not matriculated, and who are desirous of appearing for the ensuing Special Test Examinations, should submit their certificates in *registered covers** to the undersigned on or before the 1st June 1915. The Commissioner will judge of the fitness of each candidate on the lines laid down in the Public Service Notification for the eligibility of holders of Secondary School Leaving Certificates and issue an order to him according permission or not to appear for the examinations—subject to the provisions contained in the notes subjoined to article 4 of the notification regulating these examinations.

Note.—Holders of the Secondary School Leaving Certificates issued by the States of Travancore, Cochin, Mysore and Hyderabad will follow the procedure laid down above.

2 Government servants (holders of Secondary School Leaving Certificates) who are in the superior service in posts, the sanctioned pay of which does not exceed Rs. 20 per mensem, should obtain the necessary permission from the Commissioner to appear for the examinations; these candidates should also submit their certificates (in *registered covers**) by the 1st June 1915.

Note.—The maximum pay will be taken as the standard in the case of appointments on *progressive* scale as required in the Public Service Notification.

* The registered cover containing the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate should be superscribed "Application for permission to appear for the Special Test Examinations, 1915 ".

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 4th May 1915.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

B-1

MADRAS MEDICAL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION—MAY 1918.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE GRADES OF "CIVIL MEDICAL PUPIL" AND "MADRAS-BURMA SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON PUPIL"—1918

Candidates who have applied for the ensuing Competitive Examination for admission to the grades of "Civil Medical Pupil," and "Madras-Burma Sub-Assistant Surgeon Pupil," respectively, are informed that the examination will be held on the date mentioned below :—

Day	Hours	Subjects.
Saturday 18th May	{ 10 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. 12-30 P.M. to 1-30 P.M.	English Grammar and Composition. Translation.

2. The examination will be held at the following centres and will be superintended at each centre by the Medical Officer whose address is entered opposite to it :—

Station.	Designation of Superintendent.
Berhampur	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Ganjam, Berhampur.
Calicut	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Malabar, Calicut.
Cannanore	Civil Surgeon, Cannanore.
Chittapur	Civil Surgeon, Chittapur.
Chingleput	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Chingleput.
Chittoor	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Chittoor.
Cocanada	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Godavari, Cocanada.
Cochin	Civil Surgeon, Cochin.
Coimbatore	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Coimbatore.
Cuddalore	Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital, Madras.
Madras	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Madura.
Madura	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, South Canara, Mangalore.
Mangalore	
Masulipatam	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Kistna, Masulipatam.
Negapatam	Civil Surgeon, Negapatam.
Nellore	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Nellore.
Ootacamund	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, The Nilgiris, Ootacamund.
Palamcottah	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tinnevelly, Palamcottah.
Rajahmundry	Civil Surgeon, Rajahmundry.
Tanjore	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Tanjore.
Tellicherry	Civil Surgeon, Tellicherry.
Trichinopoly	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Trichinopoly.
Vellore	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, North Arcot, Vellore.
Vizagapatam	District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Vizagapatam.

Note.—No arrangements cannot be made for the examination of the Maduranthkam candidate at Uttaramerur, he must appear for his examination at Chingleput.

There will be no Competitive Examination for the grade of Indian Military pupil.

Candidates are requested to apply to the respective Superintendents for any further information they may require.

3. The examination of the Madras candidates will be held at the MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

4. Candidates desirous of having any of the certificates submitted by them with their applications returned to them should apply for such certificates on or after the 1st August next to the PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO THE SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS to whom all the applications with their enclosures will be forwarded by this office along with the results as usual.

5. Attention is drawn to the following rules :—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and, in all cases where good manners require it, a suitable covering for the head nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are shoes of English pattern, and socks and trousers are worn also.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answer papers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room and the circumstance reported to the Commissioner.

(5) Any candidate suspected of having had recourse to malpractice of any kind is liable to have his examination invalidated and also to be debarred from appearing again for any of the Examinations, under the control of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit; or, *if the Commissioner is not satisfied as to the trustworthiness of his results*, he may be required to undergo a re-examination in any one or more of the subjects of examination for which he appeared.

(6) *No candidate will, on any account, be allowed to take into the examination room slates, books, manuscripts or papers of any kind.* Any one detected in the violation of this rule or having recourse to any unfair practices will be removed from the room, and the occurrence reported to the Commissioner.

(7) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list transmitted to the Superintendents must submit a written declaration through the Superintendents, giving full particulars in regard to themselves and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answer papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the omission of their names is due to no fault of theirs.

(8) Candidates choosing to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared according to the notice published in the Gazette, must not expect to have their papers valued or their results published. In all cases where permission has been granted, the memorandum or letter permitting the change should be produced for the satisfaction of the Superintendents.

(9) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and remain standing until the Superintendent takes his answer papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will on no account leave his place.

(10) Any papers sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued.

(11) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(12) Candidates are forbidden to tear up papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All "spoilt copies, etc.," should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 4th May 1915.

G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

(Resumed.)

LIST OF CANDIDATES TO BE EXAMINED FOR THE GRADE OF "CIVIL MEDICAL POLICE" ON THE 10TH MAY 1915.

General number	Name of candidate.	Where to be examined.
1	Manga Nikkalam ..	Berhampur
2	Isetti Krishnamurti ..	Do.
3	Kondapatti Rajamanay ..	Do
4	Mu resh Avandar ..	Calicut.
5	Mithilwatti Sankara Narayana Chetti	Do.
6	Kallet Kuchunni Warier	Do
7	K Olanchori Vitil Govindan Nayar	Do
8	Nallapakunnath Uoth Kannan Kutti Nayar.	Do.
9	Marakkath Puthiya Vitil Krishnan Nambiyar	Do.
10	Kambiam Valappil Cheriyanan Narayanan Nayar	Cannanore.
11	Thyil Kadan Mukundan ..	Do.
12	Santuri Rama Rao ..	Chittoor.
13	Kilnapa Ramanatha Ayyar ..	Chingleput.
14	Kannabiar Rangaswami ..	Chittoor.
15	Kolu Lakshmanaswami ..	Coimbatore.
16	Madala Satyanarayana ..	Do
17	Jatiwarti Satyanarayanamurti	Do
18	Nandanam Jayadeb ..	Do.
19	Mutiala Venkata Surya Prakasa Rao.	Do.
20	Mukkamla Sita Ramaswami .	Do
21	Kasireddi Krishnamurti .	Do.
22	Vaddi Srinivasamurti ..	Do.
23	S S Venkataramana ..	Coimbatore.
24	S. S Gopalakrishna	Madras.
25	S Subbarayulu ..	Do
26	A Arokiaswami ..	Do
27	Ambrose Samuel Dasaraj	Do
28	S. Sammandam Modali	Do.
29	R Ramalingam ..	Do.
30	T P Subrahmanya ..	Madura.
31	C Tyagarajan	Do.
32	A. Rathnam	Do.
33	Parvangara Kannan Nayar ..	Mangalore
34	Ramula Sitamma Setty .	Masulipatam.
35	Mirukani Vasudeva Rao ..	Do
36	Lakkarajutti Venkatasubba Rao	Do
37	Kandigatti Venkata Krishna Rao.	Do
38	Tirupa Venkata Ramayya ..	Do.
39	K Tyagarajan ..	Negapatam.
40	N. Sankar Singh ..	Nellore.
41	Kalattur d. Mamilinga Modali.	Ootacamund.
42	S. Subrahmanyam	Palamcottah.
43	M Gnanasundaram	Do.
44	S. Appadurai	Do
45	Anbaraja Sankara Rao ..	Rajahmundry.
46	Immanpal Sambasiva Rao Mayudu.	Do.
47	Mandrati Narasimha Rao ..	Do
48	Jutla Srirangarayalu ..	Do.
49	K. Gopalan	Tanjore.
50	Tiruvadi Vaithiyanatha ..	Do
51	M Narayanan	Do.
52	V. Subrahmanyan	Do.
53	M Subrahmanyan	Do.
54	K V Rajagopalan	Do.
55	K. A. Subrahmanyan ..	Do.
56	C. S. Subrahmanyam ..	Do.
57	V. N Sankaran	Do
58	G. C. Ramachandran ..	Do.
59	M Krishnaswami	Do.
59A	P. Anagaswami	Do.
60	Othayath Krishnan Nambiyar.	Tellicherry
61	Kokot Kellappan Nayar ..	Do.
62	Adiyat Kavayi Krishnan ..	Do.
63	S. Krishna Ayyar	Do.
64	Choyi Kannan Chetti ..	Do.
65	Birru S. Govindaswami ..	Trichinopoly.
66	T J Gopalaswami	Do.
67	M Sundaradhan	Do
68	Saiyad Abdul Nayim ..	Do
69	M. Pandiswami	Do.
70	J. Seshama Rao	Vellore.
71	" " "	" "
72	T. Kalyanam	Do.
73	Nagarthapa Ekambaradu ..	Do
74	Mangipudi Kameswara Rao ..	Vizagapatam.
75	Kadi Muthialan	Do.
76	Pasam Narasimhaiya ..	Do.
77	Medduri Gopaiya	Do
78	Allamalla Venkata Satyanarayana.	Do "
79	Pallipogada Narayana Rao .	Do.
80	Laka Jagannatha Rao ..	Do.
81	Nyapayati Rajagopala Ayyangar.	Do.
82	Kolamuri Kameswara Rao	Do.
83	Regulagadda Somasekara Rao..	Do.
84	Oddipalli Jagannadhamma ..	Do.
85	Pakki Seshu Rao	Do.
86	Gadi Ramanjaneyulu ..	Do.
87	Pitambara Sumanta Patro ..	Do.
88	Lankavi Venkatasubba Rao ..	Do.
89	Kantipudi Thompkins ..	Do.
90	Nadella Venkata Ramanayya.	Do.
91	Saradha Malayya	Do.
92	Vadapalli Ramamurti ..	Do.
93	Tridandam Partasarathi ..	Do.
94	Jayanti Satyanarayana ..	Do.
95	Rama Sarma Rao	Do.
96	Mandepati Gangayyachari ..	Do.
97	Rayavara Krishnamurti ..	Do.
98	Atmakuru Nadu Ramamurti ..	Do.
99	Nagavarapu Appalaraamayya.	Do.
100	Vijayaraja Krishna Rao ..	Do.
101	Chetti Timmayya ..	Do.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 8th May 1915.

G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

(*Revised*)

LIST OF CANDIDATES TO BE EXAMINED FOR THE GRADE OF "MADRAS-BURMA MEDICAL PUPIL" ON THE 16TH MAY 1916.

General number	Name of candidate.	Where to be examined.
1	Maddara Narasimham	Berhampur.
2	Mulia kandi Anandan	Calicut
3	Parthasarathi K. Gopalakrishna Ayyar.	Do
4	Ramaiah V. Subbarao Ayyar	Do.
5	Rayaval Achuthan Nayar	Do.
6	Karuthedath N. Govinda Menon	Do.
7	Perumal Surya Rao	Chittoor.
8	Somasekhara Sarmah	Cocanada.
9	Pulpurathe Joseph Xavarin	Cochin.
10	Kolathery Sankara Menon	Do
11	Pankath Krishna Menon	Do.
12	S. Rangaswami	Coimbatore.
13	Dharapuram Krishnaier Subbaiyan	Do.
14	Kalarthe K. Venkataramana Ayyar	Do
15	Mankkath Padmanabhan Nair	Do.
16	Moses Solomon	Madras.
17	Sajjan Parshuraj Aaron	Do
18	Abraham Joseph Satyanandi	Do.
19	Chakkanathan John	Do.
20	Arcot Easwarathan	Do.
21	Gunthur Padmanabhan Naidu	Do.
22	R. Satakopa Ayyangar	Do
23	D. Kothandaraml	Madura.
24	Murugadi A. R. Srinivasan	Do.

General number	Name of candidate	Where to be examined.
25	Medimat Narasinga Rao	Mangalore.
26	Ullal Shrinivas	Do.
27	Ganesh Sundar Rao	Do.
28	Kathal Harishchandra	Do.
29	Sayad Angulaya	Do.
30	Hallikudige Amritha Rao	Do.
31	Bantwal Raghavendra Shenoi.	Do.
32	Abdul Rama Rao	Do.
33	Bantwal Sanjeevaiah Nuligu	Do.
34	P. S. Krishna Rao	Do.
35	L. Subba Rao	Do.
36	Pattipati Sivayya	Masulipatam.
37	Bommidoddi Jagannam	Do.
38	P. Devarajan	Nagapattam.
39	S. Ganapathi	Do
40	S. M. Srinivasan	Palamcottah
41	S. Chidambaranathapathi	Do.
42	Gubba Subrahmanyam	Rajahmundry.
43	Thirugnana Venkatappa Rao.	Do.
44	A. Chinnikrishnan	Tanjore
45	Natrayala Kaleth Anandha	Tellicherry
46	Kaleth Alaery Bharathan	Do.
47	Kunyi Kumaran	Do.
48	Chalik pallimal Chatha	Do.
49	S. Krishnaswami	Trichinopoly
50	T. Abdul Aziz	Do.
51	T. M. Unnikkan	Do.
52	Gubba Rayanatal Rao	Vizagapatam.
53	Y. Gupavva	Do
54	Dabburi Venkata Raju	Do.
55	Dabburi Simhachalam	Do.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 8th May 1916.

G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1916.

It is hereby notified that "Jama'al-Qawanin" which was prescribed in the office notification, dated 4th March 1915, as one of the text-books in Urdu for the above examination is substituted for "Khulasatu'l Qawanin" has been withdrawn. The following are accordingly the text books in Urdu for that examination:—

Nairang-i-khyal by Muhammad Hasan Azad.
Jami'u'l-Asha'ar (S.P.C.K. Book Depot, Vepery, Madras).

(By order.)

Senate House, 28th April 1916.

F. DEWSBURY, B.A. LL.B., *Registrar.*

It is hereby notified that no examination under the existing Regulations for the Oriental Titles will be held until further notice.

(By order.)

Senate House, 28th April 1916.

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B., *Registrar.*

Notice is hereby given that Mr. H. J. Allen, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, received the largest number of votes at the recent election of a member of the Syndicate The election shall take effect from the date of the publication of this notification.

Senate House, 11th May 1916.

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B., *Registrar.*

SCHOLARSHIPS.

There will be several scholarships tenable in the Junior B.A. class for the year 1916-17 in the Government College, Kumbakonam. Details will be furnished on application to the Principal.

29th April 1916.

R. M. STATHAM, *Ag. Principal, Kumbakonam College.*

FINAL SCHOLARSHIPS FOR EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS, 1915—MADRAS.

Applications are invited for the two scholarships—one for men and one for women—that are open for award to European and Eurasian students under G.O. No. 415, Educational, dated 1st July 1907.

2. The scholarships are of the monthly value of Rs. 30 and are tenable for two years in a college affiliated to the University of Madras.

3. In order to be eligible for scholarships, candidates must satisfy the following conditions:—

(1) They must be of *bona fide* European parentage.

(2) They must have passed the B.A. Degree Examination of the Madras University.

4. The scholarships will be awarded to eligible candidates on the results of the B.A. Degree Examination of the Madras University.

5. Applications should be made to the subjoined form to the Inspector of European Schools, Old College, Madras, S W ; they should be submitted through the Principal of the College to which the applicant desires to continue his studies and should reach the Inspector of European Schools by the 31st July 1915.

6. The tenure of the scholarships will be subject to the rules found in Chapter X of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, to which the attention of the applicants is invited.

Form of application for Final Scholarships for Europeans and Eurasians—1915.

1. Name of candidate (in full).
2. Sex.
3. Date of birth.
4. Name of parent or guardian (in full).
5. Occupation of parent or guardian.
6. Place of residence of parent or guardian.
7. Class of community to which candidate belongs (European or Eurasian).
8. Institution in which the candidate studied in 1914-1915.
9. Class and rank in which candidate passed the several branches of the B.A. Examination.
10. College in which the candidate proposes to study and subjects and course of study.
11. List of testimonials, if any, submitted.

Postal address }
Date } *Signature of candidate.*

I hereby certify that is, to the best of my knowledge, a European within the meaning of article 2 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, and that the above entries in the application are correct.

Station }
Date } *Principal.*

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

Madras, 7th May 1915.

COLLEGIATE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS. 1915—MADRAS.

Applications are invited for the two scholarships—one for men and one for women—that are open for award to European and Eurasian students under G.O. No. 415, Educational, dated 1st July 1907.

2. The scholarships are of the monthly value of Rs. 20, and are tenable for two years in a college affiliated to the University of Madras.

3. In order to be eligible for the scholarships, candidates must satisfy the following conditions:—

(1) They must be of *bona fide* European parentage.

(2) They must have passed the Intermediate Examination of the University of Madras.

4. The scholarships will be awarded to eligible candidates on the results of the Intermediate Examination.

5. Applications should be made in the subjoined form to the Inspector of European Schools, Old College, Madras, S W ; they should be submitted through the Principal of the College in which the applicant desires to continue his studies, and should reach the Inspector of European Schools by the 31st July 1915.

6. The tenure of the scholarships will be subject to the rules found in Chapter X of the Code of Regulations for European Schools, to which the attention of applicants is invited.

Form of application for Collegiate Scholarships for Europeans—1915.

1. Name of candidate (in full).
2. Sex.
3. Date of birth.
4. Name of parent or guardian.
5. Occupation of parent or guardian.
6. Place of residence of parent or guardian.
7. Class of community to which candidate belongs (European or Eurasian).
8. Institution in which the candidate studied in 1914-1915.
9. Class and rank in which candidate passed the Intermediate Examination.
10. College in which the candidate proposes to study and subjects and course of study.
11. List of testimonials (if any) submitted.

Postal address }
Date } *Signature of candidate.*

I hereby certify that is, to the best of my knowledge, a European within the meaning of article 2 of the Code of Regulations for European schools, and that the above entries in the application are correct.

Station }
Date } *Principal.*

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

Madras, 7th May 1915.

R-3

RULES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE JUNIOR INTERMEDIATE CLASS OF THE KUMBAKONAM COLLEGE IN JULY 1915.

A very high standard of proficiency in English will invariably be required.

Students proposing to take Vernacular Composition under Part II of the course of the Intermediate Examination should have shown proficiency in Vernacular Composition under Group A of the School Leaving Certificate Course.

Students proposing to study the subjects of Group (i) should have taken in the Public Examination at least two of the three following subjects under Group C, viz., (i) Algebra and Geometry, (ii) Physics and (iii) Chemistry, and the certificate should show aptitude in Elementary Mathematics and in Elementary Science.

Every student proposing to take Group (iii) should have shown proficiency in at least two subjects in Group C. If he proposes to take a History subject his certificate should show aptitude in the History of India and Geography.

1. Applications containing the following particulars should be sent to the Principal so as to reach him not later than the 15th June 1915 :—
   (a) Name in full (with his correct address) and date of birth.
   (b) School or college in which the applicant studied with year.
   (c) The number of his Secondary School Leaving Certificate.
   (d) Subjects in Group (iii) which the applicant wishes to take.
   (e) Whether he proposes to select Tamil Composition or Sanskrit Translation.

2. The following combinations of the subjects in Group (iii) will be provided :—
   (1) Ancient History, Modern History and Logic.
   (2) Ancient History, Modern History and Sanskrit.
   (3) Ancient History, Modern History and Tamil.
   (4) Ancient History, Logic and Sanskrit.
   (5) Ancient History, Logic and Tamil.
   (6) Modern History, Logic and Sanskrit.
   (7) Modern History, Logic and Tamil.

3. Candidates wishing to know whether their applications have been registered should send an addressed stamped post-card. No other form of reply will be sent.

4. Applicants' Secondary School Leaving Certificates should be sent in original by registered post as soon as they are received from the Commissioner's Office. The last day fixed for selection will be June 28.

5. Each student selected for admission, if he does not appear in person on the 26th June, will receive intimation of his selection by post, and if he does not come and join the College before the 3rd July, no seat will be guaranteed for him after the latter date.

6. The School Leaving Certificate of a rejected candidate will be returned to him immediately after the 26th June to the address given in his application.

7. In no case whatsoever will a student be admitted who has not a male guardian resident in Kumbakonam, or is not a resident of the Victoria Jubilee Hostel attached to the College. In the case of students who are not themselves natives of, or residents in, Kumbakonam, preference will be given to students who join the hostel.

Kumbakonam College,
2nd May 1915.

R. M. STATHAM,
Ag. Principal.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES' MEDICAL SCHOOL, TANJORE.

RULES AND REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE ADMISSION AND TRAINING OF SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS AND HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS, 1915-16.

I. The following classes of pupils will be admitted into this school :—
   (a) Civil Medical pupils for employment as Sub-Assistant Surgeons under the Local Government.
   (b) Local and Municipal pupils, *i.e.*, pupils specially stipended by Local Boards or Municipal Councils for service under those bodies.
   (c) Madras-Burma pupils, *i.e.*, natives of the Madras Presidency, who are specially stipended by the Government of Burma for Civil employment under that Government.
   (d) Native State pupils, *i.e.*, pupils specially stipended by Native States for employment by such States.
   (e) Private pupils, *i.e.*, pupils who undergo medical training as Hospital Assistants at their own expense in order to qualify as private medical practitioners.
   (f) Female pupils, *i.e.*, female pupils belonging to any of the classes (b), (c), and (e), enumerated above.

II. Civil Medical and Madras-Burma pupils are selected by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras. Full particulars are published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I-B, dated 2nd March 1915, pages 182 to 188.

Local and Municipal, Native States and private pupils are selected by the Superintendent, Medical School, Tanjore, and rules for admission of these pupils are given below :—

(a) 1. Candidates of all nationality are eligible for admission into this school, provided they have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination, or the Matriculation Examination or any higher examination or hold completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificates.

ii. There is no age limit in the case of these pupils

iii. A student securing 40 per cent. in English and 35 per cent. in other compulsory subjects at the Public Examination, may be considered for purposes of the rules and regulations of this department a holder of a completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate. It should be borne in mind that it is a cardinal feature of the scheme to attach value to the character and result of a boy's entire school career in preference to the bare record of his success at any single examination.

(*b*) i. For female students, a certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination or any higher examination or a completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate. Such of the candidates as do not possess the above-mentioned qualification, shall apply on or before the 1st of June every year to the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras for permission as a special case to enter the Medical School, Tanjore, and the Superintendent, Medical School, Tanjore, shall hold an examination, of the approved candidates as to their fitness to enter the Medical School.

ii. They shall for the present receive their professional education gratuitously, but shall be required to pay the annual registration fee of Rupees five. This fee should be paid not later than the 15th of July into a Government Treasury to the credit of the Medical School fees and the Treasury Receipt should be delivered at the School office. They shall be required to provide themselves with text-books and instruments and shall pay the fee of Rupees fifteen prescribed for the final Board Examination.

(*c*) Applications from private pupils should be prepared in manuscript in the form given below and must be accompanied by (1) completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate or certificates of having passed the Matriculation Examination or any higher examination, (2) certificates of good conduct and vaccination and (3) by leaving certificates which should be sent to the Superintendent, Medical School, Tanjore, on or before the 1st June 1915 :—

Form of application from a private pupil for admission into His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' Medical School, Tanjore.

1. Name of pupil and his house or village name in full.
2. Father's name and his house or village name in full
3. Father's occupation.
4. Caste and religion of candidate
5. Present age with date of birth.
6. General educational qualification (examination passed).
7. Present residence (full address to be given)
8. Whether the candidate has attached the following certificates :—
   (*a*) General Education certificate
   (*b*) Character certificate.
   (*c*) Leaving certificate.

Date

Place *Signature of pupil.*

(*d*) Selected candidates will be required to join the Medical School, Tanjore, on the 1st July 1915, and the school fees in all cases must be paid into a Government Treasury to the credit of the Medical School fees and the Treasury Receipt should be delivered at the School office before admission.

(*e*) If a private pupil leaves the school during the session, he shall have no right to claim a remission of any portion of the term fee, but the controlling authority may return or remit such portion as may be considered equitable

(*f*) The course in the hospital and school extends to four years and the following is the present curriculum :—

First year—
Anatomy, skeleton.
Physiology.
Chemistry.

Second year—
Anatomy, general and practical.
Materia medica.
Hygiene.

Third year—
Medical Jurisprudence.
Ophthalmology
Lunacy.
Medicine } not for Board-Examination.
Surgery }

Final year—
Medicine including clinical surgery including clinical operative and minor.
Midwifery.

(*g*) Every private pupil should provide himself with all the prescribed text-books, instruments, etc.

(*h*) i. The school fee for a private student is Rs 25 for each year of study (total Rs. 100). The fee for admission to the Final Board Examination is Rs. 15.

ii. Pupils sent by a District Board or a municipality are admitted free, the monthly stipends and cost of books, etc., being borne by the Board or municipality.

iii. Native States sending pupils for instruction to this school are required to pay the same fees as those for private pupils.

T. S. ROSS, Major I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Medical School, Tanjore.

Tanjore, 30th March 1915.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE FOURTH CIRCLE DURING 1916.

The Acting Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the other Inspectors of Schools, the Assistant Inspectors, the Sub-Assistant Inspectors and the Managers of aided schools that candidates of the Elementary grade will be admitted for training in July 1916 in the Government Training Schools under his charge as shown below :—

Number	Name of institution.	Number of stipends available		Total.
		Elementary, Higher.	Elementary, Lower.	
1	Government Lower Elementary Training School for Mahammadans, Madras	..	27	27
2	Government Lower Elementary Training School for Panchamas, Madras	..	27	27
3	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Saidapet ..	24	26	50

2. The period of training is two years in the case of the students of both the Elementary higher and lower grades.

3. The Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, will make the selection on the recommendation of Inspecting officers.

4. Inspecting officers are requested to forward two lists—one of selected and the other of rejected candidates.

5. The lists of selected and rejected candidates should be forwarded to the Inspector of Schools Fourth Circle, by the Inspecting officers before the due date. The names of selected candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the Inspecting officers wish they should be taken, i.e., they should be selected in reference to their general education attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointment and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the conditions of age limit under rule 114 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated, as far as possible, by rule 115. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be mentioned against each.

6. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates selected not joining the Training School, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector of Schools. All selected candidates who present themselves at the Training Schools on the opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they present themselves but only up to the number of sanctioned vacancies.

7. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

8. In the selection of candidates for training, those who were awarded stipends last year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

9. In addition to Provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by Local or Municipal Boards will be admitted for training, as also private candidates as free students.

10. As regards qualification for admission, only those candidates, who have passed the annual examination of the third form or seventh standard and have been found fit for promotion to the fourth form, or have been awarded an Elementary school-leaving certificate of the seventh standard, are eligible for admission into the Elementary higher class and only those who have passed the late Primary School Examination or a corresponding vernacular school examination or whose attainments in the opinion of the Inspecting officers are not lower than these are eligible for admission into the Elementary lower class. Preference should be given, as much as possible, to candidates whose educational attainments are above these minimum requirements. The certificate of general education should be sent in original with the application. The certificate of physical fitness need be produced only by the candidates chosen as stipendiaries. Separate conduct certificates need not be submitted by candidates whose applications are signed by an Inspecting officer.

11. In cases in which the number of candidates applying for training is in excess of the number or where there is provision, the selection should be made on the result of an entrance examination conducted by the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools. The number of stipends available for each range is the same as that available in previous years.

12. Printed forms of applications can be obtained from the Inspector of Schools or from the subordinate inspecting officers.

13. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle, before the 15th May 1915.

14. Only Panchama teachers whose vernacular is *Tamil* should be recommended for admission into the Government Panchama Training School, Madras.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.
Madras, 23rd April 1915.

H. A. HART,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE NINTH CIRCLE.

The Inspector of Schools, Ninth Circle, hereby notifies for the information of the Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools and the Managers of aided schools, that candidates of the secondary and elementary grades will be admitted for training in the beginning of July 1916 in the following Government Training Schools under his charge.

Number.	Name of institution	Number of stipends available.			
		Secondary	Elementary, Higher	Elementary, Lower.	Total
1	Government Secondary Training School, Mangalore ...	6	..	..	5
2	Government Higher Elementary Training School, Mangalore.	..	24	36	60

2. The period of training is one year in the case of secondary students and two years in the case of elementary students.

3. The Inspector will make the selection on the recommendation of the subordinate Inspecting officers.

4. The Sub-Assistant Inspectors are requested to submit to the Inspector two lists—one of selected and the other of rejected candidates

The names of selected candidates should appear in the list in the order in which the Sub-Assistant Inspectors wish they should be taken, *i.e.*, they should be selected in reference to their general education attainments, their service as teachers, the need for their training and the nature of their appointments and the school from which they apply for training. Candidates who do not satisfy the condition of age limit under rule 134 of the Madras Educational Rules should not, except in very special cases, be included in the list and the selection should be regulated as far as possible by rule 134. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should be noted against each

5. To provide for the contingency of some of the candidates selected not joining the training school, a few more than the sanctioned number will be selected by the Inspector of Schools from each range. All selected candidates who present themselves at the Training Schools on the opening day will be admitted; those who present themselves later will be admitted in the order in which they come, but only up to the limit of sanctioned vacancies.

6. The list should include no one who has not been a teacher before or concerning whom there is a doubt whether he really intends to make teaching his profession.

7. In the selection of candidates for training, those who were awarded stipends last year but were refused admission on account of their not appearing in time might have a first claim for admission.

8. In addition to Provincial stipendiaries, candidates whose stipends are paid by Local or Municipal funds will be admitted for training, as also private candidates as free students. No Provincial stipends will be sanctioned for teachers who hold permanent appointments in Board and Municipal schools.

9. For admission to the Secondary Training Class, candidates should have passed the late F.A. or Matriculation Examinations. Persons holding such Secondary School-Leaving Certificates signed by the Secretary to the Board for the award of such certificates as are accepted by the Inspector may also be selected. Teachers who have passed the annual examination of the third form or seventh standard, or have been awarded an Elementary School-leaving Certificate of the seventh standard are eligible for admission into the Higher Elementary Training Class: those who have passed the late Primary Examination or a corresponding public or school examination or whose attainments are, in the opinion of the Inspecting officers, not lower than these are eligible for admission into the Lower Elementary Training Class.

Applications should be accompanied by certificates of general education and conduct in original. Certificates of physical fitness may be produced at the time the students are admitted for training.

10. Printed forms of applications can be obtained by the correspondents of secondary schools from the Inspector of Schools and all others should apply to the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools of their ranges.

11. Applications completed in accordance with the above instructions should reach the Inspector before the 25th May 1915.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Ninth Circle,
Bangalore, 1st May 1915.

E. W. GREEN,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Ninth Circle.

EX-STUDENT, GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, CHITTOOR.

Managers and heads of offices and institutions (public and private) in which the ex-student S. Subrahmanya Pillai, whose descriptive roll is given below, is employed are requested to kindly give information as to his whereabouts to the Headmaster, Government Training School, Chittoor, so as to enable him to take measures for the recovery of the amount drawn by the ex-student as stipends, etc., while under training :—

Number.	Name of ex-student.	Name of parent or guardian.	Age at the time of training or date of birth.	Period of training	Grade for which trained	School in which last employed.	Approved service put in as per history maintained.	Stipend received	Remarks.
							YRS. M. DAYS.	RS. A. P.	
1	Sakkari Subrahmanya Pillai.	S. Chakkara Pillai	16th July 1887.	1903 and 1904.	Elementary, Lower.	A.T.S. School, Tarapore, Wallajah Range.	2 8 26	136 0 0	

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Third Circle,
Bellary, 27th April 1915.

D. A. HOBDAY,
Ag. Inspector of Schools, Third Circle

B-3

MADRAS SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE DRAFTSMAN'S TEST—JANUARY 1915.

(1) LIST OF MEN QUALIFIED TO SERVE IN THE SURVEY AND LAND RECORDS DEPARTMENTS.

No.	Name.
	Central Office.
1.	Anthoni, Lourdu.
2.	Anthoniswami, Pudupet Apporoo.
3.	Appadurai Mudaliyar, Taiyur Narayana swami Mudaliyar.
4.	Balakrishna Naicker, Ambattur Muregesa Naicker.
5.	Ceppuswami Chetti, Abbayi Chetti.
6.	Jeeveratnam Nayudu, Mirmla.
7.	Madasamyyal Mudaliyar, Mylapore Govindarajulu Mudaliyar.
8.	Manikka Mudaliyar, Tranquebar Rangaswami Mudaliyar.
9.	Narayanaswami Pillai, Tanjore Vaidyalingam Pillai.
10.	Natesa Mudaliyar, Conjeeveram.
11.	Nithiyanandham Mudaliyar, Vellore Parthasarathy Mudaliyar.
12.	Paramasivam Naicker, Sengado Kannappa Naicker.
13.	Ramaswami Nayudu, Vellore Cunniah Nayudu.
14.	Rushikesavalu Nayudu, Vizkur.
	No. I Party.
15.	Adinarayana, Medapalli.
16.	Adinarayana, Sunkara.
17.	Gopalaswami, Peddireddi.
18.	Lakshmanamurthi, Kosuri.
19.	Suryanarayana, Akella.
	No. II Party.
20.	Doraiswami, Reddivalasa.
21.	Govindarajulu Nayudu, Sundararajulu Nayudu.
22.	Krishnaswami Mudaliyar, Anni Thiruvenkataswami Mudaliyar.
23.	Rangiah Nayudu, Nayudu.
24.	Samson, M.
	No. IV Party.
25.	Singaperumal Nayudu, Trichinopoly Krishnaswami Nayudu.
26.	Viswanatha Ayyar, Boothalur Narayanaswami Ayyar.
	No VI Party.
27.	Krishna Nayar, Tayyal Padiobari Veettil.
28.	Kuppa Rao, Krishna Ayyar.
29.	Parthasarathy Mudaliyar, Adikesa Mudeliyar Triplicane.
30.	Ramaswami Ayyar, Gobichettipalayam Appaswami Ayyar.
31.	Subramania Ayyar, Swaminatha Ayyar.

(2) LIST OF MEN QUALIFIED TO SERVE ONLY IN THE LAND RECORDS DEPARTMENT

1. Mahadevan, L., Land Records Superintendent's Office, Group III, Egmore Madras.
2. Ramamurthi Ayyar, Tinnevelly Venkatarama Ayyar, Land Records Superintendent's Office, Group IV, Trichinopoly.
3. Santhana Ayyangar, Thiruvadaitharai Venkatachariar, Land Records Superintendent's Office, Group III, Egmore, Madras.

Survey Office, Madras,
5th May 1915.

D. G. HATCHELL,
Director of Survey.

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

THE LORD ELPHINSTONE PRIZE FOR 1916

Subject for English Essay —METHODS OF CHARACTERISATION IN THE DRAMA AND IN THE NOVEL—A COMPARISON.

Conditions

1. The competition is open to students who were members of the Fourth year Pass or Fifth year Honours class at the end of the academic year 1914–15.

2. The essay must be *neatly* and *legibly* written on thick English foolscap and on one side of the paper only.

3. The writer is required to attach to his essay a declaration in the following terms:—
"I hereby declare upon my honour that, in writing this essay, I have not received assistance from any one, nor have I referred to works other than those mentioned below."

4. The essay must reach the Principal on or before the *1st August 1915.*

The Presidency College, Madras,
28th April 1915.

H. J. ALLEN,
Professor of History in charge.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

A class for the instruction of the undermentioned students will assemble at the Madras Medical College on the 2nd July 1915:—

(*a*) Students for the B.Sc. degree of the University of Madras,
(*b*) Candidates for the post of Second Class Medical Officers of Health.
(*c*) Sanitary Inspectors deputed for quinquennial training.

2. The course of training will extend to the case of—
(*a*) July 1915 to March 1916.
(*b*) July to December 1915.
(*c*) July and August 1915.

3. Applications from intending candidates must be sent to the Principal, Medical College, Madras, before July 1st, next.

4. The fees payable by students for classes (*a*) or (*b*) is Rs. 150 and for class (*c*) Rs. 15.

A. MILLER, M.B., M.R.C., Major, I.M.S.,
Ag. Principal, Medical College.

Madras, 10th May 1915.

TRAINING OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The class for the training of Sanitary Inspectors in this College will be held for six months (from July to December).

2. Candidates who have passed the Matriculation prior to 1910 or any higher examinations are eligible for admission. Those who have obtained the best completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate issued under the authority of Government showing that the candidate possesses sufficient knowledge in the ordinary subjects and in two optional subjects other than Shorthand and Typewriting are also eligible. (Fifty per cent of marks in English and 40 per cent in other subjects will be required.) *Applications received from those who do not possess these qualifications will be returned.* In the selection of candidates preference will be given to those who belong to this Presidency and have passed the higher educational tests. The Principal may require any applicant to appear before him before his admission is decided on.

No exemptions of any kind can be granted.

3. The fee prescribed for the course is Rs (30) thirty.

4. Applications from candidates *eligible under paragraph 2 above* must be made to the Principal on printed forms which can be had from the Senior Assistant, Medical College, on sending a half-anna postage stamp. Such applications will not be registered unless accompanied by the treasury receipt for the registration fee of five rupees; this sum will be allowed to count towards the tuition fee, in the case of candidates who are selected who will be required to pay the balance of Rs. 25 only, to complete the payment. No refund of the registration fee will be allowed under any circumstances to selected candidates.

The registration fee as well as the balance must be paid into a Government Treasury to the credit of the "Madras Medical College Fees" and the treasury receipt sent to the Principal.

5. The course of training under the revised scheme comprises physiology, hygiene and bacteriological demonstrations, and the standard corresponds to the intermediate technical examination in physiology and hygiene under the Government Technical Examination Scheme.

6. The applications will be received by the Principal from the 1st May to 15th June next. Intimation will be sent to selected candidates who should remit the balance of the fee and send the treasury receipt to the Principal before the 1st July.

7. The following documents (in original) should be submitted with the application :—

Qualification certificate,
Conduct certificate,
Transfer (or leaving) certificate,
Vaccination certificate,
Treasury receipt for (Rs. 5) the registration fee,
Permission from the superior officer (if in public service).

Applications from ineligible candidates or those not supported by the prescribed documents or those which have not been received *on the 15th June* will be rejected.

8. Any selected candidate who may fail to join within three days after work commences will be refused admission and no claim for refund of the fee will be entertained.

9. The applications and other documents of candidates not selected will be returned. No enquiries from applicants will be attended to.

10. Students will not be granted leave during working days of the session.

11. Students who have not made satisfactory progress in classes will not be permitted to appear for the Government Technical Examination and no certificates of attendance will be granted to them.

12. Before obtaining their certificates as Sanitary Inspectors, candidates are required to satisfy the Sanitary Commissioner of their ability to ride and cycle. No one will be promoted to the post of a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination unless he has a speaking and reading knowledge of both Tamil and Telugu.

A. MILLER, M.B., F.R.C., Major, I.M.S.,
Ag. Principal, Medical College.

Madras, 22nd April 1915.

NOTICES.

MINOR SANITARY ENGINEERING CLASS, 1915.

A class for training candidates in Minor Sanitary Engineering will be held in the office of the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Chepauk, Madras, commencing from the 1st July 1915. The course will extend over a period of five months and the class will be limited to fifty students.

2. The fee for the course will be Rs. 20.

3. Application for admission should be made in printed forms which can be obtained from the office of the undersigned, and should be sent to the Sanitary Engineer to Government, Chepauk, Madras, not later than 1st June 1915. Each application should be accompanied by a treasury receipt for Rs. 5 as a registration fee. In the case of those candidates not selected for admission this fee will be refunded. In the case of those who are selected for admission, the registration fee of Rs. 5 will be credited to the fee for the course and students will only be required to pay the balance Rs. 15.

4. The following classes of applicants are eligible for admission :—

(*a*) Those who have obtained complete Secondary School-Leaving Certificates issued under the authority of Government showing that the candidates possess sufficient knowledge in the ordinary subjects and in two optional subjects other than Shorthand and Typewriting.

(*b*) Those who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras prior to 1910 or the Madras Upper Secondary Examination with English as first language.

(*c*) Those who produce evidence that they have attended for three years a High School situated outside the jurisdiction of the department of Public Instruction in Madras, but recognised by the University of Madras and who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of Madras.

(*d*) Those who have passed any of the examinations accepted by Government for the purpose of article 1 of the Public Service Notification.

W. HUTTON,
Superintending Engineer,
Sanitary Engineer to Government.

Office of Sanitary Engineer to Government, Chepauk, Madras, 19th April 1915.

It is hereby notified that T. R. Gopala Rao, who underwent training at the Government Training School, Cuddalore, in the years 913 to 1915, has been debarred from appearing for the Preliminary Examination for Teachers' Certificates for two years, viz., 1916 and 1917.

Office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras, 28th April 1915.

H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—1915-16.

MALE CENTRES.

Circle.	Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Third Circle	Rayadrug	April 1915.
	Gooty	July 1915.
	Anantapur	Do.
	Penukonda	Do.
	Dharmavaram	Do.
	Chittoor	August 1915.
	Puthur	Do.
	Ranipet	September 1915.
	Rajampet	Do.
	Jammalamadugu	Do.
	Bellary	October 1915.
	Hospet	Do.
	Harpanahalli	Do.
	Adoni	Do.
	Kurnool	November 1915
	Nandyal	Do.
	Madanapalli	January 1916.
	Tirupati	February 1916
	Cuddapah	Do.
	Proddatur	March 1916.
	Kadiri	Do.
	Cumbum	Do.
	Markapur	Do.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector of the Circle.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, Bellary, at least a month before the examination. Forms can be obtained from his office.

Office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras, 30th April 1915.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to the Government Museum during the month of April 1915 was as follows:—

	Visitors who made it												Total number admitted.	Monthly average.	Total number visitors.	Number of		Total number visitors.	Daily average.
	Hindus.	Others.	Mohammedans.	Tamil.	Malayalis.	Telugus.	Canarese.	Oriyas.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Malayalees.	Burmese.				Males.	Females.		
Natural History and Archæological sections, Week-days	2,807	317	96	1,994	3	9	10	...	...	...	10	...	3,776	11,954	12,892	8,915	3,767	12,682	738
Sundays	647	97	58	328	...	1	4	5	...	...	4	1	1,045	3,731	4,056	2,883	1,173	4,056	1,191
Art, Industrial and Physiological sections, Week-days	1,823	218	79	757	3	...	12	...	...	...	21	...	2,173	21,405	13,077	7,079	5,998	13,077	649
Sundays	396	42	15	195	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	656	6,748	3,044	2,257	1,817	3,044	611

Government Museum, Egmore, Madras, 7th May 1915.

J. R. HENDERSON,
Superintendent.

VACANCIES.

WANTED for the Madras Medical College two Assistant Demonstrators of Anatomy from 1st July 1915 to 31st March 1916. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem.

Applications from Medical Graduates (L.M. & S. or M.B. & B.S.) will be received up to 15th May 1915.

Madras, 26th April 1915.

A. MILLER, M.B., F.R.C., Major, I.M.S.,
Ag. Principal, Medical College.

WANTED a temporary Demonstrator in Physics and Chemistry for the Government College, Mangalore. Pay Rs. 50. Apply, stating age and qualifications, to the undersigned.

Government College, Mangalore, 27th April 1915

H. MALIM,
Principal

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 19.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1915. [Price, 3 as. 6 p.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Appointments, Leave of Absence, etc.—	
Registration, Board of Revenue, Forest, Public Works, Medical and Police ..	939-942
Notifications—	
General ..	942
Judicial ..	942
Financial ..	942
Military ..	943
Marine ..	943
Revenue ..	943
Public Works ..	943
Post Office Notification ..	931
Official Advertisements ..	931
Vacancies ..	931
Private Advertisement ..	940
Supplements—	
Abstract of Season Report for the week ending 8th May 1915.	
Meteorological Results.	
Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras Presidency for the month of March 1915.	

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Registration.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. Tiruvadamarudur Swaminatha Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal, Registrar of Assurances, Coimbatore Nilgiris district, privilege leave for one month from or after the 21st May 1915, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Appointment.—M.R.Ry. Harihara Ayyar Swaminatha Ayyar, Joint Sub-Registrar I, Coimbatore, to be in charge of the Registrar's office, Coimbatore-Nilgiris, during the absence of M.R.Ry. Tiruvadamarudur Swaminatha Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal on leave or until further orders.

Postings.—The following postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered :—

I. M.R.Ry. Raghunathaswami Raghava Ayyangar, from Tuticorin (Tinnevelly district) to Bogalur (Madura-Ramnad district).

M.R.Ry. Abraham Vedamanikkam from Bogalur (Madura-Ramnad district) to Tuticorin (Tinnevelly district).

II. M.R.Ry. Ramakrishna Ayyar Aradharana Ayyar, Sub-Registrar of Kulwa (Cuddapah-Kurnool district), to be Joint Sub-Registrar Kallakurichi, (South Arcot district).

III. M.R.Ry. Tripurana Ramam Vengopala Mudaliyar, from Kota (Guntur-Nellore district) to Kangundi (North Arcot district).

M.R.Ry. Kanjaralam Vararaghava Achari, from Kangundi to Vayalpad (North Arcot district).

IV. Muhammad Najaruddin Hussain Sahib, Joint Sub-Registrar, Conjeveram (Madras-Chingleput district), to Gudiyattam (North Arcot district).

Peilad i Kazim Khan Sahib Murtaza Ali Khan Sahib, from Gudiyattam (North Arcot district) to Pugalur (Trichinopoly district).

V. M.R.Ry. Nagulatara Seshayyayya Samasundaya, Sub-Registrar of Ammiyur, to be Joint Sub-Registrar I, Panruti (South Arcot district).

M.R.Ry. Elavathur Subbaraman Pattamali Anantanarayana Ayyar, from Irikkur to Payyoli (North Malabar district).

M.S Rv. Ayakad Parasurama Subrahmanya Ayyar from Mettupalaiyam (Coimbatore-Nilgiris district) to Irikkur (North Malabar district).

M.S.Ry. Karukali Chandi Thomas, from Payyoli (North Malabar district) to Mettupalaiyam (Coimbatore-Nilgiris district).

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

Madras, 6th May 1915.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Board grants privilege leave for one month to Mr. A. A. F. Minchin, District Forest Officer, Ganjam, with effect from 14th May 1915.

2. Mr. G. S. Laeride, Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Ganjam, will be in charge during Mr. Minchin's absence on leave.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue—Forest),
Madras, 6th May 1915.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Promotions.—The following promotions are ordered in the Salt, Abkari and Customs department :—

With effect from 14th November 1914.

Mr. Alfred Harold Shilling, to be Assistant Inspector, First Grade, permanent.

With effect from 6th February 1915.

Mr Joseph William Ward, to be Assistant Inspector, First Grade, permanent

With effect from 1st April 1915.

Mr. Nelson Gay Deane, to be Assistant Inspector, First Grade, permanent.

With effect from 4th February 1915.

Mr. Duncan Grenville Rogers, to be Assistant Inspector, First Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

With effect from 1st January 1915.

M.R.Ry. P Rajam Ayyar Gopalakrishna Ayyar, to be Assistant Inspector, Second Grade, permanent.

With effect from 9th February 1915.

Mr. Cyril Alfred Maiden, to be Assistant Inspector, Second Grade, permanent.

With effect from 1st April 1915.

Mr. George Batty, to be Assistant Inspector, Second Grade, permanent

With effect from 1st January 1915.

Mr. David Alfred Ince, to be Assistant Inspector, Second Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

With effect from 8th February 1915.

M.R.Ry. Kumumanangadi Vaidyanatha Ayyar Venkatarama Ayyar, to be Assistant Inspector, Second Grade, sub. *pro tem*

With effect from 1st April 1915.

M.R.Ry. Tyagasamudram Vaidyanatha Sivarama Ayyar, to be Assistant Inspector, Second Grade, sub. *pro tem*

With effect from 1st January 1915.

Mr Michael John Murray, to be Assistant Inspector, Third Grade, permanent.

With effect from 8th February 1915.

M.R.Ry. Swami Ayyar Sankara Ayyar, to be Assistant Inspector, Third Grade, permanent.

With effect from 1st April 1915.

M.R.Ry. Varanasi Subbayya, to be Assistant Inspector, Third Grade, permanent.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 11th May 1915.

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
Secretary.

FOREST

Suspension.—Ranger M.R.Ry. S. Duraiswami Nayudu, Sixth Grade, of Chinglepat Range, is suspended from 10th January 1915 pending the result of his criminal prosecution.

Madras, 5th May 1915.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. B. Chenchuramu Nayudu, Ranger, Fifth Grade, Chittoor district, is granted privilege leave for one month from or after 17th May 1915.

Madras, 6th May 1915.

Leave and appointment.—(1) M.R Ry. S. Vasudeva Reddi, Ranger, Second Grade, is granted privilege leave for twenty two days from 8th June 1915

(2) P. Dhananjaya Row, Deputy Ranger, Third Grade, of the same district, is placed in charge of the range during the absence of No. (1).

S. COX,
Ag. Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Madras, 9th May 1915.

Transfers.—The following transfers are ordered in the Ganjam district:—

B. Veerabhadrudu, Acting Ranger, Sixth Grade, from Pondakhol Range to Russellkonda Range.

2 M.R.Ry. B A Damiswami, Ranger, Fourth Grade, from Russellkonda Range to Pondakhol Range.

A. W. LUSHINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

3rd May 1915.

Leave.—K. P. Krishna Ayyar, Ranger, Second Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months from date of relief.

P. M. LUSHINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Trichinopoly, 6th May 1915.

Extension of Leave.—The combined leave for seven months and twenty-one days granted under articles 233 and 236 of the Civil Service Regulations to M.R.Ry. B'Ss, Ranger, Fourth Grade, south Canara, is extended by two months' leave on medical certificate.

C. D. McCARTHY,
Conservator of Forests, Western Circle.

Coimbatore, 30th April 1915.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Promotions.—

With effect from the 22nd March 1915, in consequence of the appointment of M.R.Ry. T. Krishna Rao, Overseer, First Grade, in the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation as Supervisor, Second Grade, sub *pro tem.*, and Head Draftsman of the office of the Superintending Engineer, VI Circle—

(1) M.R Ry. S. Purandara Rao, Overseer, Second Grade, in the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to be Overseer, First Grade, sub. *pro tem*

(2) M.R.Ry. M. Subramanyulu Chetti, Overseer, Third Grade, permanent, and Overseer, Second Grade, temporary, in the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to be Overseer, Second Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Madras, 4th May 1915.

With effect from 1st March 1915, *vice* M R Ry. P. Nageraja Rao, Supervisor, Second Grade, resigned—

(1) M.R.Ry. Palamaneri Swaminath Ayyar Subrahmanya Ayyar, from Supervisor Second Grade, temporary, to Supervisor, Second Grade, permanent.

With effect from 13th March 1915, to fill an arising vacancy—

(2) M.R.Ry. H Sankaranarayana Ayyar, from Supervisor, Second Grade, to Supervisor, First Grade, temporary.

With effect from 17th March 1915, to fill an existing vacancy—

(3) M.R.Ry. Palamaneri Swaminathn Ayyar, Subrahmanya Ayyar, from Supervisor, Second Grade, to Supervisor, First Grade, temporary.

With effect from 24th March 1915, *vice* M.R Ry. Nedhaluth Madhava Menon Avargal, Sub-Engineer, Sixth Grade, on furlough—

(4) M.R Ry. Ganapathi Ayyar Seturama Ayyar, from Supervisor, Second Grade, temporary, to Supervisor, First Grade, temporary.

(5) Sub Conductor John William Wilson, from Overseer, First Grade, to Supervisor, Second Grade, temporary.

(6) M.R Ry. S. Panchapakesa Ayyar, from Overseer, Second Grade, to Overseer, First Grade, temporary.

With effect from 29th March 1915, to fill an existing vacancy—

(7) Anbil Sundararaja Ayyangar Rajagopala Ayyangar, from Supervisor, Second Grade, temporary, to Supervisor, First Grade, temporary.

S. B. MURRAY,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Ootacamund, 5th May 1915.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. N. Kandasami Pillai Avargal, Sub-Engineer, Fifth Grade, Godavari conservancy Division, is granted privilege leave for three months under article 280, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date of relief after reopening of canals

M R Ry. E. Sundararaja Ayyangar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60 in the Godavari Conservancy Division, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 12th May 1915 or date of relief.

30th April 1915.

M R Ry. P. N. Subba Ayyar, Overseer, First Grade, temporary, Koraput division, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from 1st June 1915 or date of relief.

6th May 1915.

Transfer.—M R Ry. L. S. Ramachendra Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 80, is transferred from the Tank Restoration Scheme division, I Circle, to the Koraput division.

M. E. KHAREGAT,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

7th May 1915.

Leave.—Under article 238 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. A. L. Gnanadhikam Pillai, Supervisor, Second Grade, temporary rank, Cuddapah division, is granted privilege leave for two weeks with effect from the 15th of May or date of relief.

A. C. LANGSTON,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 7th May 1915.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. V. Nagasubrahmanya Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, transferred to this Circle in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 3172-C, dated 30th April 1915, is posted to the Tinnevelly division.

C. MILDRED,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

8th May 1915.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. J. G. Baskett, Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, Madras, is granted privilege leave for 22 days with effect from 16th May 1915 or date of relief.

W. HUTTON,
Superintending Engineer,
Sanitary Engineer to Government.

Madras, 8th May 1915.

MEDICAL.

Postings.—Civil Assistant Surgeon P. M. Varughis, from General Hospital, Madras, is placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, for the charge of Cholera party, *vice* Civil Assistant Surgeon V. R. Sundaresa Ayyar.

Civil Assistant Surgeon V. R. Sundaresa Ayyar, from Cholera party, Madura, is posted to General Hospital, Madras, *vice* Civil Assistant Surgeon P. M. Varughis transferred.

(By order.)

J. M. SKINNER, Captain, I.M.S.,
Ag. Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General
with the Government of Madras.

Madras, 5th May 1915.

POLICE.

Leave.—Mr. F. E. F. B. Ryan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Courtallam sub-division, Tinnevelly district, three weeks' privilege leave from date of relief.

P. L. MOORE,
Inspector-General of Police.

Madras, 8th May 1915.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

All communications intended for "The Special Assistant Settlement Officer, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly" may in future be addressed to Woriur, Trichinopoly, and not to Teppakulam, Trichinopoly, as already notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th January 1915, Part II, page 9, as he will be located in Woriur, Trichinopoly.

P. VENKATARAMANUJAM,
Special Assistant Settlement Officer.

Revenue Settlement Office, Trichinopoly,
15th April 1915.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

The office of the Sub-Registrar of South Madras will be removed on the 1st June next from Peters Road to the new Government building in Pycroft's Road, Triplicane, about 100 yards to the east of the Madras Club.

V. SUBBA RAO,
Registrar.

Registrar's Office, Madras-Chingleput,
4th May 1915.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Cottonmund Municipality for the week ending 29th April 1916.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS.							DEATHS.															RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.	
		Castes.				Total Births.			Castes.				Total Deaths.			Causes of Death.								Total Births	Total Deaths.
		Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.		
Madura ..	134,130	1	88	3	..	47	41	88	8	140	4	..	83	69	152	88	..	..	15	6	1	..	39	34·2	54·1
Trichinopoly ..	123,612	4	46	12	2	62	32	94	6	86	9	3	51	54	105	..	4	..	3	6	..	..	53	37·0	37·4
Calicut ..	73,417	1	33	19	..	30	23	53	1	23	12	..	16	19	38	..	1	..	2	6	3	1	25	35·2	25·3
Kumbakonam ..	54,647	1	37	..	..	21	13	34	2	17	..	..	15	14	29	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	21	31·4	23·4
Tanjore ..	60,341	2	43	1	..	26	20	46	3	41	1	..	21	25	46	..	8	..	8	6	..	..	25	39·8	38·5
Negapatam ..	60,169	2	16	6	..	11	16	26	..	32	8	..	31	19	40	..	8	..	6	6	1	..	28	22·5	34·7
Salem * ..	53,153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddalore ..	56,674	1	36	..	..	19	18	37	..	35	1	..	16	21	38	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	28	34·1	33·5
Cocanada ..	54,110	1	12	2	..	10	5	15	..	40	..	..	18	22	40	..	14	..	9	4	1	..	12	14·5	36·5
Conjeeveram ..	53,864	..	27	..	..	14	13	27	..	27	..	..	11	16	27	..	..	..	1	2	7	..	17	26·1	26·1
Vellore ..	49,746	..	31	13	..	26	17	43	..	29	7	..	18	6	27	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	21	45·1	28·2
Rajahmundry ..	48,417	3	17	..	..	13	7	20	..	38	1	..	18	20	38	..	10	..	11	1	1	..	7	21·3	42·0
Mangalore ..	46,412	12	16	2	..	11	13	30	2	6	2	..	6	3	12	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	8	82·3	13·0
Coimbatore ..	47,007	..	31	..	..	18	13	31	1	21	1	..	10	13	16	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	12	34·4	23·5
Palamcottah ..	44,806	..	18	8	..	13	14	27	1	13	6	..	11	9	20	..	..	..	8	6	1	..	10	31·3	23·2
Tinnevelly ..	44,805	1	27	10	..	23	11	37	..	12	2	..	10	10	20	..	..	..	3	4	2	..	11	43·1	23·8
Palghat ..	44,318	1	26	5	..	18	13	32	..	24	4	..	16	12	28	6	..	..	8	4	..	..	14	37·5	32·9
Vizagapatam ..	43,413	..	13	1	..	6	8	14	..	23	1	..	12	12	24	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	18	19·4	23·8
Masulipatam ..	42,123	..	14	3	..	6	11	17	1	10	..	..	12	5	17	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	12	21·0	21·6
Guntur ..	40,529	..	18	4	..	11	9	20	1	12	7	..	12	6	20	..	..	..	6	2	3	..	14	25·7	25·7
Tuticorin ..	40,125	24	30	1	..	26	19	45	2	10	1	..	5	6	17	..	..	..	..	5	4	..	8	58·1	22·1
Ellore ..	37,619	..	34	4	..	16	20	36	..	20	5	..	10	13	23	..	..	..	7	3	..	2	13	49·6	49·0
Vizianagram ..	37,650	..	12	1	..	6	4	13	..	14	3	..	4	13	17	..	..	..	11	4	1	..	1	18·1	23·9
Bellary ..	34,856	6	16	6	3	16	18	34	..	14	6	1	10	11	21	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	12	60·7	31·8
Nellore ..	33,246	2	16	4	..	10	10	20	1	17	6	..	14	10	24	1	1	..	6	1	..	1	14	31·4	37·8
Saswada ..	32,227	1	13	1	..	8	7	16	..	11	1	..	6	7	13	..	..	..	5	..	1	..	8	23·8	18·0
Adoni	31,845	..	14	2	..	10	8	18	..	17	6	..	13	8	21	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	16	26·4	34·5
Berhampur ..	31,458	..	17	2	..	9	10	19	..	17	1	..	8	8	16	..	..	..	6	3	2	..	6	61·5	28·6
Tellicherry ..	29,258	..	7	11	..	7	11	18	..	9	13	..	7	12	19	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	12	32·1	35·8
Srivilliputtur ..	28,088	..	13	..	..	5	8	13	..	9	..	..	4	5	9	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	6	23·3	18·1
Cannanore ..	28,987	1	4	3	..	3	5	8	6	7	3	..	4	11	15	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	11	14·5	27·8
Mayavaram ..	27,121	..	16	..	..	12	4	16	..	13	..	..	6	7	13	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	7	30·8	25·0
Kurnool ..	26,040	..	10	6	..	6	13	19	..	8	4	..	6	6	12	..	..	..	5	..	4	..	8	38·3	30·0
Dindigul ..	25,062	10	18	3	..	9	12	24	..	8	1	..	7	3	10	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	50·0	20·8
Cottonmund ..	18,822	3	1	3	6	8	7	13	2	5	2	..	4	6	9	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	6	19·4	24·9
Total ..	1,803,490	66	758	135	10	509	484	993	41	739	117	6	493	459	952	96	53	1	137	93	35	4	533	31·6	31·0

* Not received.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,
10th May 1916.

N. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Cottaiyamuc Municipality for the week ending 10th April 1915.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS.							DEATHS.																	RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.	
		Class.				Total Births.			Class.				Total Deaths.			Causes of Death.												
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Diarrhœal Diseases, Bowel Complaints.	Respiratory Diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total.	Total Births.	Total deaths.
Madura ..	134,180	1	74	4	..	34	45	79	..	78	5	..	51	30	81	13	..	..	14	10	..	..	45	30·7	32·3
Trichinopoly ..	123,914	17	49	15	..	37	44	81	10	46	1	..	32	41	63	..	4	..	7	4	..	..	48	34·4	26·6
Calicut ..	78,417	2	14	33	..	21	28	49	1	23	33	..	24	21	46	..	..	..	4	5	4	..	33	32·8	30·8
Kumbakonam ..	64,467	1	26	3	..	13	17	30	..	28	3	..	28	13	37	..	..	..	2	5	4	..	26	24·2	29·8
Tanjore ..	60,811	3	35	2	..	19	21	40	4	28	3	..	15	21	36	..	5	..	1	6	..	1	32	34·6	30·2
Negapatam ..	56,168	6	14	3	..	10	7	26	1	15	3	..	11	11	25	..	3	..	2	7	1	1	12	23·5	21·7
Salem * ..	59,134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddalore ..	50,974	1	23	1	..	13	11	24	1	23	1	..	14	13	27	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	18	22·1	24·9
Cocanada ..	54,110	..	16	1	..	11	6	17	1	42	3	..	28	20	48	..	15	..	10	1	3	1	19	18·4	46·2
Conjeeveram ..	53,894	..	25	..	..	10	15	25	..	28	..	..	14	16	28	..	..	..	2	3	8	1	17	24·2	27·1
Vellore ..	69,746	..	25	29	..	19	16	35	..	16	7	..	10	7	23	..	2	..	..	3	1	..	17	36·7	24·1
Rajahmundry ..	43,417	..	11	1	..	7	5	12	1	32	1	..	19	15	34	..	9	..	9	2	3	..	12	12·2	33·9
Mangalore ..	43,412	8	16	1	..	12	10	22	6	9	2	..	8	8	16	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	8	23·7	17·2
Coimbatore ..	47,107	5	36	1	..	21	19	40	2	30	8	..	18	10	24	..	..	..	..	8	4	..	21	44·4	27·7
Palamcottah ..	44,909	..	11	12	..	10	17	27	1	19	16	..	14	12	24	..	1	..	2	11	1	..	11	31·3	39·2
Tinnevelly ..	54,043	1	32	3	..	2	16	35	1	13	9	..	7	13	19	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	16	41·9	23·1
Palghat ..	44,319	1	32	6	..	19	20	39	1	21	10	..	19	13	32	3	..	..	7	..	..	1	19	45·9	37·6
Vizagapatam ..	53,413	..	16	1	..	8	11	17	..	18	..	..	11	8	19	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	8	20·4	22·8
Masulipatam ..	52,123	..	21	3	..	15	9	24	1	11	2	..	6	8	14	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	29·7	17·3
Guntur ..	40,522	1	18	3	..	13	8	24	1	10	2	..	7	6	13	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	7	28·8	18·7
Tuticorin ..	40,185	11	17	3	..	16	16	31	5	11	..	..	10	6	16	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	14	48·2	20·6
Ellore ..	37,910	4	28	4	..	21	13	34	1	19	3	..	13	10	23	..	3	..	4	5	..	..	9	45·6	31·7
Vizianagram ..	37,550	..	14	..	..	9	5	14	..	19	..	..	11	8	19	..	..	..	9	5	1	..	4	19·4	25·4
Bellary ..	34,966	2	22	8	..	12	20	32	..	16	6	..	10	12	22	..	..	..	8	6	1	..	12	47·7	32·9
Bellore* ..	33,240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berwada ..	32,567	2	12	6	..	14	8	22	2	21	3	..	16	15	28	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	28	34·9	46·0
Adoni ..	31,945	..	9	3	..	6	9	12	..	15	7	..	13	9	22	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	17	19·8	30·3
Berhampur ..	31,456	..	16	1	..	7	10	17	..	15	..	..	9	6	15	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	9	28·9	24·9
Pollachy ..	29,258	2	14	8	..	9	8	25	1	6	4	..	6	4	10	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	6	44·8	17·8
Srivilliputtur ..	29,066	1	22	..	..	17	9	23	..	9	..	..	4	5	9	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	5	41·3	16·1
Cannanore ..	28,957	1	4	7	..	7	5	12	3	2	1	..	2	6	8	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	4	21·6	16·2
Mayaveram ..	27,121	..	20	..	..	12	8	20	..	13	..	..	10	3	13	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	8	38·5	25·8
Kurnool ..	26,040	..	10	8	..	10	8	18	..	7	9	..	7	9	16	..	..	..	6	1	..	1	8	36·0	32·8
Dindigul ..	25,052	2	20	3	..	10	15	25	1	6	3	..	4	6	10	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	8	32·0	2··8
Ootacamund ..	19,823	2	3	1	..	7	3	10	5	..	..	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	27·7	20·4
Total ..	1,576,244	67	713	160	6	481	469	939	48	693	129	2	447	385	832	19	45	1	128	97	60	16	432	31·2	29·0

* Not received.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,
10th May 1915.

N. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 8th May 1915.

Districts.	First period (August 1898 to June 1899).		Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).		Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).		Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).		Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).		Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).		Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).		Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).		Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).		Fifteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).		Sixteenth period (1st July 1913 to 31st June 1914).		Seventeenth period (1st July 1914 to 8th May 1915).		Grand Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur	166	164	9	9	4	4	75	36	146	107	1,185	1,066	1,799	1,344	7	6	10	7	909	779	36	36	5	1	91	19	661	674	397	396	64	47	45	307	4,161	4,217
Bellary	396	377	171	85	4	2	5,695	5,099	9,255	6,664	9,899	7,994	10,987	6,936	5,999	5,159	304	277	8,794	7,961	849	187	7	4	1,106	913	12,097	10,744	638	590	297	191	1,799	1,319	39,404	46,331
Chingleput	9	4	9	9	9	9	7	2	15	8	16	10	8	5	2	2	3	1	200	143	1,164	1,000	6,153	9,079	5,000	1,476	5,400	3,700	1,213	1,213	2,232	6,961	357	184	44,720	35,634
Chittoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	916	705
Coimbatore	6	1	66	66	—	—	166	100	710	699	4,209	3,118	2,978	2,311	537	346	9	2	1	1	1	1	8	8	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	23	16
Cuddapah	9	1	—	—	—	—	9	3	9	3	201	204	91	78	2	2	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	25
Kanara	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	30	8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1
Kistnagiri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurnool	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,241	881
Malabar	111	243	—	—	—	—	78	9	815	25	971	815	845	115	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	—	—	5	5	—	—	134	124
Madras City	17	11	—	—	15	7	3	3	14	10	13	10	—	10	76	67	3	3	6	6	2	2	10	10	1,000	1,000	6	6	5	5	5	5	—	—	1,156	1,000
Madura	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	800	768	—	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	18	9
Malabar	1	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	3	3	7	3	13	9	45	40	30	30	190	171	24	24	9	7	—	—	225	120	25	25	4	4	10	6	6,040	1,644
Nellore	9	9	—	—	1	1	9	1	3	—	4	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	166	95	200	196	178	178	—	—	225	120	25	25	4	4	10	6	13,272	10,017
Nilgiris, The	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	15	15	200	115	133	90	200	200	30	12	30	30	11	11	10	6	100	100	1,407	955	1,010	1,005	2,000	2,000	—	—	9	1
North Arcot	301	235	16	11	68	14	1,013	1,000	3,000	800	1,000	1,000	1,000	777	400	61	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,000	16,000
Ramnad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Salem	301	256	95	69	3,001	1,111	1,000	1,001	6,700	6,547	5,000	810	2,954	1,000	150	94	200	201	1,000	970	200	200	1,000	1,000	6,153	9,079	5,000	1,476	5,400	3,700	3,794	1,213	2,232	6,961	357	184	44,720	35,634
Seven Areas	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	30	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	916	705
South Canara	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	30	9	1,110	900	600	70	1	1	1	3	3	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	23	16
Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Trichinopoly	7	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	102
Vizagapatam	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cocanada State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Nanma State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travancore State,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pudukottai State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2,700	1,998	1,715	998	1,886	1,175	9,000	8,100	12,810	16,000	19,951	16,719	18,976	14,444	8,000	8,000	201	651	5,872	6,440	1,611	1,000	1,000	2,340	16,001	8,207	30,000	19,567	5,170	4,000	3,100	1,500	1,610	6,647	139,541	127,736

B—3

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 8th May 1915.

District and place.	Reported during the week ending 24th April 1915.						Reported during the week ending 1st May 1915.						Result at during the week ending 8th May 1915.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittoor district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kistnah district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurnool district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Nilgiris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
North Arcot district	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1
Salem district ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	1
Tanjore district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuticorin Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam district	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizianagram port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	2	2	2	2

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,
10th May 1915.

H. THOMSON, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Ag. Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under Rule 1 of Order XX of the First Schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (as amended by the High Court's Notification, dated 9th November 1914, published at page 2038 of Part II of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th November 1914), the High Court is pleased specially to empower the undermentioned officers to pronounce judgments by dictation to a shorthand writer in open Court :—

1. All District and Subordinate Judges and the Judge, City Civil Court, Madras.
2. The following District Munsifs of the First Grade :—
   (1) M.R.Ry. Kumbakonam Sitarama Ayyar Kothandaraman Ayyar Avargal.
   (2) M.R.Ry. Tirumanshi Anuri Narasimhachariyar Avargal.
   (3) Mr. Ernest John Soloman White.
   (4) M.R.Ry. Vettakorumakan (Rao) Samu (Patter) Narayana Ayyar Avargal.
   (5) M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Ayyar A. Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal.
   (6) Muhammad Fasiuddin Sahib Bahadur.
   (7) M.R.Ry. Vettakorumakan (Rao) Samu (Patter) Krishna Ayyar Avargal.
   (8) M.R.Ry. Addanki Venkatramanayya Avargal.
   (9) M.R.Ry. Vasudevan Dandapani Pillai Avargal.
   (10) M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Raghava Ayyangar Avargal.
   (11) Mr. Camillo Damien Joseph Pinto.
   (12) M.R.Ry. Krishnama Chettiyar Sundaram Chettiyar Avargal.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
8th May 1915.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language :—

M.R.Ry. Calamur Viravalli Viswanatha Sastri Avargal, B.A., B.L., Subordinate Judge, Kumbakonam.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
8th May 1915.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

Under section 191 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1909), and section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914),

the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language :—

M.R.Ry. Dharmapuri Vachaspatyam Srikantayya Guru, Revenue Divisional Officer, Madanapalle, and Sub-Collector, Chandragiri (Chittoor district).

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
7th May 1915.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

NOTIFICATION.

In supersession of High Court Notification, dated 7th January 1915, published at page 80, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th January 1915, the High Court hereby directs under section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts' Act (III of 1873), that the Court of the District Munsif of Karur now held at Kulitalai temporarily shall, with effect from the 8th May 1915, be removed to Karur.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
7th May 1915.

C. G. MACKAY,
Registrar.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

In partial modification of this Court's notification, dated 8th April 1915, it is hereby notified that the District and Sessions Court of Chingleput will adjourn for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 31st May to Saturday the 31st July 1915 both days inclusive, instead of from 17th May to 17th July 1915.

District and Sessions Court, Chingleput,
7th May 1915.

V. VENUGOPAL CHETTI,
District and Sessions Judge.

In partial modification of this Court's notification, dated 19th March 1915, it is hereby notified that the Temporary Sub-Court, Cuddalore, will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 3rd May to Saturday the 3rd July 1915, both days inclusive.

District and Sessions Court, South Arcot,
22nd April 1915.

A. C. DUTT,
District and Sessions Judge.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 3 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Cuddalore.

Ramalinga Chetti, son of Kuppa Chetti of Konampansikoppattu, Cuddalore taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*

Haji Sulaiman Haji Khan by agent Ahmed Muhammad, carrying on business at No. 19, Anderson street, Madras, and nine others .. *Respondent (Creditor).*

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court under section 11 of the Provincial Insolvency Act (Act III of 1907) for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted to 12th June 1915 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose may do so either in person or by pleader on that date.

District Munsif's Court, Cuddalore,
1st May 1915.

R. A. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1915 in the Court of the District Munsif, Cuddalore.

Muthiya Pillai, son of Sankaranarayana Pillai of Cuddalore Old Town, Cuddalore taluk .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*

Gounda Pillai, son of Muthuswami Pillai of Cuddalore Old Town, Cuddalore taluk .. .. *Respondent (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner (creditor) has applied to this Court under sections 4 and 6 of the Provincial Insolvency Act (Act III of 1907) for declaring the respondent an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 25th June 1915 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Cuddalore,
1st May 1915.

R. A. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 20 of 1915 (No. 4 of 1910 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Tirupati) in the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.

Nattar Kullappa Reddi, son of Venkatesa Reddi, aged about 45 years, Vaania, cultivation, residing at Chittamoor, Chandragiri taluk .. *Petitioner.*

Under section 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above petitioner has applied to be adjudged insolvent and that his application is posted to the 22nd day of May 1915 for hearing the objections of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot,
Chittoor, 5th May 1915.

V. SRINIVASARAGHAVACHARIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 82 of 1915 (No. 4 of 1915 on the file of the Court of the District Munsif, Chittoor) in the Court of the Official Receiver, North Arcot.

Narasimhalu Chetti, son of Chengalraya Chetti, residing at Santerapet, Chittoor taluk .. .. *Petitioner*

Under section 12 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given, that the above petitioner has applied to be adjudged insolvent and that his application is posted to the 22nd day of May 1915 for hearing the objections of the creditors, if any, in the matter.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot, Chittoor, 6th May 1915.

V. SRINIVASARAGHAVACHARIYAR, *Official Receiver.*

PETITION No. 160 OF 1915.

In the matter of P. V. Sundaramurthi Pillai, an insolvent.

A dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter, and all persons having claims against the insolvent are hereby notified that if they do not prove them on or before the 1st June 1915, they will be excluded from this dividend.

Dated this 7th day of May 1915.

F. H. WILSON, *Official Assignee, Madras.*

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of April :—

	Rs.
1913	20,92,29,000
1914	21,47,05,000
1915	19,61,72,000

E. L. DATTA, *Accountant-General.*

Madras, 10th May 1915.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8TH MAY 1915.

Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	75,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .. Rs. 81,19,718-0-8			
Public Deposits at Branches .. Rs. 52,57,381-8-8	1,33,67,076	7	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	8,16,73,091	15	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.	76,014	15	3
Sundries	16,96,744	14	9
Total ..	10,96,77,951	3	8

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,26,05,258	10	0
Other authorized Investments ..	8,41,467	5	9
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	3,83,30,694	12	9
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorized Securities ..	2,25,99,955	4	11
Bills discounted and purchased ..	72,03,813	4	6
Balances with other Banks	42,29,495	1	9
Bullion	7,593	15	9
Dead Stock	6,20,733	15	8
Stamps	97,103	1	9
Sundries	1,00,630	15	1
	7,65 37,211	9	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *	3 21,40,339	8	9
Total ..	10,96,77,551	3	8

* Includes 19,334½ sovereigns or Rs. 1,91,767-8-0.

(By Order of the Directors.)

H. E. HOLMES, *Chief Accountant.*

W. B. HUNTER, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans—6 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—68·83

Bank of Madras, Madras, 10th May 1915.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Escort of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 14th "King's" Hussars, the Line, dated at Meerut, United Provinces, this 5th day of May 1915.

Number, rank, and name; 5674, Private Joseph Devereaux, age, 28 years 4 months; height, 5 feet 7 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue grey; trade, labourer;

date of enlistment, 12th February 1908; place of enlistment, Chatham; parish and county in which born, Gillingham, Kent; date of desertion or absence, 12th April 1915; place of desertion or absence, Delhi; marks, tattoo:—tattooing on both arms, pig-mounted male size of almond on left buttock; On furlough; under ten years, service.

R. C. STEPHEN,
Commanding 14th "King's" Hussars.

Return of a deserter or absentee without leave from the above Corps of 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, dated at Trimulgherry, this 7th day of May 1915.

Number, rank and name, 456 Private Arthur Edwards, "alias" Edward Arthur Wiltshire; age, 26; height, 5 feet 7½ inches, colour of complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue; trade, groom; date of enlistment, 12th May, 1908; place of enlistment, Aldershot; parish and county in which born, St. Marys, Reading, Berks; date of desertion or absence, 28th April 1915; place of desertion or absence, Trimulgherry; marks, two small raised moles back right side of neck. Tattoed crossed flags and crossed swords, rose and scroll and word "Nellie" on back of right forearm, horse shoe and horses head whip and bogie on front of right forearm. Baden-Powell head. Heart and clasped hands on back of left forearm; linear scar an inch long on right eyebrow; on furlough; Under six years' service.

R. M. POORE, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.

Return of a deserter or absentee without leave from the Prisoners of War Camp, Ahmednagar, dated at Ahmednagar, this 8th day of May 1915.

Number, rank and name; Prisoner of War No. 101, F. A. Klug; age, 33 years 10 months, height, 5 feet 9 inches; colour of complexion, sallow, hair, dark brown; eyes, brown; trade, Electrical Engineer; date of capture; 25th September 1914; place of capture; Wellington; parish and county in which born, Iglo, Austria; date of desertion or absence, 9th May 1915; place of desertion or absence, Ahmednagar; scar on left thumb, stout in the face; hair cut "en brosse." Probably fairly heavy moustache and stubbly beard.

C. J. MORSE, Lieut.-Col.,
Commandant, Prisoners of War Camp, Ahmednagar.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

List of Shipping in the Madras Harbour with their Destination, etc., on the 9th May 1915, as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ships' names	Tonnage	Commanders.	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents.
S.S. "Hardoi" ..	2734	E. A. Berg ..	Calcutta	1915, 10th May ..	Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe & Co.

REPORT OF VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT OF MADRAS from the 2nd to the 8th May 1915.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Whence from	When left.
1915.						1915.
2nd May ..	S.S. "Khedoeng" ..	918	D.	C. H. Balkeley ..	Rangoon ..	28th April.
3rd " ..	S.S. "Khiva"	5561	B.	H. W. Potter ..	Calcutta ..	29th do.
3rd " ..	S.S. "Zuovia"	1821	Gk.	M. Carvala ..	Pirœus ..	13th do.
4th " ..	S.S. "Colorado" ..	3730	N.	G. N. Sinclair ..	Singapore via Negapatam	28th do.
8th " ..	S.S. "Hardoi"	2734	N.	E. A. Berg ..	Gothenburg via Colombo.	9th February

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Whither bound
1915					....
2nd May ..	S.S. "Gregory Apear" ..	2861	D.	J. R. Pulhrun ..	
2nd " ..	S.S. "Vesterland" ..	2330	S.	J. Christianson ..	Calcutta.
2nd " ..	S.S. "Dunlost" ..	1308	N.	E. Forrest ..	Do.
3rd " ..	S.S. "Khiva"	5561	B.	H. W. Potter ..	Marseilles and London via Colombo.
3rd " ..	S.S. "Kurunga" ..	2833	N.	J. B. Pattison ..	Do.
4th " ..	S.S. "Colorado" ..	3730	N.	G. N. Sinclair ..	Singapore via Coast Ports, Penang and Fortewettenham.
6th " ..	S.S. "Khedoeng" ..	913	D.	C. H. Balkeley ..	Rangoon
6th " ..	S.S. "Zuovia"	1821	Gk.	M. Carvala ..	Marseilles via Cuddalore and Porto Novo
8th " ..	S.S. "Riverdale"	2752	B.	C. E. Richardson ..	Calcutta

Port Office, Madras,
10th May 1915.

A. S. BALFOUR, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

II-4

REVENUE NOTIFICATION.

NOTIFICATION.

The following person has been granted a certificate of approval under the mining rules :—

Serial No.	Name and address.	Date of order granting the certificate.	Area over which the person proposes to prospect or mine.
1	Mr. F. F. Chrestien of Messrs. F. F. Chrestien & Co., of Dondapudi, via Kolamma, East Indian Railway	5th May 1915	Madras Presidency.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Madras, 5th May 1915.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

A sum of Rs. 8-4-8 being the wages due to fitter Gulam Dastagir Sahib is outstanding in the books of this office since February 1915. If the amount is not claimed within three months from the date of issue of this notification, it will be credited to Government.

C. G. BARBER,
Executive Engineer, Madura Drainage Division.

Madura, 20th April 1915.

The following amounts are outstanding in the accounts of the Executive Engineer's office, South Arcot division, to the credit of the persons noted below for work done by them. If the amounts are not claimed within three months from the date of publication of this notice, the amounts will be credited to Government.

	Rs.	A.	P.
I Krishnasami Pillai—			
(1) Improvements to Polichappallam tank, Rs. 600, No. 122/1912-13.	42	11	8
(2) Constructing a culvert of two spans over Vikravandi supply channel—estimate Rs. 1,360	174	0	0
(3) Repairs to Puvarasankuppam tank, Rs. 2,790	42	12	8
II S. T. Srinivasa Nayudu and Thandavaraya Kavandan—			
Repairs to Kaliankuppam channel, Rs. 440, No. 130/1914-15 ..	13	0	0

R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR,
Executive Engineer, South Arcot Division.

Cuddalore New Town, 1st May 1915.

The following amounts which are long outstanding in the division will be credited to Government unless they are claimed within three months from the date of this notification :—

Name of person to whom due.	Designation.	Particulars of claim.	Amount.
			Rs. A. P.
M. Venkataratnam	Assist tasar	Grain compensation allowance for July 1913	1 2 9
Narayya Reddigadu	Tyndal of boat No. 113.	Grain compensation allowance for August 1912.	0 3 10

E. W. LACE,
Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern Division.

Dowlaishwaram, 3rd May 1915.

NOTIFICATION.

The undermentioned boats are found abandoned at Ennore Lock. The owners are desired to remove them paying up all dues to Government within 30 days from the date of publication of this notice in default thereof the boats will be sold in public auction under rule 7 of the Madras Act No. II of 1900 :—

Number of boat	Tons.	Owner's name.
862-C	13 ..	.. C. R. Govindadoss.
871-C	11 ..	.. Perumal Kumaraswami.
721-C	14 ..	.. Mariyappa Moregeappa Chetti.

R. A. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

30th April 1915.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

NOTIFICATION.

EXTRACT from the *Gazette of India*, dated the 1st May 1915.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

POST OFFICE.

Simla, the 19th April 1915.

124 s-Ap.—The following promotions, transfers and appointments in the grades of Superintendents of Post Offices are made with effect from the date noted against each :—

Mr. J. E. Home, to be promoted provisionally to the first grade from the 21st January 1915, to the 30th January 1915, inclusive, and substantively from the 31st January 1915;

Mr. K. Amirthalingam Pillai, to be promoted to the second grade from the 1st April 1915;

Mr. N. S. Varadacharya, to be confirmed in the fourth grade from the 31st January 1915;

Mr. Syed Muhammad Asmatullah, to be promoted provisionally to the fourth grade from the 5th March 1915.

W. MAXWELL,
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR THE SURVEY, LAND RECORDS AND MAINTENANCE.

TENDERS FOR INSTRUMENTS.

SEALED tenders are invited for the supply of instruments of the following descriptions :—

(1) Gunter's chains, iron, 200 links (66 feet), with 10 arrows for each, with brass handles and indices at each 10 links (Gauge No. 6).

(2) Gunter's chains, iron, 100 links (66 feet), with 10 arrows for each, with brass handles and indices at each 10 links (Gauge No. 8).

(3) Cross staves (iron rod). Head of well seasoned teakwood, 4" × 4" × 2½". Grooves ½" deep. Staff of iron to screw into above head, 4 feet 6 inches long and ½ inch diameter. Pointed end. The head should be fitted on with square iron washer, 2" × 2" × ¼", with four screws.

(3a) Cross staves (male bamboo) Head of well seasoned teakwood, 4" × 4" × 2", grooves ½" deep. Staff of male bamboo with 6 inches iron ferrule at the bottom screwed on. Pointed end. The bamboo should be 1½ inch in diameter, 5 feet long.

(4) Offset pole Ten links, male bamboo 1½" in diameter, shod at both ends with iron ferrule rivetted on.

(5) Drawing board. Of well seasoned teakwood, 2 feet 4 inches by 1 foot 8 inches by ¾ inch, with two battens below each, 1 inch thick and 1½ inches broad. Both ends of the board to be grooved and fitted with cross pieces to prevent warping.

(6) Flat ruler. Of "Nuka" wood, fine grained, size 1 foot by 1½ inches, by ¼ inch, level both edges.

2. The tenders should be accompanied by samples and be submitted not later than the 7th June 1915.

3. Specimens and further particulars may be seen at the Survey office, Chepauk, Madras.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Survey Office, Madras,
27th April 1915.

D. G. HATCHELL,
Director of Survey.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF DEMARCATION GRANITE STONES.

TENDERS are invited for supply of demarcation stones for the survey of Mirzapur and Nadimi Tiruvur estates in Kistna district as specified below

2. Tenders should give the rates at which the applicants offer to supply the stones specified at each village in the estate inclusive of the cost of carriage from the depots. The rates for delivery in villages and in depots should be quoted separately and the names of villages where depots are proposed should be given.

3. A specification of the stones required is given hereunder.

4. All stones must be of granite and dressed ⅓ of the length from the top and should bear the mark Z on one side cut ¼ inch deep; all station stones must have replacement hole drilled to the centre of the upper surface one inch deep and ¾ of an inch in diameter with other distinguishing marks as per specification.

5. The tenders should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th May 1915 well sealed and addressed to "F. V. P. Gompertz, Esq., Deputy Director of Survey, No. 1 Party, Vuyyapatair."

SPECIFICATION.

1st class—Village boundary stations—
Size 3" × 3" × 3". A plummet hole on the top with triangle outside the hole for trijunction stations or with two parallel lines, one on each side, of the hole for other boundary stations.
2nd class—Khandan stations—
Size 2½" × 6" × 3". A plummet hole on the top with a circle round it.
3rd class—Field Force—
Size 2" × 6" × 6".

F. V. P. GOMPERTZ,
Ly. Director of Survey, No. 1 Party.

Survey Office, Vizagapatam.
28th April 1915.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT NOTICE No. 13 (TEA).

SEALED offers by letter or telegram for the supply of Indian grown black tea required to be delivered between the 15th August and 15th October 1915 will be received by the Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 8th Division, Ootacamund, up to 12 noon on Wednesday, the 9th June 1915.

2. Offers should specify in words as well as in figures the rates at which the tea will be delivered. Fractional parts of pies in rates cannot be accepted. Rates should be quoted at so much per pound or per 100 pounds with full particulars regarding terms of delivery. Offers must be fully signed and dated. Offers by letter should be sent in a sealed or registered cover superscribed (tender for the supply of tea) and addressed to the Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies, 8th Division, Ootacamund, and not to any officer by name.

3. Offers will be opened at this office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 9th June 1915. Offers sent by post should be despatched so as to reach this office the day previous to opening of tenders as registered letters are not delivered in Ootacamund before 1-30 P.M.

4. Tenderers are particularly requested to give their address in full and also their telegraphic code address if any. These should also be quoted in all correspondence.

5. Quotations should be for delivery either in Regulation Army boxes as specified in paragraph 7, or for delivery in ordinary commercial chests (see paragraph 8), and should also be for delivery (a) for the various quantities specified F.O.R. at the several stations concerned or (b) for the total requirements delivered (1) F.O.R., Madras, (2) at the Supply Reserve Depot, Madras, or (3) F.O.R. at any convenient place the tenderer may select. Should any tenderer fail to specify the place of delivery it will be taken to mean that the offer is for delivery at the Supply Depot of each station of requirements.

6. No earnest money is required, but the successful tenderer will be required to execute the usual informal agreement or contract deed on I.A.F.Z-2125 or 2126 and 2121 with or without a security deposit as may be necessary.

7. The following special conditions will be included in the agreement for the supply of tea in *Regulation boxes*:—

"The tea shall be equal to the Supply and Transport sample (which can be seen by the tenderer at the Supply Reserve Depot, the Beach, Madras, or at the nearest Supply and Transport Store Depot, *i.e.*, at any one of those named below) and free from undue proportion of dust tea and shall be contained in strong serviceable boxes (but not of mamul or cotton wood) lined with sheet lead well secured and in merchantable condition and the lids of the boxes shall be securely nailed down and not screwed. A uniform quantity of 50 lb. tea should be contained in each box which will be oblong in shape and according to the sealed sample which the tenderer can inspect in the Supply Reserve Depot, the Beach, Madras, or in any Supply and Transport Store Depot, measuring outside 1' 3" × 1' 1½" × 1' 5" and weighing with sheet lead not more than 56 lb. 4 ozs. (sheet lead 4 lb. 4 ozs. and box about 22 lb.) The total weight of each box with tea is thus not to exceed 56 lb. 4 ozs. viz., box with sheet lead should weigh about 26 lb. 4 ozs. and tea 50 lb."

Each box should be branded thus:—

Season (correct year to be inserted)
Indian Black tea.
Nett weight, 50 lb.
Gross weight (to be inserted).
From (contractors name to be entered).

"The weight of each box with lead foil will not be rigidly insisted on, but variations in the aggregate weight of the box including lead should not exceed 5 lb. for instance 2 lb. more or 3 lb. less may be accepted. Empty tea chests and lead will become the property of Government."

8. Alternative rates may also be quoted for a similar quantity of tea packed in sound and thoroughly serviceable *tea chests of ordinary commercial pattern*, fit for transit by rail, instead of in the Regulation Army boxes above described, but it should be clearly specified in the offer what style of packing is tendered for. These commercial boxes should also be marked as per paragraph 7 above.

9. The approval or rejection of offers rests with the General Officer Commanding, 8th Division, who reserves to himself the right of rejecting any offer, or any items in a tender, or a portion thereon, without cause assigned. The lowest tender need not necessarily be accepted. As a rule only successful tenderers are informed by telegram of the result of their offer. No notice can be taken of requests from unsuccessful tenderers for information by telegram unless the cost of such telegram is prepaid.

10. All consignments deliverable free on rails in fulfilment of the contract should be despatched at the ordinary public tariff rates and not at the Military tariff rates. Further it is not incumbent on contractors to book their supplies to a Government official as has previously been the case.

11. A fair average two pound sample of tea should be sent to this office a week before the tenders are opened.

12. Any further information required can be obtained on application to this office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. (Sundays and holidays excepted).

13. The probable estimated requirements, which however cannot be absolutely guaranteed, are as under:—

SCHEDULE No. 4.

For the second half-year of 1915–16.

Stations where required.	First Instalment to be delivered on or about 14th August 1915.	Second instalment to be delivered on or about 16th October 1915.	Total.	Remarks.
Alternative Offer "A".	LB.	LB.	LB	
Secunderabad (F.O.R. or Supply Depot).	12,000	17,000	29,000	Conditions of delivery, etc., should be clearly specified in the offer.
Bangalore { do.	5,000	5,000	10,000	
Madras { do.	2,000	4,400	6,400	
Wellington { do.	3,200	3,000	6,200	
Cahtel { do.	300	200	500	
Tirur F.O.R. or Malapparam Supply Depot.	500	500	1,000	
or				
Alternative Offer "B".				
The whole of the requirements at the Supply Reserve Depot, Madras, or F.O.R., Madras, or F.O.R. any convenient place the tenderer may select.	32,000	30,100	62,100	

Ootacamund, 19th April 1915.

E. A. GAYER, Colonel,
Dy. Asst. Director of Supplies, 9th Division.

TENDERS FOR CONVERTING THE P.W.D. SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICE AT TINDIVANAM INTO AN EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle, at his office at Egmore, up to 2 P.M. on the 14th May 1915, for the works noted below.

2. The cover containing each tender should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle.

3. In addition to the address, each cover should bear on it the number of notice for which the tender is given, and the name of the tenderer.

4. Mufassal tenderers may send in their tenders by post duly registered to reach the Divisional office on the due date. Any tender not reached in due time will not be considered.

5. The Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, VII Circle, reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

6. Printed forms of tender can be had on application either at the Tank Restoration Scheme Divisional or Tindivanam Sub-divisional office.

7. Plan, specification and detailed estimate may be seen on application at the Tank Restoration Scheme Sub-division offices at Chingleput and Tirukkoyilur on all working days between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

8. Work must not be sublet.

9. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm it must be signed separately by each member thereof or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding a power-of-attorney authorising him to do so.

10. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.

11. Tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer, Tank Restoration Scheme Division, at 2 P.M. on the 14th May 1915.

12. Work is given out on the piece-work system.

13. Earnest money Rs. 200 as noted against the work should accompany each tender.

CONVERTING SUB-DIVISION OFFICE INTO AN EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE AT TINDIVANAM.

Quantity.		Description of work.	Per unit.
21·50	..	Removing roof of the existing building and removing the roof timbers carefully without damage and the coupling and rafters, sorting and stacking them.	100 s. ft.
9·20	..	Dismantling the brick masonry	100 c. ft.
1 100	..	Earth work excavating foundation	1,000 "
9·10	..	Concrete broken stone in lime mortar	100 "
11 45	..	Country brick in mortar in basement	100 "
38 60	..	Country brick in mortar in superstructure	100 s. ft.
1·00	..	Arch work brick in mortar	100 "
17	..	Cistern work	C. ft.
1·91	..	Rolled steel beams including	1
127·50	..	Teakwood panel door with frames, fittings, complete	1 sq. ft.
25·00	..	Teakwood wrought and put up	C. ft.
83 00	..	Teakwood venetian windows with glazed shutters	Sq. ft.
144·00	..	Teakwood panel window with expanded metal and glazed shutters inside including frames, fittings.	1 sq. ft.

Quantity.	Description of work.	Per unit.
No. 4	Teakwood sarchadu	Each.
900	Reinforced concrete slabs, 4" thick, including fixing in position, etc., complete	Sq. ft.
124 00	Ornamental concrete work with country bricks	R. ft.
3 50	Roofing with flat and pan tiles over teak rafters including chunam borders, etc.	100 sq. ft.
44 79	Roofing with ¼ new flat and pan tiles over ¼ new and ½ old rafters including chunam borders	100 „
72 50	Plastering with mortar two coats	100 „
18 50	Painting with oak paint three coats	100 „
8 70	Painting with oak after scraping old paint	100 „
103-50	Whitewashing two coats	100 „
9·45	Roofing with 6" square bricks over a bed of 6" concrete and pointed with Portland cement	R. ft.
45 s. ft.	Zinc downfall pipes, 4" m (each 7' 0")	100 „

G. R. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR,
Offg. Executive Engineer, T.K.S. Divn., VII Circle.

Egmore, 23rd April 1915.

SOUTH ARCOT CHANK FISHERY.

Notice is hereby given that the Government of Madras have sanctioned the lease of South Arcot Chank Fishery for three years from 1st April 1915 to M.R.Ry. K. V. Subbarayalu Chettiyar of Cuddalore by their order Miscellaneous No. 395, Revenue, dated 11th February 1915. As he has now paid in full the instalment due as the first year's rent, he has the sole right to issue permits for the collection of chank shells during the period from 1st April 1915 to 31st March 1915.

Any persons other than those authorized by the above-named lessee who may collect chanks will be liable to prosecution.

J. HORNELL,
Superintendent of Pearl and Chank Fisheries.

Pearl and Chank Fisheries Office, Tuticorin, 4th May 1915.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given that under section 76 of Act VII of 1880 the undermentioned articles have been salved within port limits of Devipatam and all claims thereto must be asserted and proved within six months from the date of publication in the District Gazette before the Port Conservator, Devipatam, after which period the articles will be sold in auction :—

Description of property.	Mark.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
One door (three plank), L 7' 11" × H 1' 9"	..	14th January 1915	Athangarai, Irumeni.
One jangiwood log, 16' 3" × 4' 8" circumference	..	8th February 1915	

விவரம்.

இதன்கீழ் 1880-ம் ஆண்டு VII-வது சட்டம் 76-வது செக்ஷனால் விவரம்பிரித்துள்ள வஸ்துக்கள், நெல்பட்டினம் தாலூகாவில் கரையில் கண்டெடுக்கப்பட்ட இனத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறவர்கள் தங்களுடைய இந்த விவரம் கெஜெட்டில் பிரசுரமான தேதியிலிருந்து ஆறுமாதத்திற்குள் தங்களுடைய தாவாக்களை நிரூபித்துக்கொள்ளவும். தவறினால் கூடி. செய்தியை மாவட்டம் :—

விவரம்.	கண்ட தேதி.	கண்ட இடம்.
7 அடி 11 அங்குல நீளம், 1 அடி 9½ அங்குல அகலம் உள்ள ஒரு கதவு.	1915-ம் ஜனவரி 14-ம்.	ஆதங்கரை.
16 அடி 3 அங்குல நீளம், 4½ அடி சுற்றளவுள்ள ஒரு பலகை.	1915-ம் பிப்ரவரி 8-ம்.	இருமேனி.

R. VARADA AYYANGAR,
Port Conservator.

Devipatam Port, 9th April 1915.

Notice is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles.	Mark	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
Five flat iron bars	*MS*	29th April 1916 ..	Within the Madras Harbour.
Five square iron bars	"	30th " ..	
One round iron bar	"	30th " ..	
One light rail, 16'	"	30th " ..	
One wooden sleeper	"	30th " ..	
Five flat iron bars	"	1st May 1916 ..	
One runner iron bar	"	1st " ..	
Four square iron bars	"	1st " ..	
One bunnia square iron bars	"	1st " ..	
One wooden sleeper, 9'	"	3rd " ..	
Two junglewood mantlings	"	3rd " ..	
One iron joint, 24' × 6" × 3"	"	3rd " ..	
Two flat iron bars	"	4th " ..	
One T iron bar	"	4th " ..	
Five pot sleepers	M S M R.	4th " ..	
One iron joint 40' × 4" × 3"	*MS*	5th " ..	
One handle junglewood mantlings	"	5th " ..	
Four flat iron bars	"	5th " ..	
Six square iron bars	"	5th " ..	
Two round iron bars	"	5th " ..	
Two junglewood squares	"	5th " ..	
Five wooden sleepers, 9'	"	6th " ..	
One pot sleeper	M S M R.	8th " ..	

விளம்பரம்.

இதனால் 1880-ம்வருடத்திய 7-வது சட்டம் 15-வது செக்ஷனுக்கு அனுசரித்தபடி, மதராஸ் போர்ட் கமிசனருடைய கட்டுப்பாட்டில் உள்ளதாயிருக்கிற இந்த மாதிரி விசித்திர சொத்துகள் கடல் சம்பந்தமாக மூழ்கிப் பாதுகாப்புக்குள்ளாக. சொந்தக்காரர்களை தங்களுடைய சொத்துகளை இந்த விளம்பரத்திற்குமேல் ஒருமாதத்திற்குள் கொடுத்து சாமான சாரை கட்டணம் முதலியவைகளை கொடுத்தபின் அப்புறப்படுத்திக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அப்படி செய்யத்தவறினால் அதன் மேல் ஏதாவது இழப்பிலோ உதவி மேலதிகாரியின் சொத்தில் விடமாட்டோம்:—

சாமான்களின் விவரம்.	குறி.	அகப்பட்டதேதி.	அகப்பட்ட இடம்.
5 தட்டை இரும்பு சட்டங்கள்	துரையர் ...	1916-ம்வருடம் மே மாதம் 30-ந் தேதி.	
5 சதுர இரும்பு கம்பிகள்	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 30-ந் தேதி.	
1 உருண்ட இரும்பு கம்பி	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 30-ந் தேதி.	
1 இரும்பு இலவம் கம்பி, 16'	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 30-ந் தேதி.	
1 மர சிலீபர்	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 30-ந் தேதி.	
5 தட்டை இரும்பு சட்டங்கள்	Ditto. ...	மேமாதம் 1-ந் தேதி.	
1 உருண்ட இரும்பு குறடு	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 1-ந் தேதி.	
4 சதுர இரும்பு கட்டைகள்	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 1-ந் தேதி.	
1 வட்ட சதுர இரும்பு கம்பிகள் ...	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 1-ந் தேதி.	
1 மர சிலீபர், 9'	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 3-ந் தேதி.	
2 மட்டை மணிக்கட்டுகள்	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 3-ந் தேதி.	கடல்சம்பந்தமாகிய குறை.
1 இரும்பு ஜாயிண்ட், 24' × 6" × 3" ..	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 3-ந் தேதி.	
2 தட்டை இரும்பு சட்டங்கள்	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 4-ந் தேதி.	
1 T இரும்பு கம்பி	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 4-ந் தேதி.	
5 இரும்பு பிரஸ் சட்டைகள்	M.S.M.R. ...	Ditto. 4-ந் தேதி.	
1 இரும்பு ஜாயிண்ட், 40' × 4" × 3" ..	துரையர் ...	Ditto. 5-ந் தேதி.	
1 வட்ட மட்டை மணிக்கட்டுகள் ...	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 5-ந் தேதி.	
4 தட்டை இரும்பு சட்டங்கள்	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 5-ந் தேதி.	
5 சதுர இரும்பு கம்பிகள்	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 5-ந் தேதி.	
2 உருண்ட இரும்பு கம்பிகள்	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 6-ந் தேதி.	
2 மட்டை சதுரங்கள்	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 6-ந் தேதி.	
5 மர சிலீபர்கள்	Ditto. ...	Ditto. 6-ந் தேதி.	
1 இரும்பு இலவம் கட்டை	M.S.M.R. ...	Ditto. 6-ந் தேதி.	

Fort Office, Madras,
8th May 1916.

A. M. BALFOUR, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, 166, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, S.C.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. B. Cambray & Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
The Superintendent, Nawal Kishor Hind Press, Allahabad.
Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
Messrs. A. J. Combridge & Co., Mount Road, Madras.
Messrs. Higginbotham, Ltd., Mount Road, Madras.
Messrs. V. Kalyanarama Iyer & Co., Esplanade, Madras.
Messrs. G. G. Loganatham Brothers, Guardian Press, Madras.
Messrs. S. Murthy & Co., Kapalee Press, Madras.
Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Temple & Co., Georgetown, Madras.
Messrs. P. R. Rama Iyer & Co., Madras.
Messrs. Thompson & Co., Madras.
M.R.Ry. R. M. Gopalakrishna Kone, Rasikalier, Pudumantapam, Madura.

AGENTS IN EUROPE.

Messrs. Constable & Co., 10, Orange Street, London, W.C.
Messrs Grindlay & Co. 54 Parliament Street, London, S.W.
Messrs Henry S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London, E.C.
Messrs. P. S. King and Son, 2 & 4, Great South Street, Westminster, London S.W.
Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench Trübner & Co., Ltd., 68-74, Carter Lane, London, E.C., 39, Museum Street, London, W.C.
Mr. B. Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, London, W.
Messrs. W. Thacker & Co., 2, Creed Lane, London, E.C.
Mr. B. H. Blackwell, 50 & 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
Messrs. Deighton, Bell & Co., Ltd., Cambridge.
Mr. Ernest Leroux, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
Mr Martinus Nijhoff, the Hague, Holland
Messrs Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.
Mr T Fisher Unwin, No. 1, Adelphi Terrace, London W.C.

[*A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Mint Buildings or at Mount Road, Madras.*]

[*The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.*]

List of Books published during the current quarter.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS QUARTERLY CIVIL LIST, corrected up to 1st April 1915. Royal 8vo, paper cover. Re. 1. (4 as.)

MADRAS QUARTERLY CIVIL MEDICAL LIST, corrected up to 31st March 1915. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As. 12. (2 as.)

MEMORIAL RULES, 1915. A, B, C and D. Foolscap folio. Each Pies 8 (0 p.)

MONTHLY LIST OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, corrected up to 1st May 1915. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As. 8. (0 p.)

RECORDS OF FORT ST. GEORGE—Letters to Fort St. George for 1689 (Public Sundries No. 8). Foolscap folio, board Re. 1-4-0 (4 as. 6 p.); wrapper Re. 1 (3 as. 0 p.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF GAZETTED OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, corrected up to 1st April 1915. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As. 4. (0 p.)

QUARTERLY LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE JAIL DEPARTMENT OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, corrected up to 31st March 1915. Royal 8vo. paper cover. As. 6. (1 a.)

LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES CONSTITUTING THE SEVERAL REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS IN THE REGISTRATION DISTRICT. Correction slips Nos. 27, 28, 29 and 30 to Madras-Chingleput District. Each Pies 6 (0 p.), Nos. 42, 43, 44 and 45 to Coimbatore-Nilgiris District. Each Pies 6 (0 p.), Nos. 21, 22, 23 and 24 to North Arcot District. Each Pies 6 (0 p.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS TREASURY MANUAL. Forty-first List of Corrections. Pies 9. (0 p.)

MADRAS SUPPLEMENT TO CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS. Forty-eighth List of Corrections. Pies 6. (0 p.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL LIST OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, corrected up to 1st January 1915. Royal 8vo, board. Re. 1-4 (4 as.)

BOARD OF REVENUE (REVENUE SETTLEMENT, SURVEY, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

EIGHTH LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE REVISED FORMS OF VILLAGE ACCOUNTS FOR THE NILGIRI DISTRICT (issued with Board's Proceedings R.S. No. 27, dated 29th January 1910). Pies 6. (0 p.)

EIGHTH LIST OF CORRECTIONS (JANUARY 1915) TO THE REVISED FORMS OF VILLAGE ACCOUNTS (GENERAL) (issued with Board's Proceedings No. 64, dated 4th February 1910) Pies 6. (0 p.)

FIFTH LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE BOARD'S STANDING ORDER. Vol. I, As. 1-6. (0 p.); Vol. II Anas 1. (0 p.)

VILLAGE OFFICERS' MANUAL, 1915 edition. Canarese. Royal 8vo, board As. 15. (3 as. 4 p.)

MADRAS AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR 1915-1916. Royal 8vo, paper cover. English, Tamil and Telugu Each Anas 1. (0 p.)

BOARD OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE—FOREST).

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1913-14 Foolscap folio, board. Re. 1-12. (6 as.)

FOURTH LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE MADRAS FOREST MANUAL. As. 2-6. (0 p.)

CLASSIFIED LIST OF FOREST OFFICERS IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY (WITH CHARGE), corrected up to 1st April 1915. Imperial 8vo, paper cover. Anas 1 (0 p.)

GENERAL LIST OF RANGES AND DEPOT FARMS OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, corrected up to 1st April 1915, Imperial 8 vo Paper cover. As. 8 (1 a. 6 p.)

BOARD OF REVENUE (SEPARATE REVENUE)

RULES FOR THE ISSUE OF SALT ON CREDIT FOR PAYMENT OF DUTY (EXTRACT FROM THE SALT MANUAL) Imperial 8vo, board. As. 6. (1 a.)

QUARTERLY LIST OF ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MADRAS SALT, ABKARI AND SEPARATE REVENUE DEPARTMENT, corrected up to 1st April 1915. Royal 8 vo. paper cover. As. 12 (1 a. 6 p.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

TABLE SHOWING STATE OF LEGISLATION IN THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF FORT ST. GEORGE DURING 1914. Royal 8vo. Pies 6. (0 p.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACTS.

III OF 1914. FOREIGNERS (AMENDMENT). Foolscap folio. English. Pies 3 (0 p.)

IV OF 1915. DEFENCE OF INDIA (CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT). Foolscap folio. English. Pies 3. (0 p.); Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Canarese Each Pies 4. (0 p.)

II OF 1899. STAMP, as modified up to 1st March 1912. Foolscap folio. Uriya. As. 4. (1 a.)

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS ACTS

I OF 1915. MADRAS ARKARI ACT (AMENDMENT). Foolscap folio, Tamil and Telugu. Each Pice 6. (6 p.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1913-14. Part I, with a detailed Review of Civil Works and Railways, Foolscap folio, paper cover As. 10 (1 s.)

List of Books published from 1st October 1914 to 31st March 1915.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT LIST OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, corrected up to 15th November 1914. Royal 8vo, paper cover. Each Re. 1-8-0 or 2s. 3d (1 s.)

MONTHLY LIST OF CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, corrected up to 1st November, 1st December 1914 and 1st February and 1st March 1915 Royal 8vo, paper cover. Each As. 8. (8 p.)

MADRAS QUARTERLY CIVIL LIST, corrected up to 1st October 1914 and 1st January 1915. Royal 8vo, paper cover. Each Re. 1 (4 ss.)

MADRAS QUARTERLY CIVIL MEDICAL LIST, corrected up to 30th September and 31st December 1914. Royal 8vo, paper cover. Each As. 12. (2 ss.)

ANNUAL RETURNS (TRIENNIAL REPORT) OF THE CIVIL HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY for the year 1913. Foolscap folio, board. Re. 1-4 or 2s. 6d. (5 ss.)

FIRST LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE CIVIL MEDICAL CODE, 3rd edition. 1913. As. 8 (8 p.)

LIST OF PHOTO-NEGATIVES IN THE OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT, SOUTHERN CIRCLE, MADRAS, 1914. Foolscap folio, paper cover. As. 7 (1 s.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, SOUTHERN CIRCLE, MADRAS, for the year 1913-14. Foolscap folio, board. As. 8 or 6d. (2 ss.)

RECORDS OF FORT ST GEORGE. FEUDAL CORRESPONDENCE [PUBLIC SUNDRIES No 6 (a)], 1759. Foolscap folio, board or wrapper Re. 1-6-0. (4 ss.)

THE PRIVATE DIARY OF ANANDA RANGA PILLAI FROM 1736 TO 1761, VOL. III (October 1746 to March 1747). 8vo. Calico bound. Re. 3 or 4s. 6d. (7 ss.)

THE BARAMAHAL RECORDS, SECTION V—PROPERTY. Foolscap folio, board, 1915. Re. 0-4. (2 ss.)

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, NEW IMPERIAL SERIES Vol. XXXIX Coorg Inscriptions (Revised Edition) by B. Lewis Rice, C.I.E. Vol. I with Plates. Imperial 4to, board. Re. 5-4 or 8s. (8 ss.); without Plates Re. 2 or 3s. (3 ss.)

RECORDS OF FORT ST. GEORGE. SUNDRY BOOK, PUBLIC DEPARTMENT. 1758-59. Foolscap folio, board. Re. 6-12 (8 ss.); wrapper, Re. 5-12. (7 ss.)

RECORDS OF FORT ST. GEORGE. COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE, MILITARY DEPARTMENT, 1759 Published 1913. Foolscap folio, board. Re. 1-10 (4 ss. 6 p.); wrapper, Re. 1-12 (5 ss. 6 p.)

LETTERS FROM FORT ST. GEORGE TO SUBORDINATE FACTORIES, 1678 Published 1915. Foolscap folio, board. Re. 1 (3 ss. 6 p.); wrapper, Re. 1 (3 ss.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF GAZETTED OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, corrected up to 1st October 1914, 1st November 1914, 1st December 1914, 1st January 1915 and 1st March 1915, Royal 8vo, paper cover. Each As. 4. (6 p.)

LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES CONSTITUTING THE SEVERAL REGISTRATION SUB-DISTRICTS IN THE REGISTRATION DISTRICT. (Correction Slip Nos. 6, 10 and 11 to Madura District. Each Pice 6 (6 p.); Correction Slip Nos. 40, 41 and 42 to Guntur District. Each Pice 6. (6 p.). Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 to Salem District. Each Pice 6. (6 p.)

POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT for 1913-14. Foolscap folio, board. As. 12. (2 ss.)

QUARTERLY LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE JAIL DEPARTMENT OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY on salaries of Rs. 20 per mensem and upwards corrected up to 30th September and 31st December 1914. Royal 8vo, Paper cover Each As. 8 (4 ss.)

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, corrected up to 1st October 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 6 (1 s. 6 p.)

HALF-YEARLY LIST OF SUBORDINATE OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS POLICE, corrected up to 1st October 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. No. 1. (2 ss.)

STATISTICS OF CRIMINAL COURTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, for the year 1913. Foolscap folio, board. As. 5. (2 ss.)

STATISTICS OF THE CIVIL COURTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY for the year 1913. Foolscap folio, board. As. 10. (2 ss.)

THE MADRAS SUBSIDIARY JAIL MANUAL. (Reprint of the edition of 1895 with corrections brought up to 30th June 1914.) Royal 8vo, half bound leather with cobico. Re. 1-4. (4 ss.)

MOTOR VEHICLES INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION RULES, 1915. Foolscap folio. Anna 1. (6 p.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SEVENTH LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE SPECIAL FUNDS CODE Pice 6 (6 p.)

MADRAS TREASURY MANUAL. Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh List of Corrections. Each Anna 1, (6 p.) Thirty-eighth List of Corrections. As. 1-6. (6 p.); Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Lists of Corrections. Each Pice 6. (6 p.)

FOURTEENTH LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE MUNICIPAL ACCOUNT CODE, Anna 1. (6 p.)

FIFTEENTH LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE MUNICIPAL ACCOUNT CODE. Pice 6. (6 p.)

SIXTEENTH LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE MUNICIPAL ACCOUNT CODE. A. 1-6. (6 p.)

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA TO THE MADRAS SUPPLEMENT TO THE CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS, 4th edition. 1913. No. XLII. Pice 6 (6 p.) XLII. Anna 1. (6 p.); No XLIII, No. XLIV, No. XLV and No. XLVI. Each Pice 6. (6 p.), No. XLVII. As. 1-6. (6 p.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT LIST OF THE MADRAS CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT AT THE OUT-PORTS AND LAND CUSTOM STATIONS as it stood on the 1st October 1914. Royal 8vo, paper cover. Each As. 10 or 1s. (1 *s.*)

ANNUAL VALUE OF THE SEA-BORNE TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY and of its Chief Port and each of the subordinate ports for the year 1913-14. Foolscap folio, board. Rs. 6 or 8s. (12 *as.*)

REVIEW AND RETURNS OF THE RAIL-BORNE TRADE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY for the official year 1913-14. Foolscap folio, board. Rs. 18 or 18s. 6d. (7 *as.*)

IMPORT TARIFF SCHEDULE IV, 1915. Foolscap folio. As. 1-9. (6 *p.*)

CHAIN SURVEY MANUAL FOR KARNAMS AND REVENUE SUBORDINATES. Royal 8vo. Board. Uriya, As. 7. (1 *a.* 6 *p.*).

SECOND LIST OF CORRECTIONS (January 1915) to the Madras Takkavi Manual. Price 6. (6 *p.*)

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT II OF 1912 FOR THE YEAR 1913. Foolscap folio, paper cover. As. 12. (2 *as.*)

VILLAGE OFFICERS' MANUAL IN MALAYALAM, 1915. Royal 8vo. board. As. 15. (4 *as.*)

SIXTH LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE REVISED FORMS OF VILLAGE ACCOUNTS FOR THE MALABAR DISTRICT (issued with B.P.R.S. No. 238, dated 9th August 1911.) Price 6. (6 *p.*)

FIFTH LIST OF CORRECTIONS (JANUARY 1915) TO THE REVISED FORMS OF VILLAGE ACCOUNTS FOR THE SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT (issued with B.P. No. 287 R.S., dated 9th August 1912. Price 6. (6 *p.*)

CORRECTION SLIP TO THE VILLAGE OFFICERS' MANUAL. English. No. 12 for page 121. Price 6. (6 *p.*)

FIRST LIST OF CORRECTIONS (FEBRUARY 1915) TO THE REVISED MANUAL OF TALUK ACCOUNTS (GENERAL) issued with B.P. No. 31, Revenue Settlement, dated 2nd February 1914. Price 9. (9 *p.*)

FIRST LIST OF CORRECTIONS (FEBRUARY 1915) TO THE MANUAL OF TALUK ACCOUNTS (SPECIAL). Price 6. (6 *p.*)

BOARD OF REVENUE (REVENUE SETTLEMENT, SURVEY, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE).

CORRECTION SLIP TO THE REVISED VILLAGE OFFICERS' MANUAL. (First list). Price 6 (6 *p.*)

REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, for the official year 1913-14. Foolscap folio, paper cover. As. 3 or 3*d.* (1 *a.*)

THIRD LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO VOLS. I AND II OF BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS, 1913 editing (from 1st April to 30th June 1914). Each As. 2-6. (6 *p.*); Fourth list to Vol. I. Price 6. (6 *p.*); Fourth list to Vol. II. Anna 1. (6 *p.*)

SEASON AND CROP REPORT OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE AGRICULTURAL YEAR 1913-14 Foolscap folio, paper cover. As. 4. (1 *a.*)

MADRAS FISHERIES BULLETIN No. 7. THE SACRED CHANK OF INDIA, 1914. Royal 8vo, cloth. Re. 1 or 3*s.* (6 *as.*)

CORRECTION SLIPS TO THE VILLAGE OFFICERS' MANUAL NOS. 10 AND 11. Each Price 6. (6 *p.*)

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, for 1913-14. Foolscap folio, paper cover. Re. 1-2. (3 *as.*)

BOARD OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE—FOREST).

TENTH LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE MADRAS FOREST CODE. Price 6. (6 *p.*)

CLASSIFIED LIST OF FOREST OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY (WITH COORG), corrected up to 1st October, 1st November and 1st December 1914 and 1st January, 1st February and 1st March 1915. Imperial 8vo, paper cover. Each 1 Anna. (3 *p.*)

GENERAL LIST OF RANGERS AND DEPUTY RANGERS OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, corrected up to 1st October 1914 and 1st January 1915. Imperial 8vo. Paper cover. Each As. 8. (1 *a.* 9 *p.*)

BOARD OF REVENUE (SEPARATE REVENUE).

QUARTERLY LIST OF ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MADRAS SALT, ABKARI AND SEPARATE REVENUE DEPARTMENT, corrected up to 1st October 1914 and 1st January 1915. Royal 8vo, paper cover. Each Re. 1 or 1*s.* 6*d.* (4 *as.*)

FIFTH LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE EXTRACTS FROM EXCISE MANUAL. Price 6. (6 *p.*)

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SALT REVENUE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY for the year 1913-14. Foolscap folio, board. As. 10. (1 *a.* 6 *p.*)

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ABKARI REVENUE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT ST. GEORGE for the year 1913-14. Foolscap folio, board. Re. 1-2. (4 *as.*)

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERLY LIST OF QUALIFIED SANITARY INSPECTORS, corrected up to 1st October 1914 and 1st January 1915. Royal 8vo, paper cover. Each As. 12 (1 *a.*)

THE CAUSE OF THE SPREAD OF PLAGUE IN INDIA AND ITS PREVENTION. Tamil. 1914. Royal 8vo, paper cover. Anna 1. (8 *p.*); Telugu. Price 2 (8 *p.*); Canarese. Anna 1. (8 *p.*); Hindustani. Anna 1-3 (8 *p.*)

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER AND THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY ENGINEER, MADRAS. 1913. Foolscap folio, board. As. 12. (2 *as.*)

ANNUAL REPORT ON VACCINATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY AND ON THE WORK OF THE VACCINE SECTION OF THE KING INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, GUINDY, for the year 1913-14. Foolscap folio, paper cover. As. 10. (1 *a.* 6 *p.*)

NOTES ON RECENT SANITARY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, 1914. Demy 8vo cution As. 8. (1 *a.*)

DRAFT ELECTORAL ROLLS FOR FIRST ELECTIONS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS MEDICAL COUNCIL (published 6th January 1915). Foolscap folio, stitched As. 6. (1 *a.*)

LOCAL FUND CODE, SECOND EDITION (REPRINT) embodying all corrections issued up to 17th November 1913. Imperial 8vo, cloth. Re. 2-8. (8 *as.*) Appendices to do. Imperial 8vo, cloth. Re. 1. (3 *as.*)

MADRAS PLAGUE REGULATIONS AND STANDING ORDERS IN FORCE OUTSIDE THE PRESIDENCY TOWN, revised up to 31st January 1915. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As. 3. (1 *a.*)

PLAGUE REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE PRESIDENCY TOWN. Published 1916. Royal 8vo. As. 2-6, (3 *p.*)

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

COMMISSION FOR GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS, Calendar for 1914–1915. Royal 8vo, Board. Re. 1–4 (4 *as.*)

NOTIFICATION AND EXAMINATION RULES, SECONDARY SCHOOL LEAVING CERTIFICATES, 1914–15. Royal 8vo. As. 1–5. (5 *p.*).

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATION NOTIFICATION, 1914–15. Royal 8vo. Pice 3. (3 *p.*)

FIRST LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE SUGGESTIONS TO MANAGERS AND TEACHERS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS. Pice 3. (3 *p.*).

FOURTH LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO MADRAS EDUCATIONAL RULES, 5th edition. 5th list, 6th list, 7th list and 8th list. Each Pice 6 (6 *p.*)

FIRST LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO MADRAS GRANT-IN-AID CODE. Pice 3. (3 *p.*)

SIXTH LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE CIVIL ACCOUNT CODE, Vol. I, 7th (Reprint) edition. As. 3. (3 *p.*)

LIST OF OFFICERS AND APPOINTMENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT, MADRAS, BANGALORE AND COORG, AS IT STOOD ON 1ST APRIL 1914. Royal 8vo, paper cover. Re. 1–4–0. (4 *as.*)

LIST OF TEXT-BOOKS FOR THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS (published in December 1914). Foolscap folio, stitched. As. 2–6. (1 *a.*)

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS NOTIFICATION, revised up to 20th November 1914. Foolscap folio, stitched. As. 2. (2 *p.*)

PUBLIC SERVICE NOTIFICATION, revised up to 10th November 1914. Foolscap folio, stitched. As. 2–6 (2 *p.*)

REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY for 1913–14. Foolscap folio, board, Vol. I. As. 7. (9 *as.*); Vol. II. Re. 1–4. (1 *as.* 6 *p.*)

SEVENTH LIST OF CORRECTIONS TO THE MADRAS INSPECTION CODE. Pice 3 (4 *p.*)

REVISED EDITION OF CURRICULA, SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION AND SYLLABUSES FOR EUROPEAN SCHOOLS. Published 1915. Royal 8vo. As. 3. (1 *a.*)

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF THE SANSKRIT MANUSCRIPTS IN THE GOVERNMENT ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY, MADRAS, Vol. XVIII—Stotras—(*cont.*) 2. Prasastis—Stotras. Published 1915. Royal 8vo, board. Re. 1–12. (2 *as.* 6 *p.*)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS AT THE MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF FORT ST. GEORGE, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations. Vol. V. (January to June 1913) with Index, Foolscap folio, board. Re. 2–8. (4 *as.* 6 *p.*)

FINAL ELECTORAL RULES FOR ELECTION TO THE IMPERIAL AND MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS (27th October 1914). Foolscap folio, Stitched, Re. 1–1. (6 *as.* 9 *p.*)

THIRD SUPPLEMENT TO VOLUME I OF THE LIST OF LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS, 1913 edition. As. 2–6. (6 *p.*)

THIRD SUPPLEMENT TO VOLUME II OF THE LIST OF LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS, 1913 edition. As. 2–6. (6 *p.*)

FOURTH SUPPLEMENT TO VOLUME I OF THE LIST OF LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS, 1913 edition. As. 2. (3 *p.*)

FOURTH SUPPLEMENT TO VOLUME II OF THE LIST OF LOCAL RULES AND ORDERS, 1913 edition. As. 2 (3 *p.*)

ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA TO THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1861 TO 1909, AND REGULATIONS AND RULES THEREUNDER FOR PAGE 143. Pice 3. (3 *p.*)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACTS.

ORDINANCE No. I OF 1914. Indian Naval and Military News (Emergency). (3 *p.*); Foolscap folio. Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam and Uriya. Each Pice 3. (3 *p.*)

ORDINANCE No. II OF 1914. Impressment of Vessels. Foolscap folio. English, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam and Hindustani. Each Pice 3. (3 *p.*)

ORDINANCE No III OF 1914. Foreigners Foolscap folio. Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, and Malayalam. Each Pice 6. (6 *p.*)

ORDINANCE No. IV OF 1914 Indian Volunteers Royal 8vo English. As. 1–3. (3 *p.*); Foolscap folio. Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam and Hindustani. Each Pice 6, (3 *p.*)

ORDINANCE No. V OF 1914. Ingress into India. Royal 8vo, English. As. 1–3. (3 *p.*); Foolscap folio Tamil, Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam. Each Pice 6, (3 *p.*)

ORDINANCE No. VI OF 1914. Commercial Intercourse with enemies Royal 8vo. English. As. 1–3 (3 *p.*) Foolscap folio. Tamil, Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam. Each Pice 9. (3 *p.*)

ORDINANCE No VII OF 1914. Foreigners (Amendment) Royal 8vo. English. As. 1–3. (3 *p.*) Foolscap folio. Tamil, Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam. Each Pice 6, (3 *p.*); Uriya Pice 3 (3 *p.*)

ORDINANCE No. VIII OF 1914. Foreigners (Further Amendment). Royal 8vo. English. Anna 1. (3 *p.*) Foolscap folio. Tamil, Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam. Each Pice 3. (3 *p.*)

ORDINANCE No. IX OF 1914. Stocks of Articles of Commerce. Royal 8vo, English. As. 2–3. (3 *p.*)] Tamil, Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam. Foolscap folio. Price Each Pice 6. (6 *p.*)

ACT XII OF 1914. Sea Customs (amendment). Foolscap folio. English, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, and Malayalam. Each Pice 3 (3 *p.*)

ACT XIII OF 1914. Indian Life Assurance Companies (amendment). Foolscap folio. English, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam. Each Pice 3. (3 *p.*)

ACT XIV OF 1914. Indian Post Office and Telegraph (amendment) Foolscap folio. English, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam. Each Pice 3. (3 *p.*)

ACT XV OF 1914. Indian Army (amendment). Foolscap folio. English, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam. Each Pice 3 (3 *p.*).

ACT XVI OF 1914. Indian Aircraft (amendment). Foolscap folio. English, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam. Each Pice 3. (3 *p.*).

ACT XVII OF 1914. Second Repealing and Amending Act. Foolscap folio, English. Pice 3. (3 *p.*).

I OF 1914. CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT). Royal 8vo. English. As. 1–3. (3 *p.*)

II OF 1914. DISTRAINT OF VESSELS AND FLEETS. Royal 8vo. English. As. 1–3. (3 *p.*)

III OF 1914. INDIAN COPYRIGHT. Royal 8vo. English. As. 10. (2 *as.*)

IV OF 1914. DECENTRALIZATION. Royal 8vo. English. As. 6–6. (1 s.)
V OF 1914. NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS (AMENDMENT), 1881. Royal 4to. English. As. 1–3. (6 p.)
VI OF 1914. PROVINCIAL SMALL CAUSE COURTS (AMENDMENT), 1887. Royal 4to. English. As. 1–3. (6 p.)
VII OF 1914. INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT), 1885. Royal 8vo. English. As. 2–3. (6 p.)
VIII OF 1914. INDIAN MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT). Royal 8vo. English. As. 3–3. (9 p.)
IX OF 1914. LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOANS (AMENDMENT). Royal 4to. English. As. 2–3. (6 p.)
X OF 1914. REPEALING AND AMENDING ACT. Royal 8vo. English. As. 6–6. (1 s. 6 p.)
XI OF 1914. INDIAN COMPANIES (AMENDMENT). Royal 8vo. English. As. 1–3. (6 p.)
XII OF 1914. SEA CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT). Royal 4to. English. As. 1–3. (6 p.); Uriya. Pies 6. (6 p.).
XIII OF 1914. INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) Royal 8vo. English. Anna 1. (6 p.). Foolscap folio. Uriya. Pies 3. (6 p.)
XIV OF 1914. INDIAN POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT). Royal 8vo. English. Anna 1. (6 p.); Uriya. Pies 6. (6 p.)
XV OF 1914. INDIAN ARMS (AMENDMENT) Royal 8vo. English. As. 1–3. (6 p.). Foolscap folio. Uriya. Pies 3 (6 p.)
XVI OF 1914. INDIAN AIRCRAFT (AMENDMENT) Royal 8vo. English. As. 1–3. (6 p.). Foolscap folio. Uriya. Pies 3 (6 p.)
XVII OF 1914. SECOND REPEALING AND AMENDING ACT. Royal 8vo. English. As. 2–3. (6 p.)
INDEX TO THE ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL, 1914. Royal 8vo. English. As. 3–3. (6 p.)
THE OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT, 1911 (3 and 4 Geo. 5, ch. 28). Royal 4to. English. As. 3–3. (1 s.)
I OF 1915. EMERGENCY LEGISLATION CONTINUANCE. Royal 8vo. English As. 1–3. (3 p.). Foolscap folio. English, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese and Malayalam. Each Pies 3. (6 p.)
ORDINANCE No. I OF 1915. INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY (AMENDMENT). Royal 8vo. English. Anna 1. (6 p.) Foolscap folio. Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam and Uriya. Each Pies 6. (6 p.)

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS ACTS.

VI OF 1914. TIRUPATI DEVASTHANAM SCHOOLS. Foolscap folio. English, Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani. Each Pies 3. (6 p.)
VII OF 1914. DEPUTY COLLECTORS (AMENDMENT). Foolscap folio. English, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, Hindustani and Uriya. Each Pies 6. (6 p.)
VIII of 1914. MADRAS DECENTRALIZATION. Foolscap folio. English Pies 3 (6 p.) Tamil, Telugu and Canarese each Pies 9 (6 p.) Malayalam and Hindustani each Pies 3. (6 p.)
IV OF 1884. MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES, as modified up to 1st February 1915. Royal 8vo. English. Re 1–14. (3 s.)
III OF 1905. MADRAS LAND ENCROACHMENT, as modified up to 1st March 1915. Royal 4to. English, As. 3. (9 p.)
INDEX TO MADRAS ACTS OF 1914. Royal 8vo. As. 2–9 (6 p.)
I OF 1915. MADRAS ABKARI ACT AMENDMENT. Foolscap folio. English. Pies 3. (6 p.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

REVISED EDITION OF NAVIGATION RULES UNDER ACT II OF 1890 (approved in G.O. No. 493 I., dated 13th June 1899, and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 27th June 1899), 1914. Royal 8vo, paper cover. English, Tamil and Telugu, Each. As. 6. (1 s.)
CLASSIFIED LIST AND DISTRIBUTION RETURN OF ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, corrected up to 31st December 1914. Royal 4to. board. Re. 1–8. (3 s. 6 p.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 6, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.

List of new books published during the current quarter.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

LIST No. II OF 1914, DATED 31ST DECEMBER 1914, OF ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA TO LIST OF GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS. Royal 8vo. Stitched. As. 3–9 (1 s.)
"ACT III OF 1864 (FORFEITURE) AS MODIFIED UP TO 1ST APRIL 1915." Price annas three and six pies and postage with packing annas 2.
"TABLE SHOWING EFFECT OF LEGISLATION IN THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S COUNCIL DURING 1914." Price annas thirteen and postage with packing annas 2.

List of Books published from October 1914 to March 1915.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

DECLARATION OF LONDON, 1909. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. 2 s. 9 p. or 3d. (1 s.)
A DIGEST OF INDIAN LAW CASES FOR 1913. COMPILED UNDER ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BY B. D. BASU, Esq., BAR.-AT-LAW. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Re. 1–4 or 2s. 3d. (4 s.)
THE UNREPEALED GENERAL ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL, VOLUME VII, 4TH EDITION, 1909 TO 1913. Super-Royal 8vo. Cloth. Re. 5 or 7s. 6d. (10 s.)

LIST No. 1 OF 1914, DATED 30TH JUNE 1914, OF ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA TO LIST OF GENERAL RULES AND ORDERS, Royal 8vo. Stitched. As. 3–3. (1 a.)

The following Digest of Indian Law cases are offered for sale at the reduced prices noted against them—

WEEKLY'S DIGEST OF INDIAN LAW CASES 1901–07		Rs. 2–8.	(10 a.)
GREY'S DIGEST OF INDIAN LAW CASES, 1904.		As. 10.	(6 a.)
Do.	do.	1905. As. 10.	(6 a.)
Do.	do.	1906. As. 10.	(6 a.)
ROSE'S DIGEST OF INDIAN LAW CASES,		1907. As. 10.	(6 a.)
GREY'S Do.	do.	1908. As. 10.	(6 a.)

THE OFFICIAL SECRETS ACT, 1911. (1 and 2 Geo. 5 ch. 28.) As. 3–3. (1 a.)

THE BALUCHISTAN CODE, 3RD EDITION, 1914. Royal 8vo. Cloth. Rs. 2–4 or 3s. (3 a.)

THE PRIZE COURT RULES, 1914, AS AMENDED BY THE ORDER IN COUNCIL, DATED 30TH SEPTEMBER 1914. Royal 8vo. Paper cover 2s or 7d. (2 as.)

LEGISLATION AND ORDERS RELATING TO THE WAR. Royal 8vo. Board. As. 4 or 5 d. (2as.)

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of one Overseer on Rs. 60—2½—100 and two Sub-Overseers on Rs. 35—2—60 in the Minor Irrigation Establishment in the Ganjam district. The increments are annual. None but those who are fully qualified under the Public Service Notification need apply. The examinations passed and the age, caste and previous experience of the applicant should be specified in the application. If the applicants are Government servants their applications should be submitted through the proper channel.

Ganjam Collector's Office, Chatrapur,
14th April 1915.

N. MACMICHAEL,
Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the posts of Temporary Sub-Overseers on Rs. 50 and Rs. 40 and Temporary Inspectmon on Rs. 30 in the Tank Restoration Scheme Division, I Circle, Rajahmundry.

2. No one who has not passed at least the Lower Subordinate's test from the College of Engineering, Madras, need apply.

3. Applications should reach the undersigned before 31st May 1915.

Executive Engineer's Office, Rajahmundry,
12th April 1915.

R. NARASIMHA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, T. R. S. Division, I Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly passed candidates for the posts of Minor Irrigation Overseers and Sub-Overseers in the Salem district. The posts are permanent and the pay of the Overseer is Rs. 60—2½—100 and that of the Sub-Overseer is Rs. 30—2—40, the increments being annual. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 15th May 1915.

Salem Collector's Office,
17th April 1915.

E. W. LEGH,
Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from graduates for the post of two Probationary Revenue Inspectors now vacant in this district. They should clearly state their age and the vernaculars known by them and submit their applications so as to reach this office not later than 20th May 1915.

Kurnool Collector's Office,
20th April 1915.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of a Minor Irrigation Overseer, newly sanctioned for employment in the Guntur district, on a salary of Rs. 60—2½—100, the increment being annual. Applications should contain the following information:—

(1) Age; (2) General Educational qualifications; (3) Technical examinations passed; (4) Present employment, if any; (5) Whether the applicant knows Telugu well.

2. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 31st May 1915 and the selected candidate should be prepared to join the appointment on receipt of intimation.

Guntur Collector's Office,
22nd April 1915.

N. M. MARJORIBANKS,
Collector.

WANTED a Typist with his own machine, pay Rs. 30. Preference will be given to graduates. Apply to Mir Muzhareddin Sahib Bahadur, Superintendent of Post Offices, Chingleput division, Egmore, Madras.

Madras, 24th April 1915.

MIR MUZHERUDDIN,
Superintendent of Post Offices, Chingleput Division.

WANTED (1) a Supervisor for the Masulipatam Municipality on Rs. 60—4—120 with a bicycle allowance of Rs. 5. The applicant should be an upper subordinate of the Madras Civil Engineering College and should possess a fair knowledge of Telugu. He should be ready to join his appointment on 1st August 1915. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months.

(2) A duly qualified Assistant Sanitary Inspector on Rs. 25—1—30. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months.

Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 20th May 1915.

Municipal Office, Masulipatam,
26th April 1915.

A. APPADURAI PILLAI,
Chairman.

WANTED immediately a Local Fund Assistant Engineer of the second grade on Rs. 200—5—250 and a Local Fund Overseer of the first grade on Rs. 100 per mensem for the District Board, Cuddapah. Applications with copies of testimonials should be made to the undersigned before the 26th May 1915. The posts are permanently vacant but the successful candidate will remain on probation for six months.

Cuddapah District Board's Office,
28th April 1915.

A. R. BANERJI,
President.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, or its equivalent, the old Sub-Overseer Class and the Draftsman Test, for posts of Temporary Surveyors on Rs. 70 to Rs. 85 and Draftsmen on Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 for the investigation of Water-supply and Drainage Schemes.

Preference will be given to those who have had some experience.

Applications should be submitted so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 15th May 1915.

Office of the Deputy Sanitary Engineer,
Northern and Central Circles,
Chepauk, 28th April 1915.

F. W. IRELAND,
Deputy Sanitary Engineer,
Northern and Central Circles.

APPLICATIONS are invited till 31st May 1915 from candidates who have passed the Upper Subordinate Test of the Civil Engineering College, Madras, for the post of a permanent Minor Irrigation Supervisor on Rs. 120—4—140 in this district. Preference will be given to men with previous experience. The candidate who is appointed will be on probation for six months.

Kurnool Collector's Office,
20th April 1915.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited till 31st May 1915 from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate Test of the Civil Engineering College, Madras, for the post of a permanent Minor Irrigation Clerk Draughtsman in the Collector's Office on Rs. 25—1—35. Preference will be given to men with previous experience. The candidate selected will be on probation for six months.

Kurnool Collector's Office,
29th April 1915.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed School Final and Typewriting (at least Elementary Grade) for the seventh clerk's post in this Court which is temporarily vacant but likely to become permanent. The applicant must be prepared to bring his own machine. Applications should reach the undersigned before 15th May next.

District Munsif's Court, Shiyali,
3rd April 1915.

MUHAMMAD FUZLUDDIN,
District Munsif.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Minor Irrigation Supervisor on Rs 120 to Rs. 140 vacant in Cuddapah district from candidates who have passed the examinations prescribed for Upper Subordinates of the College of Engineering, Madras. The applicants should state their age, general educational qualifications, the date of the Gazette in which the results of the examination are published and enclose the certificate of having passed the examination. The applications should be submitted before the 31st May 1915. The vacancy is for the present acting but is likely to become permanent.

Cuddapah Collector's Office,
1st May 1915.

A. R. BANERJI,
Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates qualified under the rules published in the Public Service Notification for the posts of Minor Irrigation Overseer and Minor Irrigation Sub-Overseer in the Godavari district. The former carries a salary of Rs. 60—2½—100 per mensem and the latter Rs. 30—2—60 per mensem. Applicants should have a fair knowledge of Telugu, and applications should be made at once.

Cocanada Collector's Office,
1st May 1915.

E. B. ELWIN,
Collector.

WANTED a Supervisor for the Ellore Municipality. Salary Rs. 30-4-120 (annual). None but those who have the qualifications required of an Overseer in the Public Works Department need apply.

Ellore Municipal Office,
3rd May 1915.

M. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Chairman.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of Minor Irrigation Overseer on Rs. 60—2½—100 and Draftsman-Clerk on Rs. 25—1—35 permanently vacant in Cuddapah district from candidates who are qualified under the examination rules to hold the posts. The applicants should state their age, general educational qualification, the date of the gazette in which the results of the examinations are published. The applications should be submitted before 31st May 1915.

Cuddapah Collector's Office,
8th May 1915.

A. S. BANERJI,
Collector.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Sub-Overseers on Rs. 30—2—60 in the Minor Irrigation Establishment in the Chittoor district. The increments are annual. None but those who are fully qualified under the Public Service Notification need apply. The examinations passed and the age, caste and previous experience of the applicant should be specified in the application. If the applicants are Government servants, their applications should be submitted through the proper channel

Chittoor Collector's Office,
6th May 1915.

H. L. BRAIDWOOD,
Ag. Collector.

APPLICATIONS from duly qualified candidates are invited for the post of Assistant Inspector of Fisheries on a pay of Rs. 30—4—50 per mensem. The post is permanent and pensionable and the increment is annual. The successful candidate will be kept on probation for a period of six months, and must be prepared to handle fish and go out into camp. Preference will however be given to those who have official experience and can speak more than two languages. Applications should reach the undersigned by the 21st May 1915.

Office of the Pisciculturul Expert, Fishery
Bureau, Chepauk, Madras,
7th May 1915.

H. C. WILSON,
Pisciculturul Expert.

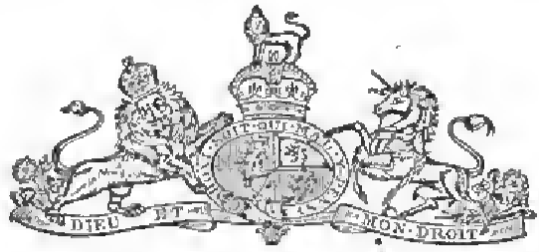
PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENT.

On or after the 12th of July I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.

Rajahmundry, 1st May 1915.

NIDAMARTI NARASIMHAM.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 19.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1915. [Price, 2 annas.

TABLE OF RAINFALL

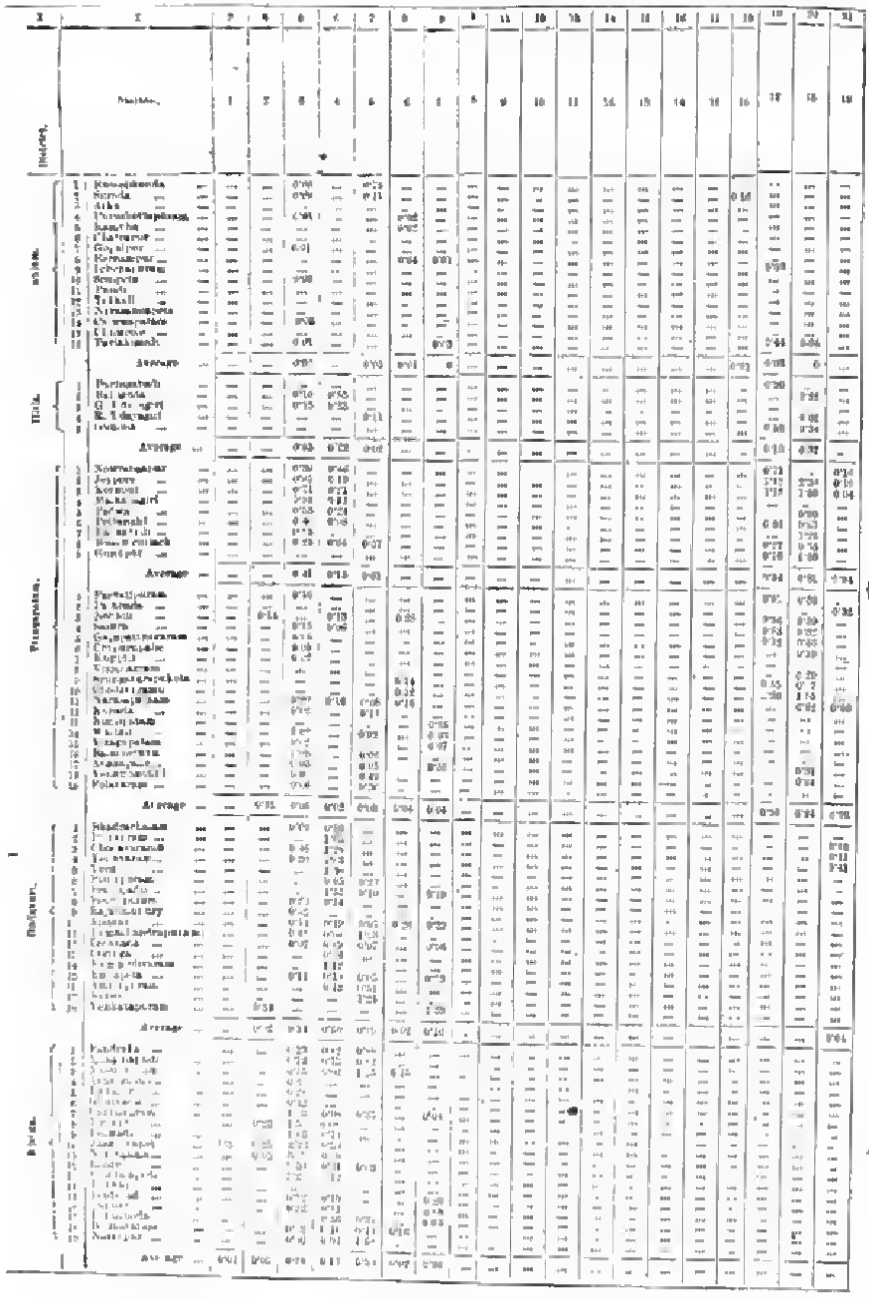
RECORDED AT

STATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE MONTH OF

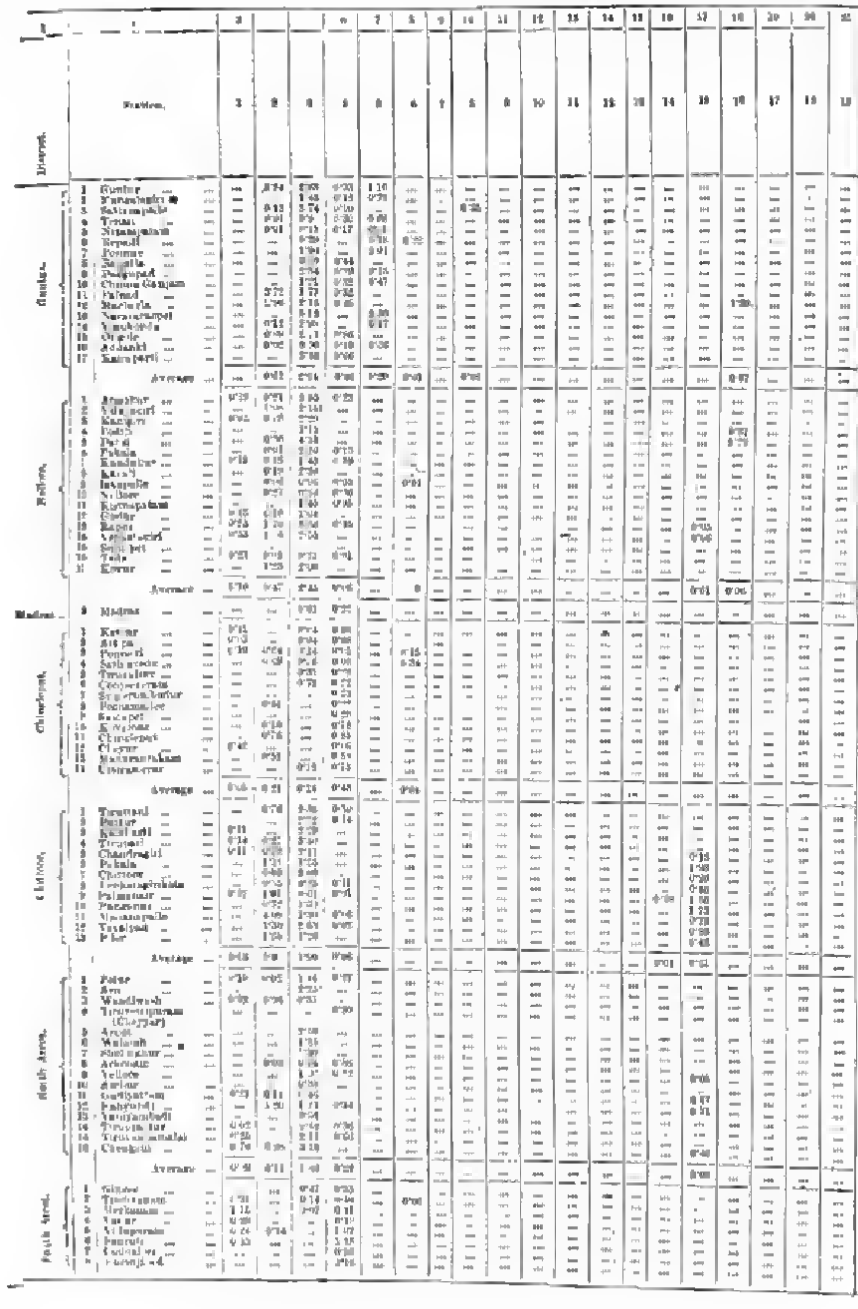
MARCH 1915

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the



Madras Presidency for the month of March 1915.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the



Madras Presidency for the month of March 1915—*cont.*

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

Madras Presidency for the month of March 1915—*cont.*

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

Madras Presidency for the month of March 1915—*cont.*

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

Madras Presidency for the month of March 1915—*cont*

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

Madras Presidency for the month of March 1915—*cont.*

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

District.	No.	Station	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Kurnool.	1	Markapur				2·56																				
	2	Cumbum			0·15	3·15																				
	3	Giddalore			0·02	2·75																				
	4	Allagadda			1·46																					
	5	Nandyal			0·77	2·15																				
	6	Koilkuntla			0·01	0·74	0·03																			
	7	Gooty				0·20																				
	8	Kurnool			0·01	4·06																				
	9	Adoni			0·48	0·75	0·01																			
	10	Yemmiganur			1·30	1·01																				
	11	Banavasi			0·23	0·15																				
	12	Dhone			1·35																					
	13	Pattikonda				0·34																				
	14	Peapalli			0·15	0·15	0·18																			
	15	Gooty			1·15	0·36																				
		Average			0·45	1·40	0·02																			

Meteorological Office, Madras,
15th March 1915

Madras Presidency for the month of March 1915—*cont.*

19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	Station.	District.
															Rainfall from 1st to 14th.	Rainfall from 15th to 26th or 31st.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Greatest rainfall during the month.	Total number of rainy days in the month.	Average number of rainy days in the months.		
																						Mettupper	Kurnool
																						Cumbum	
																						Giddalore	
																						Allagadda	
																						Nandyal	
																						Koilkuntla	
																						Owk	
																						Kolimigulla	
																						Atmakur	
																						Nandikotkur	
																						Kodumur	
																						Yemmiganur	
																						Gooty	
																						Peddavadugur	
																						Tadpatri	
																						Penukonda	
																						Gooty	

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 19.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1915. [PRICE, 6 pies.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER

1915.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometers. Corrected Daily Means. Dry	Wet.	Observed Extremes. Max.	Min.	Solar Maximum Heat in Vacuo.	Humidity	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	General weather
May.	Inches.	°		°	°	°	Cts.		Miles	Inches	Cts.	Hrs.	
3rd Mon.	29·740	88·8	63·2	94·2	80·1	151·9	32	S.E. by S.	193	..	38	9·3	Fine with passing clouds.
4th Tues.	·729	85·0	69·8	91·0	77·8	151·7	39	S.W. by E.	93	0·01	50	·	Duststorm.
5th Wed.	·690	85·4	73·8	98·2	77·6	157·6	74	S.E.W.	101	..	25	·	Fine with passing clouds.
6th Thurs.	·661	87·2	70·8	101·2	80·8	153·2	59	S.E. by S.	130	..	15	8·5	Distant thunderstorm.
7th Fri.	·587	88·2	69·2	103·4	80·7	152·7	56	S.E.	177	..	15	9·7	Fine with passing clouds.
8th Sat.	·574	89·7	59·8	104·1	83·0	150·8	43	S. by E.	169	..	55	6·3	Passing clouds
9th Sun.	·554	91·1	72·4	105·8	84·3	157·1	55	S.S.E.	160	..	28	8·7	Fine with passing clouds.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 20·69 inches, the average due for the same period being 3·09 inches.

ABSTRACT of the MEAN METEOROLOGICAL CONDITION of MADRAS in April 1915, compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1915.	Differences from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·678	0·032 above	29·846
Temperature of air	84·7	0·7 "	84·0
Do. of evaporation	78·9	1·3 "	77·6
Percentage of humidity	78	2 "	74
Greatest solar heat in vacuo	154·8	13·1 "	141·7
Maximum in shade	93·5	0·6 "	92·9
Minimum in shade	77·5	0·3 "	77·2
Do. on grass	75·8	0·9 "	74·7
Rainfall in inches on 3 days..	0·62	0·10 below	0·82
Do. since January 1st on 14 days	10·97	8·49 above	2·48
General direction of wind	S.E. by S.	Same as	S.E. by S.
Daily velocity in miles	169	32 below	181
Percentage of cloudy sky	18	12 "	28
Do. of bright sunshine	82·4	122 above	60·6

DURATION and QUANTITY of the WIND from different points.

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North.	..	..	East.	..	..	South.	26	123	West.	..	..
N. by E.	..	..	E. by S.	20	87	S. by W.	12	132	W. by N.	..	..
N.N.E.	..	..	E.S.E.	25	160	S.S.W.	14	141	W.N.W.	..	..
N.E. by N.	..	..	S.E. by E.	104	525	S.W. by S.	6	66	N.W. by W.	..	..
N.E.	..	..	S.E.	43	339	S.W.	2	18	N.W.	..	..
N.E. by E.	..	..	S.E. by S.	264	1925	S.W. by W.	2	10	N.W. by N	..	..
E.N.E.	..	..	S.S.E.	138	1051	W.S.W.	1	5	N.N.W.	..	..
E. by N.	..	..	S. by E.	19	167	W. by S.	..	..	N. by W.	..	..

There were 23 calm hours during the month. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S.E. by S. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 148 miles.

Madras Observatory, 10th May 1915.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 19.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1915. [Price, 5 pies.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8TH MAY 1915.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Rushikulya and Surada reservoirs 23·36 and 9·20 feet deep respectively. Sowing of sugarcane proceeding, of ragi commencing. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and gingelly; cutturn fair. Pasture scarce in five taluks; elsewhere generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of gingelly, jute, ragi, cumbu, korra, chama and cotton commencing or proceeding; of groundnut commencing and of sugarcane proceeding. Standing crops generally thriving. Harvested gingelly, ragi, tobacco, and chillies; cutturn fair. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk and two divisions. Godavari 1·7 feet above anaikat. Planching, manuring, raising seed-beds and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested gingelly, cutturn fair to normal; paddy and sugarcane, fair. Pasture insufficient in two taluks and three divisions; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax, rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease prevail in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kistna 2·50 feet below anaikat. Ploughing, manuring and preparing seed-beds progressing; transplanting sugarcane concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested castor, cutturn fair; sugarcane, normal; and paddy, poor to normal. Pasture scarce in parts; fodder insufficient in parts of one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Manuring and preparing fields for the next season. Standing crops fair. Harvested horsegram, cutturn poor; castor, chillies and cotton, fair. Pasture generally scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good except in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water supply insufficient. Tungabhadra 2·16 feet below crest but discharge through Sunkesula anaikat sufficient for existing requirements. Ploughing. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cutturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in four taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; cutturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient except under river channels, river-fed tanks and wells. Ploughing, preparing of dry lands and planting of sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but cotton fading in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy and sugarcane, outturn fair; and cotton, poor. Pasture not available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good, but anthrax and rinderpest prevail in parts. Employment not available; but a few weavers in parts of one division have not sufficient work for want of dyes. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding of betel in progress. Standing crops good. Pasture *nil* and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good, but rinderpest prevails in two villages and foot-and-mouth disease in one village. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient except under wells and pulas in parts of four taluks. Ploughing. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, cholam, ragi, castor and cotton; outturn not reported. Pasture scarce; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of four taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply generally insufficient except under wells; slight freshes in three rivers. Ploughing and sowing of ragi in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, korra and gingelly; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of two taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Supply in the Sangam Delta and in the Kandigiri reservoir adequate. Ploughing and sowing of paddy and cumbu in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, ragi and korra, outturn fair to normal; tobacco, chillies, cholam, cumbu and cotton, fair. Pasture available except in one division and one taluk; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest prevail in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy and ragi; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but anthrax prevails in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Employment generally available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks and in parts of another. Slight freshes in some rivers. Ploughing, sowing of cumbu, groundnut, gingelly and ragi, weeding of paddy, cumbu, groundnut, gingelly and ragi, and transplanting of paddy and sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, gingelly, ragi and indigo; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply generally insufficient except in two divisions and parts of another division and one taluk. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, cholam, ragi, cumbu and gingelly proceeding or concluding, transplanting of paddy concluding and planting of sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, sugarcane and cholam; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient, but scarce in parts of one taluk; fodder available, but insufficient in one division and two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts of four taluks and one division. Ploughing, sowing of gingelly and transplanting of paddy and ragi and planting of sugarcane proceeding in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, ragi, sugarcane, cholam and gingelly; outturn fair. Pasture generally available; fodder available, but insufficient in one division. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient in six taluks and in parts of two others. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and cumbu and transplanting of ragi proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and ragi, outturn fair to normal; cholam, fair. Pasture sufficient in four taluks, but scarce in two taluks and in parts of two others; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply insufficient except in three taluks. Six feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode and slight freshes in the Noyal river. Ploughing, manuring, transplanting of ragi and sowing of cholam, gingelly, cumbu, oilseeds and pulses beginning or proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested sugarcane, paddy, ragi, cotton, betel and plantains; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally scarce, fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply generally insufficient. No discharge over the anaikat. Sowing of paddy and cholam in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and cholam; outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TANJORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in one taluk. No flow over the Grand Anikat. Tobacco cultivation in progress in one taluk. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested gingelly, paddy, maize and ragi; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water supply sufficient. Cultivation of garden crops and ploughing of dry lands in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in one division. Ploughing and sowing and transplanting of garden lands in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and cholam, outturn fair. Pasture generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply sufficient except in three divisions and in parts of two others. Ploughing, sowing, weeding, second crop cultivation of wet lands and cultivation of dry lands proceeding. Transplanting of wet lands proceeding or concluding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, ragi, cumbu, cotton, gingelly and sugarcane, outturn fair. Cholam poor to fair. Pasture sufficient except in two divisions; fodder available, but dear in one division. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over the Srivaikuntam anaikat. Ploughing of wet and dry lands and sowing of cholam in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, outturn poor to fair; gingelly and cotton, poor; cholam, fair. Pasture generally sufficient, fodder available but dear in parts. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks. Pasture scanty, fodder available. Cattle disease in one taluk. Condition of labour market generally fair. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing and sowing first rice-crop progressing. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Ploughing. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Harvesting dry crops. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water supply sufficient. Pitting, manuring, pruning main crops and sowing proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 8th May 1915.—Rainfall heavy Cochin; good Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Pudukkottai and Malabar; *nil* Bangalore and Madras; fair to light elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding; outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding normally. Condition of cattle generally good. Water-supply sufficient except in Guntur, Kurnool and Trichinopoly and in parts of Ganjam, Godavari, Deccan, Nellore, South Arcot, Central, West Coast and South except Tinnevelly. Pasture sufficient except in Guntur, Deccan, Coimbatore and West Coast and in parts of six other districts; fodder sufficient. Prices steady.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND RDS. & AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
11th May 1915.

T. RAGHAVIAH,
Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8TH MAY 1916.

Districts.		Rainfall in inches.				Prices in Seers (or 80 tolas) per Rupee.											
		In the week.		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice.			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
		1916.	Average of 41 years.	1916.	Average of 41 years.	Average for May 1.	Last week.	This week.	Average for May 1.	Last week.	This week.	Average for May 1.	Last week.	This week.	Average for May 1.	Last week.	This week.
Circars	Ganjam	1·0	0·8	3·1	2·4	10·1	8·7	8·6	13·6	13·0	12·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Vizagapatam (A. L.)	2·0	0·9	3·1	3·6	10·0	9·2	8·1	13·2	13·7	13·3	..	13·3	13·3	13·5	13·7	13·5
	Godavari	1·5	0·7	3·8	2·2												
	Kistna	0·3	0·2	2·0	1·0	10·4	9·5	8·0	13·0	13·3	13·6	13·1	(a) 13·0	13·4	..	13·7	14·7
	Guntur	0·4	0·1	2·6	1·0	9·9	9·1	9·0	17·2	14·4	14·1	15·0	14·0	14·0	..	13·7	14·7
		0·4	0·2	1·2	0·9	10·4	9·4	9·3	..	17·0	17·3	15·7	15·3	15·9	13·5	13·7	13·7
Deccan	Kurnool	0·3	0·1	1·2	1·2	9·2	8·0	8·0	..	18·4	18·1	19·0	17·7	17·9	13·4	14·0	14·0
	Banganapalle	..	†0·2	0·8	† 1·1	..	7·0	7·0	..	..	..	..	17·0	18·6	..	..	..
	Bellary	0·4	0·6	1·4	1·7	8·3	7·7	7·7	..	17·9	17·9	19·1	17·9	17·9	..	..	..
	Sandur	1·2	†1·0	3·9	† 2·3	..	7·0	7·0	..	..	..	..	19·5	19·5	..	..	..
	Anantapur	0·5	0·5	2·0	2·4	9·0	7·6	7·9	19·3	18·5	16·8	17·0	19·0	19·0	17·3	15·9	15·8
	Cuddapah	1·2	0·4	0·8	1·1	9·0	7·8	7·9	19·3	17·2	17·6	18·1	15·8	15·8	16·4	15·6	15·8
Carnatic	Nellore	0·6	0·9	0·1	1·8	11·2	9·0	9·0	17·8	20·9	17·1	18·7	19·3	16·4	15·7	14·8	14·7
	Chingleput	0·8	0·6	0·7	1·4	9·3	10·0	10·1	14·0	14·4	14·5	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madras	..	0·7	0·9	2·3	8·4	8·4	8·4	15·0	13·0	12·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Arcot	0·5	0·6	0·3	1·9	9·6	10·0	10·1	14·0	(a) 16·7	17·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central	Chittoor	0·6	0·3	1·4	1·3	10·3	8·3	8·4	18·2	15·2	15·4	..	..	..	13·6	13·1	15·2
	North Arcot	0·5	0·9	1·4	2·1	10·0	9·5	9·6	15·0	14·0	14·3	..	..	..	15·7	13·0	15·0
	Salem	0·9	1·1	1·7	3·4	9·0	9·0	9·1	18·7	19·2	16·4	..	..	..	13·1	13·1	13·2
	Coimbatore	1·2	0·2	2·0	0·7	8·7	7·9	7·9	19·3	18·7	15·8	15·2	13·6	13·7	13·9	14·1	12·8
	Trichinopoly	1·5	0·9	3·2	3·2	9·3	7·9	7·9	19·1	14·0	14·0	14·9	13·9	12·3	14·5	13·5	13·5
South	Tanjore	1·3	0·5	2·9	2·0	8·5	8·4	8·8	15·7	16·5	17·6	15·4	11·8	11·9	15·1	12·9	12·2
	Pudukkottai	1·4	‡0·1	3·0	‡ 2·3	..	7·2	7·3	..	17·0	17·0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madura	0·9	1·0	3·4	3·6	9·5	8·2	8·6	19·5	15·0	14·9	14·0	19·7	19·7	..	17·9	17·9
	Ramnad	0·5	0·3	4·0	2·9	9·6	7·9	8·0	15·5	14·1	15·3	15·8	19·5	15·6	14·5	13·2	13·2
	Tinnevelly	0·3	0·6	2·9	2·9	9·6	9·5	8·7	16·4	11·9	14·9	16·4	13·9	14·2	14·9	12·0	11·9
West Coast	Malabar	1·3	2·6	4·2	7·5	9·0	9·0	9·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Canara	0·1	1·5	1·2	3·0	10·1	9·2	9·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Travancore	0·2	‡1·9	4·2	‡ 7·7	..	7·4	7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Cochin	4·4	‡5·3	7·2	† 7·5	..	7·1	7·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills	The Nilgiris	0·6	1·2	4·0	0·4	8·3	6·6	6·6	11·3	11·9	11·9	..	..	..	..	..	..

A. = Agency. L. = Littoral. * Average of the 15 years ending 1913–1914. † Average of the 5 years ending 1910–1914. ‡ Average of the 20 years ending 1902–1919.
(a) Revised figure.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART III
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 8 (IX)] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1915. [Price, 6 *pies.*

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

ഇന്ത്യാലോചന്സഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറലുടെ താഴെ ചേർക്കുന്ന ആക്ടിന്ന് 1915 മെച്ച് 22 - ാം തീയതി ഗവർണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിക്കുകയും ആയതു എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിവാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധമാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ACT No. V of 1915.
1915 ലെ 5 - ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട് .

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND TEMPORARILY THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1910.

1910 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സു നാണയ ആക്ട് താല്കാലികമായി ഭേദഗതിചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട് .

W. H. 1910 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സു നാണയ ആക്ട് ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതു തല്കാലത്തേക്ക് യുക്തമായിരിക്കയാൽ ഇതിനാൽ താഴെ ചേർക്കുന്നപ്രകാരം നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ചുരുക്കപ്പേർ. 1. ഈ ആക്കിനെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സു നാണയ ആക്ട് താൽകാലികമായി ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന 1915 ലെ ആക്ട് എന്നു പേർ പറയാം.

ആ S. ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സു നാണയ ആക്ട് 22-ാം വകുപ്പു ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ. 2. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ യുദ്ധം തുടങ്ങുന്ന കാലത്തോടുകൂടി അതിനുശേഷം ആറുമാസത്തേക്കും 1910 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സുനാണയ ആക്ട് 22-ാം വകുപ്പു ആ വകുപ്പിൽ "പതിനഞ്ചു കോടി" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾക്കുപകരം "ഇരുപതു കോടി" എന്ന വാക്കുകൾ ചേർത്തിരുന്നാലെന്നപോലെ അനുഷ്ഠിച്ചിരിയേണ്ടതാകുന്നു.

1915 ലെ 1 - ാം നിയമം (ഓർഡിനൻസ്) ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തൽ. 3. 1915 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സു നാണയ ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു.

ഉദ്ദേശകാരണങ്ങളുടെ വിവരണം.

ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സുനാണയ സംഗ്രഹം ഇതിൽ പ്രചിശക്കിടുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ സ്ഥിരമായി അംഗീകരിക്കേണ്ടുന്ന കുന്നതെന്നുറപ്പാനായി ഇന്ത്യൻ ഫൈനാൻസും കറൻസിയും സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള റോയൽ കമിഷന്റെ ശിഫാശികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ചെയ്യുന്ന മൂലോചനയോ ടുകൂടി തുടർന്നുപോരുവാൻ നിശ്ചയിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിനിടയിൽ ഇങ്ങിനെ തീരുമാനിക്കുവാനുള്ളതായ നടപടിയിലത്തെ കാര്യത്തെ ശ്രദ്ധാപൂർവ്വം നിമിത്തം ഉണ്ടാവുന്നതായ ഇടപാടുകളിൽ കച്ചവട സംബന്ധമായി സഹായം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു പ്രൈസിഡൻസി ബാങ്കുകൾക്ക് കടം കൊടുപ്പാനുള്ള അധികാരത്തിനു പകരം കടം കൊടുപ്പാൻ നിയമിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന അപ്പോഴത്തെ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായമനുസരിച്ചു ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും ഈ നിയമം ഇടയാക്കുന്നു. 1910 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സു നാണയ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കായി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന കടലാസ്സുനാണയ സംഗ്രഹം 20 കോടി രൂപയിൽ കവിയാത്ത ഒരു തുകയായി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും ഈ നിയമം ഇടയാക്കുന്നു. 1910 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സു നാണയ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കായി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്ന കടലാസ്സുനാണയ സംഗ്രഹം 20 കോടി രൂപയിൽ കവിയാത്ത ഒരു തുകയായി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും ഈ നിയമം ഇടയാക്കുന്നു. 1915 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സു നാണയം ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന നിയമത്തിനു പകരം ഒരു കൂട്ടിച്ചേർക്കലായിട്ടാണ് ഈ നിയമം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നത്. 1915 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സു നാണയം ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന നിയമത്തിനു പകരം ഒരു കൂട്ടിച്ചേർക്കലായിട്ടാണ് ഈ നിയമം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നത്. 1915 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സു നാണയം ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന നിയമത്തിനു പകരം ഒരു കൂട്ടിച്ചേർക്കലായിട്ടാണ് ഈ നിയമം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നത്. 1915 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സു നാണയം ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന നിയമത്തിനു പകരം ഒരു കൂട്ടിച്ചേർക്കലായിട്ടാണ് ഈ നിയമം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നത്.

2. ഈ ഖിൽ 1910 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ കടലാസ്സു നാണയ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കായി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയ നിയമത്തിനു പകരം ഒരു കൂട്ടിച്ചേർക്കലായിട്ടാണ് ഈ നിയമം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഇപ്പോൾ നടപ്പിലുള്ള കടലാസ്സു നാണയ സംഗ്രഹം 20 കോടി രൂപയിൽ കവിയാത്ത ഒരു തുകയായി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും ഈ നിയമം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഇപ്പോൾ നടപ്പിലുള്ള കടലാസ്സു നാണയ സംഗ്രഹം 20 കോടി രൂപയിൽ കവിയാത്ത ഒരു തുകയായി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും ഈ നിയമം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഇപ്പോൾ നടപ്പിലുള്ള കടലാസ്സു നാണയ സംഗ്രഹം 20 കോടി രൂപയിൽ കവിയാത്ത ഒരു തുകയായി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും ഈ നിയമം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഇപ്പോൾ നടപ്പിലുള്ള കടലാസ്സു നാണയ സംഗ്രഹം 20 കോടി രൂപയിൽ കവിയാത്ത ഒരു തുകയായി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും ഈ നിയമം ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നത്.

1915 ഏപ്രിൽ 24-ാം.

ഡബ്ലൂ. എസ്സ്. മേയർ.

ഡബ്ലൂ. എച്ച്. വിൻസെന്റ്,
ഇന്ത്യാഗവർമ്മെന്റ് സെക്രട്ടറി,
നിയമനിർമ്മാണ വിഭാഗത്തിന്റെ ചുമതല.

(A true translation.)

KERALA VARMA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

ഇന്ത്യാരാജ്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഗവർണർ ജനറലുടെ താഴെ ചേർക്കുന്ന ആക്ടിന് 1915 മാർച്ച് 22 - ാം തീയതി ഗവർണർ ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിച്ചതായും ആയതു എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിവാനായി പ്രസിദ്ധം ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ACT No. VI of 1915.

1915 ലെ 6 - ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT TO EXTEND THE POWERS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL, DURING THE CONTINUANCE OF THE PRESENT WAR TO MAKE RULES UNDER THE INDIAN PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACT, 1911.

ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ യുദ്ധം നടക്കുന്ന കാലത്തേക്കു 1911 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ പേറ്റന്റ്സും നിർമ്മാണങ്ങളും രൂപകല്പനകളും വക ആക്ടു പ്രകാരം ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ഗവർണർ ജനറൽ ഇൻ കൗൺസിലിന് അധികാരം നൽകുന്നതിനായുള്ള ആക്ട്.

പേരും തുടക്കവും.

1. (1) ഈ ആക്ടിനു 1915 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ പേറ്റന്റ്സും നിർമ്മാണങ്ങളും രൂപകല്പനകളും വക ആക്ടു (താല്കാലിക ചട്ടം) എന്നു പേർപറയാം.

(2) ഇതു ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ബലൂചിസ്ഥാനം സഹിതം പഞ്ചാബിലും ഉൾപ്പെടെ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇന്ത്യ മുഴുവനും ബാധിക്കും. ഈ ആക്ടും അതിപ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ചട്ടങ്ങളും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ യുദ്ധം നടക്കുന്ന കാലത്തേക്കും അതിനു ശേഷം ആറുമാസം കാലത്തേക്കും പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

അർത്ഥവിവരണങ്ങൾ.

2. ഈ ആക്ടിൽ "ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവുമായി യുദ്ധം ചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള വല്ല രാജ്യത്തിനും പ്രജ" എന്നു വരികിൽ—

(i) ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവുമായി യുദ്ധംചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള ഒരു സർക്കാരിന്റെ രാജ്യത്തിൽ താമസിക്കുകയും പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന വല്ല ആളും, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ

(ii) ഒരു കമ്പനിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുമ്പോൾ ആ കമ്പനി ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവിന്റെ രാജ്യങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളിൽ രജിസ്റ്റു ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ടതായിരുന്നാലുംകൂടി ആ കമ്പനിയുടെ പ്രവൃത്തി ആവക പ്രജകൾ നടത്തുകയോ മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞ രാജ്യത്തിൽ ചെയ്തോ ആർക്കെങ്കിലും ആവക പ്രജകളുടെ ഗുണത്തിനോ അവർക്കു വേണ്ടിയോ ആ പ്രവൃത്തി മുഴുവനോ മിക്കതുമോ കൊണ്ടുനടത്തുകയാകട്ടെ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ആവക വല്ല കമ്പനിയും,

ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതാകുന്നു.

ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ അധികാരം.

3. (1) 1911 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ പേറ്റന്റ്സുനിർമ്മാണങ്ങളും രൂപകല്പനകളും വക ആക്ടിലെ 77 - ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ഈ ആലോചനസഭയിൽ ഗവർണർ ജനറലിനുള്ള അധികാരത്തിൽ—

(a) വല്ല കൊളീനാലോ അന്യരാജ്യപുരുഷനാലോ ഉള്ള ഗുണത്തിനു വിഘ്നമായുള്ള ആരും ചക്രവർത്തി മഹാരാജാവുമായി യുദ്ധം ചെയ്യുന്ന വല്ല രാജ്യത്തെയും പ്രജയായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ആ കൊളീനോ അന്യരാജ്യപുരുഷനോ ഒഴിവാനൊ അതിന്റെ ഏതൊരു ഭാഗത്തിലോ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുകയൊ താല്കാലികമായി നിറുത്തിവെക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും;

(h) വല്ല ശ്രമകല്പനത്തിൻറെയും ഉദ്ദേശ്യമോ മേൽപറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം ഒരു പ്രദേശമായിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അതു ശ്രമകല്പനം ചെയ്തു ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നതിനായും അങ്ങിനെ നടത്തുന്നതിനാൽ നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ട അവകാശങ്ങൾ എല്ലാമോ വല്ലതുമോ ഇതിനായും ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ടതുകയോ താല്പര്യമായി നിന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ നടത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും;

(i) മേൽപറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം ഒരു വക വല്ല കാര്യം ചെയ്യുന്ന വല്ല ആളേക്കൊണ്ടും ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ടതുകയോ താല്പര്യമായി നിന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ നടത്തുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും;

(j) മേൽപറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരം അങ്ങിനെ ഉണ്ടാക്കപ്പെട്ടതുകയോ താല്പര്യമായി നിന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ നടത്തുന്നതിലേയ്ക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായ തുക സംബന്ധിച്ചുണ്ടായ തർക്കം രജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ട രേഖപ്രകാരമുണ്ടാക്കിയ ഒരു ഏർപ്പാടോ അതിനെ ഭേദഗതിചെയ്കയോ നടത്തുകയോ വിടുകയോ ചെയ്യാനുള്ള ഒരു സമ്പാദ്യപത്രത്തിലും മേൽപറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരമുള്ള ഒരു ഭേദഗതിയുടെ ഫലമായുള്ള ഒരാളുടെയോ അതിലധികം ആളുകളുടെയോ അവകാശത്തിൽ യുക്തമെന്നു വിചാരിക്കാവുന്ന നിബന്ധനകളും ഏർപ്പാടുകളും അങ്ങിനെ വിചാരിക്കാവുന്ന മറ്റൊരാളെയോ രജിസ്ട്രേ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതിൻറെയോ ഏർപ്പാടുകളോ തുടരിലും കൂടാതെയോ തുക കൊടുത്തോടുകൂടിയോ നല്കുവാൻ കഴിവുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും;

(k) മേൽപ്പറഞ്ഞപ്രകാരമുള്ള വല്ല കൃത്യമോ കാര്യമോ ഏതു കാലത്തിനകത്തിൽ ചെയ്തോ ചെയ്യണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയോ ചെയ്യാതെ ആ കാലം നീട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും;

ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള അധികാരവും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(2) ഈ ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ചട്ടങ്ങളുടെ അവയിൽ വല്ലതുമോ ഓരോ ആക്ട് നിയമമായി പരസ്യം ചെയ്തതിനുശേഷം പ്രബലപ്പെടുന്നതാണെന്നുള്ള അവകാശത്തെ നിയമിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം അവ അങ്ങിനെ പ്രബലപ്പെടുവെന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

(3) ഈ ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ ചട്ടങ്ങളും ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവൺമെൻറിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതും അങ്ങിനെ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ ഒരു ആക്ടിനെ നിർമ്മിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സാധാരണപ്രകാരമോ അപ്രകാരം തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നതും ആകുന്നു.

1888 ലെ 5-ാം ആക്ടിലെ ചില വകുപ്പുകൾ ഭേദഗതിചെയ്യുന്നതിനുള്ള ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ നല്കപ്പെട്ട അധികാരം.

5. ഈ ആക്ട് 3 (1) (g) യും (h) യും വകുപ്പിനാൽ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ നല്കപ്പെട്ട അധികാരം 1888 ലെ സൂത്രനിർമ്മാണ ത്രുപകാര ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം സമ്പാദിച്ച വല്ല പ്രതീക്ഷ അവകാശത്തിനോ കാര്യത്തിൽ ആയക പ്രതീക്ഷ അവകാശം 1911 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ സൂത്രനിർമ്മാണങ്ങളും ത്രുപകല്പനങ്ങളും വക ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം നല്കപ്പെടുന്ന കോടതി മുതലായവരോടുള്ള അപ്രകാരം നടത്തുവാനുള്ളതാകുന്നു. 1911 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ സൂത്രനിർമ്മാണങ്ങളും ത്രുപകല്പനയുടെയും ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം ചെയ്തതായ വല്ലതിൻറെയും കാര്യത്തിൽ ചട്ടങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ഈ ആക്ട് 3 (1) (g) വകുപ്പിനാൽ നല്കപ്പെട്ട അധികാരം 1888 ലെ സൂത്രനിർമ്മാണത്രുപകാര ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം ചെയ്തതായ വല്ലതിൻറെയും കാര്യത്തിൽ നടത്തുവാനുള്ള ആകുന്നു.

1911 ലെ ഇന്ത്യൻ സൂത്രനിർമ്മാണങ്ങളും ത്രുപകല്പനയുടെയും ആക്ടുപ്രകാരം ചെയ്തതായ വല്ലതിൻറെയും കാര്യത്തിൽ നടത്തുവാനുള്ള ആകുന്നു.

സബ്ജ. എച്ച്. വിൻസെൻറ്,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവൺമെൻറ് സെക്രട്ടറി,
നിയമനിർമ്മാണ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറ്.

(A true translation.)

KERALA VARMA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

ഇന്ത്യാഗവർണ്മെന്റ് സഭയിൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് ജനറലുടെ താഴെ പറയുന്ന ഉത്തരവിനെ 1915 മാർച്ച് 25 - ാം തീയതി ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് ജനറലുടെ സമ്മതം സിദ്ധിക്കുകയും ആയത് എല്ലാവർക്കും അറിവാനായി ഇതിനാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നു :—

ACT No. IX. of 1915.

1915 ലെ 9 - ാം നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878

1878 ലെ കടൽചുങ്കം ആക്ട് ഇനിയും ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

ചുരുക്കപ്പേര്.

1. ഈ ആക്ടിനെ 'കടൽചുങ്കം ആക്ട് ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന 1915 ലെ ആക്ട്' എന്ന പേർപറയാം.

1878 ലെ 8 - ാം ആക്ട് 37 - ാം വകുപ്പിനു ഭേദഗതി.

2. 1878 ലെ കടൽ ചുങ്കം ആക്ട് 37 - ാം വകുപ്പിലെ ചേർത്ത ക്ലൗസിൽ "വിലയും ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതായിരിക്കുന്ന ആവക ചരക്കുകൾ നാട്ടിൽ ചെലവിനായി ചരക്ക പുരയിൽനിന്നു നീക്കം ചെയ്വാൻ അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്യുന്ന തിയതിക്കു പ്രബലപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന നിരക്കു വിലയും" എന്നതിനു പകരം "വിലയും വല്ലതുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതു നാട്ടിൽ ചെലവിനായി ഒരു ചരക്ക പുരയിൽനിന്നു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ചരക്കുകളുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ ആവക ചരക്കുകൾ ചരക്ക പുരയിൽനിന്നു യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ നീക്കം ചെയ്യുന്ന തിയതിക്കു പ്രബലപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന നിരക്കു വിലയും അതായിരിക്കുകയും വേറെ ഒരു ചരക്ക പുരയിൽ പൊക്കുന്നതിനു മുമ്പ് പ്രകാരം നീക്കംചെയ്യുന്നതായി ഒരു ചരക്ക പുരയിൽനിന്നു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ചരക്കുകളുടെ സംഗതിയിൽ ആവക ചരക്കുകൾ വേറെ ചരക്ക പുരയിൽ പൊക്കപ്പെടാതെ തന്നെ അവയിന്മേൽ മുമ്പു കൊടുത്തിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ആ നിരക്കു വിലയും മുമ്പു കൊടുത്ത തിയതിക്കു പ്രബലപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന നിരക്കു വിലയും വല്ലതുമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതായിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും" എന്നു ചേർക്കണം.

ഡബ്ലു. എച്ച്. വിൻസെന്റ്,
ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവർണ്മെന്റ് സെക്രട്ടറി,
നിയമനിർമ്മാണ വിഭാഗം.

(A true translation.)

KERALA VARMA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1915. [Price, Rs. 1-8-0.

Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Proceedings of a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Monday, the 29th day of March 1915	217
Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Tuesday, the 30th day of March 1915	253
Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Wednesday, the 31st day of March 1915	277
Proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Thursday, the 1st day of April 1915	297

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Monday, the 29th day of March 1915.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble SIR HAROLD STUART, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CAROSW, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BRODIE.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. CORBET (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avergal.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. FRANCIS
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avergal, C.I.E.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. DUNCAN.
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.
The Hon'ble the Rev. GEORGE PITTENDRIGH.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA Garu.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMANBHADRA NAYUDU Garu, Zamindar of Doddapanayakanur.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAYALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR.
The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR.
The Hon'ble Sir HUGH FRASER, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. HARRIS.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Raja Sri MADAN MOHAN SINGH DEO.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAJI ISMAIL SAIT SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMASUNDARA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. MUIRHEAD, C.I.E.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Order made by His Excellency the President under rule* 11 *of the statutory rules for the asking of questions in the Council*—

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner:—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in turn, specify the serial numbers of his questions and make a sufficient pause to allow the Honourable Member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place, if he is desirous of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.

Investigation of Pulikonda and Gundalakamma reservoir projects, Guntur district.

1 *Q.*—With reference to the Pulikonda reservoir project and Gundalakamma reservoir project, Guntur district, now under investigation, will the Government be pleased to state for how many years gaugings have been taken and for how many more years gaugings will still have to be taken and when these projects are likely to come up for further consideration?

1 *A.*—In the case of the Gundalakamma three years' reliable gauge readings are available and readings for two more years are required. In the case of the Pulikonda project five years' gauge readings have been taken and the further examination of the project will now be undertaken.

Execution of minor sanitary works by co-operative societies.

2 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the extent to which the execution of minor sanitary works has been entrusted to co-operative societies, the names of the societies so entrusted and the nature of the work done or to be done by them?

(*b*) Have any reports reached the Government on the way in which this work has been done by the co-operative societies?

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Cardew; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

2 *A.*—(*a*) A statement * giving the information required is placed on the table.

(*b*) The reports have not yet reached the Government

Repairs to flood banks, Kistna delta system.

3 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and what steps are being taken in repair breaches in the flood banks under the Kistna delta system before the next irrigation season?

3 *A.*—Work on the closure of the breach which occurred in the Kistna flood bank during the floods of last year is in progress and well advanced. The work will be completed before the next irrigation season.

Recruitment for labour in the scheduled districts.

4 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government propose permitting recruitment under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901 in the scheduled districts of this Presidency?

4 *A.*—It is proposed to permit recruitment under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act in certain selected areas of the Agency tracts in Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Will the Government be pleased to state their reasons for permitting this recruitment?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"I must ask for notice of that question."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.

Report of committee on religious and moral instruction in schools.

5 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to publish the report, if received, of the committee appointed to decide the question of introducing religious and moral instruction in schools?

(*b*) If no report has been received, will the Government be pleased to call upon the committee to expedite the matter?

5 *A.*—The attention of the Honourable Member is drawn to the answer to question No 94 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th November 1913.

Committee for revision of Grant-in-Aid Code.

6 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state what progress has been made in the revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code promised at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 4th April 1913?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to appoint a committee consisting of officials and non-officials at an early date for the revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code?

6 *A.*—(*a*) The proposals of the Director of Public Instruction have just been received.

(*b*) The question of appointing a committee will be considered when the proposals are examined.

Statistics of wet cultivation under the Godavari delta canals.

7 *Q.*—What is the extent of new land brought under first and second crop wet cultivation under the Godāvari delta canals system during each of the four fasli years subsequent to the issue of G.O. No. 468 I., dated 23rd November 1909?

7 *A.*—The Government have called for a report on the subject and the information if available will be furnished to the Honourable Member if he will repeat his question at a later meeting.

Village panchayats.

8 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state when they intend undertaking the necessary legislation for the constitution of village panchayats, so as to give effect to the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to take this matter in hand at an early date and give at least a partial effect to the recommendation of the Decentralization Commission and constitute village panchayats in some select villages in every district?

* Printed at Appendix I, page 539 *infra*.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

8 *A.*—The question of constituting village panchayats is now under the consideration of the Government of India. The Government do not propose to take any action until the orders of that authority have been received.

Representation of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce on the Legislative Council.

9 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to allow a separate representative for the Southern India Chamber of Commerce on the Madras Legislative Council?

9 *A.*—The Government do not at present propose to recommend to the Secretary of State the change suggested.

Increase of elective seats on local boards.

10 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to direct that at least in some selected district and taluk boards in the Presidency the elected members to the district and taluk boards be three-fourths and two-thirds of the whole number of members in such boards, as allowed by sections 13 and 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884?

10 *A.*—The question of increasing the proportion of elected members of district boards is under the consideration of Government. The proportion of elected members of taluk boards having been raised from one-third to one-half in September 1911, the Government do not consider it expedient to sanction any further enhancement at present.

Remodelling of channels in the Gódávari delta.

11 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state what progress has been made in the investigation regarding the remodelling of the existing channels of the Gódávari delta referred to in the answer to my question No. 56 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1913 and the names of the channels which have since been ordered to be remodelled?

11 *A.*—Estimates amounting to Rs. 76,657 and Rs. 4,234, respectively, have been sanctioned for remodelling

(i) the Chinchinada channel in the Gódávari Western delta and
(ii) the Razole channel, Gódávari Central delta.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 56,300 for "works" for remodelling the Tossipudi channel, Gódávari Eastern delta, has been prepared and is now under correspondence with the Superintending Engineer. The Superintending Engineer has also submitted an estimate of Rs. 45,993 for improving and extending irrigation under the Kovur-Manjair Junction canal. The improvements consist of remodelling the Nadukudurru, Gorripudi and Patavala channels and extending the latter two channels, but the estimate has been returned to the Superintending Engineer for revision. In the Gódávari Western delta estimates for the remodelling of several channels have been prepared and the field work for remodelling others is in progress.

Criminal settlement for Yanadis at Bapatla.

12 *Q.*—(*a*) Have the Government received the resolutions passed at the public meeting held at Bapatla on the 21st February 1915 and the memorial submitted by the inhabitants of Bapatla and the adjacent villages, dated 2nd February 1915, earnestly praying the Government not to locate another criminal settlement of Yanadis in addition to the Yerukala settlement already established there and to make better provision for the efficient supervision and control of the Yerukala settlement at Bethapudi?

(*b*) Are the Government aware of the increase in the cases of theft and housebreaking in recent years since the location of the Yerukala settlement there and the insecurity of property which the people of Bapatla and the adjacent villages have become subjected to?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased not to locate another criminal settlement of Yanadis at Bapatla pending an inquiry into the matter and the various aspects and points thereof detailed in the memorial and make arrangements for better and more efficient supervision and control of the Yerukala settlement at Bethapudi under the charge of the Salvation Army?

(*d*) Will the Government also, pending such an inquiry, be pleased not to give effect to their order sanctioning the location of a Yanadi settlement?

(Mr. K. B. V. Krishna Rao.)

12 *A.*—(*a*) The memorial has been received and is being considered.

(*b*) The Government are aware that house-breakings have recently increased in number at Bāpatla though theft is reported to have declined. The subject is receiving attention.

(*c*) & (*d*) The Government have already approved of the formation of a Yanadi settlement on a voluntary basis, but they will inquire into the complaint contained in the memorial, and they will provide adequate police supervision if the settlement is retained.

Assessment of backyards, Godāvari and Kistna districts.

13 *Q.*—With reference to the answer to my question No. 53 asked at the meeting of the Council held on the 20th November 1914, that a report on the assessment of backyards in the Kistna and Gōdāvari districts had been received but that the matter was under correspondence, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the report, with the orders thereon?

13 *A.*—The Board's final report on the subject was received on the 18th instant and is now under examination. When passing orders in the matter the Government will consider whether any, and if so, what papers should be placed on the Editors' Table.

Growing of medicinal plants in Samalkota farm for sale.

14 *Q.*—Owing to the rarity and difficulty of obtaining even the ordinary medicinal plants in general demand among the poorer classes in the delta taluks, due to extension of wet cultivation, will the Government be pleased to arrange that a portion of the land recently acquired for the Samalkota farm may be set apart for growing such medicinal plants and making them available to the public for sale?

14 *A.*—The Government are not prepared to use the land of this important agricultural station for growing medicinal herbs.

Rewards to informers in opium cases in Gōdāvari district.

15 *Q.*—With reference to the Government's answer to my question No. 107, dated 19th May 1914, regarding rewards to informers in opium cases, will the Government be pleased to state the result of the inquiry therein promised?

15 *A.*—The comparatively high figures under opium rewards granted in the Gōdāvari district in 1910–11, 1911–12 and 1912–13 were due to the greater number of cases detected in that district, the greater importance of the cases and the greater value of the articles confiscated. Cocanada has long been a centre of opium smuggling to Burma, of which several important instances have been detected.

The amounts of rewards granted to officials and non-officials were—

	1910–11.			1911–12.			1912–13.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Officials	281	3	0	270	0	0	396	2	0
Non-officials	181	13	0	124	0	0	219	6	0
Total ..	463	0	0	394	0	0	615	8	0

Dry and wet lands in the Gōdāvari delta.

16 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) the extent of land classed as dry in each of the deltas of the Gōdāvari anicut system;

(*b*) the extent of such land amidst wet areas and wet groups in each of the deltas of the Gōdāvari anicut system;

(*c*) the extent of dry land supplied with water and on which the inducement rate of one rupee for the first crop and half a rupee for the second crop is being collected during the last five years in each of the deltas under the Gōdāvari anicut system; and

(*d*) the number of applications received for conversion of dry into wet lands, on the ground of their having been cultivated as wet for a period of five consecutive years, and the number of conversions actually made likewise?

16 *A.*—The Government are not in possession of the information desired.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

Exemption of standing crops from attachment by civil courts.

17 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to issue a notification under section 61 of the Civil Procedure Code exempting a certain portion of the standing crop of ryots from attachment?

17 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 19 at the meeting of this Council held on the 8th November 1909. The Government are not aware of any reason for revising the opinion then expressed.

Shorthand writers for sub-judges' courts.

18 *Q.*—(*a*) With reference to the answer to my question No. 111 asked by me at the meeting of the Council held on 19th May 1914, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received the amendments to the Civil Procedure Code which were promised by the High Court?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state in how many and in what sub-courts in the Presidency provision will be made for the employment of shorthand writers as an experiment?

18 *A.*—(*a*) The amendments were sanctioned by the Government in October 1914 and were published by the High Court at page 2038, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 17th November 1914.

(*b*) The Government are unable to say. The question is at present under the consideration of the High Court.

Health Officers and Chief Sanitary Inspectors in municipalities.

19 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that in February 1915 the Government informed ten municipalities in this Presidency that, with the appointment of Health Officers, the Chief Sanitary Inspectors of those municipalities should be replaced by assistant sanitary inspectors?

(*b*) Is it a fact that most of the existing Chief Sanitary Inspectors are men of approved service and have qualified themselves according to quinquennial tests and have also undergone, under Government orders, the prescribed course and passed the examination in minor sanitary engineering at their own expense while in municipal service so as to be entitled to higher grades of pay?

(*c*) Are the Government aware that while men with ordinary or no educational qualifications, with no technical qualifications and with equal, if not less, service in the same municipalities have already derived and are likely to derive, under G.O. No. 1592 M., dated 22nd August 1914, greater advantage, the Chief Sanitary Inspectors will have to suffer in spite of service and qualifications by the appointment of Health Officers?

(*d*) In view of the great hardship to be caused to the Chief Sanitary Inspectors by giving effect to the Government Order said to have been issued in February 1915, will the Government be pleased to allow them to continue in their present posts till they can be transferred to other departments on equal pay?

19 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government have no definite information in the matter.

(*c*) & (*d*) The Government will be glad to assist, where possible, in finding the Chief Sanitary Inspectors other posts, but cannot undertake to postpone the introduction of the scheme until this has been done.

Survey programme for 1915–16.

20 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state in what districts re-survey and in what districts revision survey is going to be carried on in the year 1915–16?

20 *A.*—The following are the areas which, according to present arrangements, are proposed to be brought under re-survey or revision survey in 1915–16, but these arrangements are subject to reconsideration in accordance with various contingencies, such as the outturn of work in 1914–15, the report of the Survey Committee and the exigencies of the service generally.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Raja Sri Madan Mohan Singh Deo.)

Districts.	Talukas.
Resurvey.	
1. Guntûr	Tenali (portion). Repalle (portion).
2. Tanjore	Mâyavaram. Mannârgudi (portion)
Revision survey.	
1. Madura	Periyakulam (portion). Nilakkottai Madura (portion). Dindigul (portion).
2. South Arcot	Cuddalore (portion). Villupuram (portion)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.

Conduct of the Superintendent of Police, Edayâl.

21 *Q.*—*(a)* Is it a fact that in the village of Palangoluttam a dead body of a Brahman was taken to the customary burning-ground on the 3rd January 1915 and that, while ceremonies were being performed and the funeral pyre put up, the Râmnâd Superintendent of Police went to the burning-ground with a few police officers and ordered the corpse to be carried to some other place in spite of the protest of Ramaswami Ayyar, the brother of the deceased?

(b) Is it a fact that when the party asked for the order directing the removal from the burning-ground the Superintendent of Police said that his word was law?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to call for a report on the matter and issue orders to prevent the recurrence of similar action by any of the Government's officers?

21 *A.*—The Government have received a copy of a petition on this subject addressed to the District Magistrate, but the petitioner has not submitted copy of any order passed by that authority. If dissatisfied with the order of the District Magistrate, the person aggrieved can appeal to the Government.

Enquiry into the Periyar Irrigation system.

22 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether orders have been passed on the report of the officer in charge of the Periyar inquiry and, if not, will the Government be pleased to publish the report and give opportunity to the public for further representations before final orders are passed by the Government?

22 *A.*—The Government have not yet fully considered the report, and as at present advised, they do not think it necessary to publish it for the purpose of giving further opportunities of representation to the public.

Travelling allowances of tahsildars.

23 *Q.*—Is it a fact that tahsildars are allowed only a consolidated batta per day, and that it is allowed only when they travel beyond 10 miles from their head-quarters? Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of allowing tahsildars the mileage usually allowed under the Civil Service Regulations when they travel more than 10 miles from their head-quarters?

23 *A.*—Tahsildars are entitled to a daily allowance of one rupee while on tour within their respective jurisdiction and that allowance is admissible except for journeys within a radius of 5 miles from their head-quarters. The Government do not think that having regard to the nature of a tahsildar's duties the grant of mileage is advisable.

The Hon'ble Raja Sri Madan Mohan Singh Deo.

Uriya Translator to Government.

24 *Q.*—*(a)* Are the Government aware that owing to the want of a Government Uriya Translator at Madras, Telugu forms and notices now in use in the postal, registration and other departments of Government have to be utilized by the Uriya public in spite of existing orders to the contrary?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to appoint a Government Uriya Translator in Madras in view of the increasing work in the matter of the translation of Uriya publications, forms, Acts, ordinances and public notifications?

(Raja Sri Madan Mohan Singh Deo; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Sir Harold Stuart.)

24 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have no definite information on the matter, but will make inquiry and will be ready to examine any specific information which may be laid before them.

(*b*) They see no sufficient reason at present to appoint an Uriya Translator to the Government at Madras.

Location of Additional Munsif's court, Berhampur.

25 *Q.*—(*a*) Are the Government aware that owing to the location of the Additional Munsif's court at Berhampur, the litigant public of the Aska jurisdiction, especially of the northern side of it, are put to serious inconvenience and unnecessary expense by having to attend the additional court at Berhampur from distances ranging from 40 to 70 miles?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to order the additional court to sit alternately at Aska and Berhampur according to the exigencies of work?

25 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have no information.

(*b*) Under section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the location of a District Munsif's court is determined by the High Court.

Employment of Uriyas in the post office, Ganjam.

26 *Q.*—(*a*) Are the Government aware that owing to the non-employment of Uriyas in the post office of Ganjám, where there is a large number of money order transactions relating to Uriya parties, the Uriya public are put to great inconvenience and that postal officials unacquainted with Uriya have great difficulty in detecting cases of fraud on Uriya payees?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to ask the Postmaster-General to make some special arrangement to meet the wants of the Uriya population?

26 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have no information.

(*b*) The Government will consult the Postmaster-General in the matter.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.

Hindu-Mohammadan disturbances, Tellicherry.

27 *Q.*—(*a*) Are the Government aware that the Tiyyas of Tellicherry took a procession with the aid of some of the native volunteers and passed through the main road of that town with beat of drums at 8 P.M. on the 27th February 1915, and beat the drums before the mosques during the time of "Esha Namaz"?

(*b*) Are the Government also aware that on the 4th March the Tiyyas again attempted to beat their drums in front of the mosques and on the local authorities having taken steps the riot which seemed likely to arise was stopped?

(*c*) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to issue orders that the beating of drums for 50 yards on either side of mosques should be prohibited?

27 *A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have seen a newspaper report of the incidents mentioned in the question, but they have no official information.

(*c*) The Government are not empowered to issue an order of the kind suggested.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"May I know who has the power to issue such an order?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Possibly the magistrate has power in certain circumstances."

Increased pay to compounders.

28 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether maximum and minimum rates have been proposed in sanctioning an increase of pay to their servants on civil establishments, in lieu of the grain compensation allowance they now draw?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to consider favourably, with reference to the answer to my question No 57, dated 2nd February 1915, the advisability of granting the maximum increment to compounders in recognition of their duties and responsibilities?

28 *A.*—The question of abolishing grain compensation allowances is still under consideration and until it is decided the Government do not propose to revise the pay of compounders.

(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; Mr. Carden; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

School books suitable for use in Muhammadan schools

29 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that the Government of India have issued a circular, dated 2nd May 1914, providing for the inclusion of books containing Islamic stories in the curricula of the studies at schools?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to direct the Educational department to take the necessary steps for the inclusion of books containing Islamic stories in the curricula of the studies at schools where Muhammadan boys are educated?

29 *A.*—The Government have no information about the issue of a circular as alleged.

Protected well for Ilayangudi, Paramagudi taluk, Ramnad district.

30 *Q.*—(*a*) With reference to the answer given by Government to my question No. 15, dated 2nd April 1914, will Government be pleased to state what action they have taken in the matter of providing a protected well fitted with a pump at Ilayangudi, Paramagudi taluk, Ramnad district?

(*b*) If no action has been taken till now, will the Government be pleased to take immediate steps to provide this well to prevent the further spreading of cholera in that locality?

30 *A.*—The Government have made the District Board grants for wells, but are not aware whether the Board, in whose hands lies the selection of the works, has yet constructed one in Ilayangudi.

Conduct of Headmistress of Hobart Muhammadan girls' school, Madras.

31 *Q.*—With reference to the answer given by Government to my question No. 70, dated 20th November 1914, regarding the conduct of the Headmistress of the Hobart Muhammadan girls' school at Madras, will the Government be pleased to state what steps have been taken in the matter?

31 *A.*—The Government have, after considering a detailed report on the subject received from the Director of Public Instruction, declined to intervene. The Honourable Member will be furnished with a copy of the Government Order.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.

Prohibition of cultivation of irrigated dry food-crops near house-sites.

32 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state if there is any Government Order which prohibits the use of water from public sources for the cultivation of ragi and other similar dry food-crops on land within fifty yards of house-sites in this Presidency?

If there is, will the Government be pleased to modify such order?

32 *A.*—The terms of G.O. No. 854, Revenue, dated 25th March 1908, appear to cover all irrigation, whether the crops be classed as wet or dry, but the question whether it is necessary in the interests of the health of the villagers to prohibit the irrigation of dry crops within 50 yards of the village-site will be further examined.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"May I know when the result of that examination may be expected?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"When we receive the reports from the Collectors and have had time to consider them, as little time as possible will be lost; but I cannot possibly fix any date."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.

Refusal of grain compensation allowance to whole-time servants in certain districts

33 *Q.*—With reference to G.O. No. 111, Financial, dated 13th February 1915, will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances in which the grant of compensation for dearness of food was not sanctioned in the case of whole-time servants in Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Nellore, Chingleput and South Arcot districts?

33 *A.*—Grain compensation allowance was stopped in the districts referred to because the local prices of food-grains had fallen below the level at which the allowance becomes permissible.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

Progress in classification of forests

34 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the progress achieved in the classification of forests in the various districts in the Presidency on the lines suggested by the Forest Committee?

34 *A.*—According to the latest information in the possession of Government, the position was as follows on the 20th instant:—The Board of Revenue had approved the classification lists relating to the districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Kistna, North Vellore, South Salem, Rāmnād, North Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, North Malabar and South Malabar and to part of Central Coimbatore. The Chingleput and Chittoor lists were under the scrutiny of the Board and correspondence was in progress with the local officers as to the lists submitted for Lower Gōdāvari, Nellore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and South Canara. In the case of the few remaining districts the Board had just requested the Collectors to expedite their proposals.

Forest panchayats for Chittoor and Cuddapah districts.

35 *Q.*—Is it a fact that no forest panchayats have been started in the districts of Chittoor and Cuddapah? If so, will the Government be pleased to give the reasons therefor?

35 *A.*—The fact is as stated. The reason why no panchayats have been started is that the preliminary classification of forest areas in these districts has not yet been completed. In the case of Cuddapah the special officer recently appointed is now at work in the district.

Cattle-poisoning in Bellary, Nellore, Coimbatore and the Nilgiri districts.

36 *Q.*—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the cattle mortality from criminal poisoning in the districts of Bellary, Nellore, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris during the half-year ending 30th September 1914?

(*b*) Have the Collectors and District Magistrates of those districts submitted reports about the cases of criminal poisoning in their districts, as required by the Board of Revenue (Revenue Settlement, etc.) in their Proceedings No. 866, dated 11th December 1914?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to lay the reports on the table?

36 *A.*—The attention of Government was drawn to the matter by the Board's Proceedings cited in clause (*b*) of the question. The reports * received from the Collectors of Coimbatore and Nellore are laid on the table; they show that in those districts mortality due to other causes was erroneously ascribed to criminal poisoning in the annual returns. The Bellary and Nilgiri reports have not yet reached Government.

Magisterial duties of personal assistants to Collectors

37 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether in any and, if so, in what, districts deputy collectors appointed as personal assistants to Collectors have been entrusted with the trial of criminal cases or criminal appeals?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of issuing instructions to District Magistrates to transfer to such deputy collectors some criminal cases or appeals?

37 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have no information.

(*b*) The Government consider it undesirable to interfere with the discretion of District Magistrates

Number of protected wells constructed from sanitation grants.

38 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of protected wells constructed in each district of the Presidency with the aid of the sanitary grants made for that purpose in 1912–13 and 1913–14?

38 *A.*—The Government have no information, but will call for a report and supply the Honourable Member with particulars if he will repeat his question. The selection of such works lies in the hands of the district boards.

* Printed as Appendix II, page 339 *infra*.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar.)

Bridge over the Kundu river, Cuddapah district.

39 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the progress achieved in the preparation of plans and estimates for a bridge over the Kundu river in Cuddapah district?

39 *A.*—The plans and estimates are under scrutiny by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.

Nellore drainage scheme.

40 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the further investigation of the Nellore drainage scheme has been postponed and, if so, for what reasons?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Nellore Municipal Council was consulted before the investigation of the drainage scheme was postponed?

40 *A.*—(*a*) The investigation of the scheme has been postponed for the present because, with the existing limits to taxation, the Council will be unable to meet the usual share (one-half) of the cost.

(*b*) The answer is in the negative.

Dismissal of Madhava Rao, head clerk, Cuddapah Circle office.

41 *Q.*—(*a*) Have the Government received any memorial from C. Madhava Rao, late head clerk, Cuddapah Circle office, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department?

(*b*) Is it a fact that his name was struck off the rolls when he prayed for leave without allowances in extension of 7½ months' sick leave already granted to him, though he had been in Government service for over 20 years?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter and dispose of his memorial?

41 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have received a copy of a memorial said to have been submitted by the clerk through the proper channel.

(*b*) The Government have no information beyond what is stated in the memorial.

(*c*) The matter is one for the orders of the Board of Revenue in the first instance.

Statistics regarding licenses under the Arms Act.

42 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing, for each district in the Presidency, (*a*) the number of licenses for the possession of arms issued under the Indian Arms Act and the rules thereunder within the last five years and (*b*) the number of such licenses issued to Indians and the number issued to persons other than Indians?

42 *A.*—(a) The Honourable Member will find the information for which he asks in the proceedings of Government on the reports on the working of the Arms Act. Copies of those proceedings have been placed on the Editors' Table

(*b*) The information is not available.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar.

Serishtadars of district courts owning lands in the district.

43 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased

(*a*) to state whether there is any serishtadar of a district court who is a native of the district in which he serves or who owns lands in that district; and

(*b*) if so, to furnish a statement of such cases with the length of service of the serishtadars in such districts?

43 *A.*—The Government have no information.

Transfer of district court serishtadars.

44 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to request the High Court to consider the advisability of transferring district court serishtadars once in three years, as in the case of district munsifs?

44 *A.*—The Government are not prepared to make the request suggested in the question.

(Mr. Ramanuja Acharigar; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Arrears of work in the High Court.

45 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state with reference to my resolution on the High Court moved at the meeting of the Legislative Council held in May 1914 and the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew thereto, what steps have been taken in the matter by the High Court and the Government?

45 *A.*—The Government have been in correspondence with the High Court, but are not yet prepared to make any statement in the matter.

Pendency of suits and appeals in the High Court.

46 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to furnish a statement similar to the one given in answer to my question No. 71 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 2nd April 1914 for the subsequent periods ending 1st July 1914, 31st December 1914 and 28th February 1915?

46 *A.*—The exact information asked for is not available, but a statement * is laid on the table giving

(1) the number of cases pending on the 31st December 1913;

(2) the number of institutions for the periods from 1st January to the 31st July and from 1st August to the 31st December 1914; and

(3) the number of cases pending on the 31st July and 31st December 1914.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.

Exemption of darkhast lands, Bapatla taluk, Guntur district.

47 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to the memorial of the inhabitants and ryots of Ipurupalem, Bapatla taluk, submitted to Government in October last?

(*b*) If so, is it a fact that waste lands in survey Nos. 1-B and 144 of the village, to the extent of 500·29 and 1,079·15 acres respectively, were disafforested on the representations of the villagers since 1905 and sub-divided and granted to 152 darkhastdars in March 1913?

(*c*) Is it a fact that these grants were cancelled on 20th May 1913 by the Divisional Officer, but that this order was not communicated to the ryots till 5th June 1914?

(*d*) Were these lands granted to the Salvation Army for the use of Yerukalas, as in the criminal gang settlement near Bapatla?

(*e*) Will the Government be pleased to consider the prayer of the memorialists and grant relief so that the ryots may not be deprived of the land for the sake of benefiting the new criminal settlement?

47 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) These statements do not accurately represent the facts.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) The Government see no reason to reconsider their decision.

Issue of grass in forest reserves, Bellary district.

48 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received a report called for from the Collector of Bellary on my question No. 115 at the meeting of the 20th November last with regard to the issue of grass in forest reserves in Bellary district?

(*b*) If so, will they be pleased to place on the table the report as well as the order passed thereon?

48 *A.*—A copy of G.O. No. 2, dated 4th January 1915, recording the report received from the Board of Revenue will be furnished to the Honourable Member.

Restrictions on Indian passengers to Ceylon.

49 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received the report called for from the Collectors concerned on my question No. 117 at the same meeting, with reference to the restrictions and hardships suffered by Indian passengers to Ceylon?

* Printed as Appendix III, page 340 *infra*.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai; Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether this Government are taking steps to see that the hard conditions complained of are removed?

(c) Will they be pleased also to lay the reports on the table?

49 *A.*—The Collectors' reports have been received and the Government are about to address the Ceylon Government on some of the matters which have been brought to notice. They are not prepared to lay the Collectors' reports on the table.

Treatment of Indian passengers to Ceylon at Mantapam.

50 *Q.*—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a statement of the grievances of the passengers from India to Ceylon at Mantapam, published in the *Hindu Organ* of Ceylon dated 18th January last?

(b) If so, will they be pleased to order an inquiry to find out whether in addition to the unnecessary quarantine hardships already complained of, the people detained in the camp

(i) are not given the option of cooking but are driven to the necessity of eating "in the eating house in the camp" on the plates supplied, and

(ii) are vaccinated every time they have to go over to Ceylon, whether they bear marks of vaccination or not?

50 *A.*—The Government have now read the article and the statements to which attention is drawn will be made the subject of further inquiry.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur.

Survey of estates in Madura district in 1915–16.

51 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state how many zamindari estates in the district of Madura are going to be surveyed in the year 1915–16?

51 *A.*—No zamindari estate in the district of Madura is proposed, according to the present programme, to be surveyed in 1915–16, but the Tanichiyam village of the Ammayanayakkanur zamindari is to be surveyed.

Administration of Rameswaram devasthanam endowments.

52 *Q.*—(a) Is it a fact that Government in 1912 refused the application of the Honourable the Advocate General, Madras, for the loan of the services of a deputy collector for administering the endowments of the Rāmēswaram devasthanam, which consist of villages governed by Act I of 1908?

(b) Is it a fact that Government have lent the services of Mr. Shield, I.C.S., to the Court of Wards for the purpose of managing the villages pertaining to the devasthanams of the Sivaganga zamindari?

52 *A.*—Under the scheme which was sanctioned by the Sub-Court of Rāmnād for the management of the Rāmēswaram devasthanam, the officer whose services were applied for for the post of trustee would have had charge of the temple itself, all its servants, and their service in the temple—a task unsuitable for an officer of the Government. The duty of the officer who has been lent to the Court of Wards is the management of the villages constituting the chattram and devasthanam portions of the Sivaganga estate—a duty for which a Government officer has been continuously lent for the last fifteen years and upwards.

Arrears of rent in devasthanam villages, Sivaganga zamindari.

53 *Q.*—Is it a fact that there is an arrear of about eight lakhs of rupees to be collected from the devasthanam villages of the Sivaganga zamindari?

53 *A.*—According to the latest information in the possession of the Court of Wards, the arrear balance in the Sivaganga devasthanam estate on 31st December 1914 was Rs. 84,238.

Levy of land-cess and income-tax on forest-revenue in the Idayakottai zamindari, Madura district.

54 *Q.*—Are the Government aware of the orders issued by the Collector of Madura for the collection of land-cess on "forest revenue" in the Idayakottai zamindari, Palni taluk, in addition to the income-tax levied thereon?

54 *A.*—The Government have no information on the subject.

(Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

Thefts of documents in sub-registrars' offices.

55 *Q.*—(*a*) Are the Government aware of the cases of undetected thefts of valuable documents from the Satyamangalam, Tamaraipatti and six other sub-registration offices?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to see that no new sub-registration office is opened without a pukka building being built by Government for the office?

55 *A.*—(*a*) The Government are not aware of any case of undetected theft of valuable documents in the sub-registry office at Satyamangalam. Since 1911 there have been undetected cases of theft in six sub-offices. In none of these were any documents or property of any value lost except at Tamaraipatti.

(*b*) The question whether a new sub office meets the public convenience and fulfils expectations has always to be tested before a Government building can be constructed for it, and the Honourable Member's suggestion is therefore impracticable.

Supply of ink to registration offices.

56 *Q.*—Are the Government aware that the inks now supplied to the registration offices are of such a nature that the writing is likely to fade away in the course of a few years and will the Government be pleased to order the supply of the inks formerly in use?

56 *A.*—The ink now in use in registration offices has been tested more than once by the Chemical Examiner and has been pronounced by him to be superior to that formerly in use. The question of durability is kept constantly in view by the officers of the department.

Survey of Mudukulattur-Virudupatti railway.

57 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether a survey has been finished with regard to the proposed district board railway line from Mudukulattur to Virudupatti *viâ* Abhiramam in the Rámnád district?

57 *A.*—No survey of the railway mentioned in the question has been made, but a survey has been completed of a line from Rámnád to Virudupatti which will pass through Mudukulattur but not Abhiramam.

Train service between Trichinopoly and Erode.

58 *Q.*—In order to enable passengers travelling by the Tinnevelly express, which arrives at Trichinopoly Junction at 11 P.M., to catch the Mettupalaiyam mail, will the Government be pleased to instruct the South Indian Railway Company to run a train from Trichinopoly Junction to Erode, leaving Trichinopoly Junction at about 11 P.M.?

58 *A.*—The Government suggest that the Honourable Member should himself address the railway company.

Do.

59 *Q.*—In order to enable passengers coming from Calicut, Mettupalaiyam and Erode to catch the train which arrives at Madura at 7-30 A.M., will the Government be pleased to advise the railway authorities to change the hour of departure of the train from Erode from 10-30 P.M. to 2 A.M.?

59 *A.*—The Government suggest that the Honourable Member should himself address the railway company.

Removal of the Madura bridge railway station to another site.

60 *Q.*—Considering the fact that there is a burning ground just opposite to the Bridge station, South Indian Railway, at Madura and that the fumes emanating from the corpses burnt there are dangerous to persons who are bitten by rabid dogs, will the Government be pleased to advise the railway company to change the station to the southern side of the girder bridge or place it north of the existing station?

60 *A.*—The Government suggest that the Honourable Member should himself address the railway company.

Special staff to acquire lands for local bodies.

61 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to order the appointment of a special land acquisition staff in districts where local bodies have a large number of schemes for the relief of congestion, etc., to be attended to?

(Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

61 *A.*—As was stated in the answer given to question No. 143 at the meeting of the Council held on the 20th November 1914, the Government have already adopted the course suggested where it seemed likely to be useful.

Special officers for disposal of rent suits.

62 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to call for a return from Collectors of districts in regard to the disposal of rent suits and appoint special officers for the trial of rent suits under Act I of 1908 in such districts as are found necessary?

62 *A.*—The Government already receive such a return and appoint special officers in cases where additions to the ordinary staff are shown to be necessary.

Lantern lectures to villagers by Agricultural Inspectors and Health Officers.

63 *Q.*—Considering the ignorance of the people in rural areas in matters affecting sanitation, personal health, science of agriculture, diseases of plants, etc., will the Government be pleased to arrange for the giving in every village, by the Health Officers of districts and Agricultural Inspectors, of model lectures on these subjects accompanied with cinema or magic lantern exhibitions?

63 *A.*—As regards sanitation and health, the Honourable Member is referred to G.Os Nos. 22 L., dated 3rd January 1913, No. 2094 L., dated 20th November 1914, and No. 2265 L., dated 18th December 1914, which have already been placed on the Editors' Table and indicate the action taken by the Government in the direction suggested. The procedure adopted for the popularization of new and improved methods of agriculture is detailed in G.O. No. 243, Revenue, dated 24th January 1914, also published, which shows that in certain cases recourse has been had to magic lantern lectures. It is obviously impossible under existing limitations as to staff to undertake to give lectures in every village, but the Director is fully alive to the importance of disseminating agricultural knowledge among the ryot population and will do all that is possible with the means at his disposal.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.

Affiliation of Presidency College in Branch VI of B.A. Pass and Honours courses.

64 *Q.*—With reference to question and answer No. 14 at the Council meeting of the 2nd April 1913, to question and answer No. 95 at the Council meeting of the 11th November 1913, to resolution No. XIII at the Council meeting of the 21st May 1914 and to the statement made on the resolution by the Director of Public Instruction, will the Government be pleased to state whether any and, if so, what steps have been taken to get the Presidency College affiliated to the Madras University in Branch VI of the B.A. Pass and Honours courses?

64 *A.*—Proposals for additional establishment in the Presidency College, with a view to its affiliation in Branch VI of the B.A. Pass and Honours courses, have been received from the Director of Public Instruction and are now under the consideration of the Government.

Examination in Telugu in the School Final schools.

65 *Q.*—With reference to Resolution No. XXVIII discussed at the Council meeting of the 13th November 1913 and the statement made on the occasion by the Director of Public Instruction, will the Government be pleased to state what action, if any, has been taken in the matter of withdrawing the circulars of the Secondary School-leaving Certificate Board regarding the new (modern and classical Telugu by candidates at the public examinations held by the Board?

65 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 195, Educational, dated the 22nd February 1915, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

Statistics regarding trained teachers required for recognised secondary schools.

66 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to issue a statement showing

(i) the number of teachers (*a*) of the collegiate grade, (*b*) of the secondary grade required for fully staffing the secondary schools recognized by the Department of Education, having in view the requirements of the Education Code as to the proportion of teachers to pupils, the actual number of forms and sections in the schools concerned, and the requirements of the optional courses of study included in the Secondary School-leaving Certificate Scheme;

(ii) the number of teachers of each grade possessing the professional qualifications prescribed by the department; and

(iii) the number of persons that sought admission during the last three years and the number that obtained admission into the Teachers' College at Saidapet and other secondary training institutions under public or private management?

66 *A.*—(i) & (ii) The number of teachers required for fully staffing the secondary schools for boys recognised by the Department of Education is 1,140 in the collegiate grade and 3,129 in the secondary grade and the number of those actually possessing professional qualifications is 764 in the former grade and 1,355 in the latter.

(iii) The number of persons who sought admission into the Teachers' College, Saidapet, during the last three years and of those actually admitted into the college and other secondary training institutions are given below:—

Year.	Teachers' College		Number of admissions into other secondary training institutions.
	Number of Applicants.	Number of admissions.	
1912	199	99	154
1913	197	93	179
1914	208	102	141

Information regarding the number of applicants for admission into other secondary training institutions is not available. It has been called for and will be communicated to the Honourable Member in reply to a further question, should he decide to put one at a later meeting.

Under Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department.

67 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) how long there have been two Under Secretaries to Government in the Public Works Department;

(ii) whether at any time during that period either of the posts has been held by an Indian officer; and

(iii) if the answer to (i) above be in the affirmative, how often and for what periods an Indian officer has held such post?

67 *A.*—(i) Since December 1875.

(ii) Yes.

(iii) On two occasions, once for about one month in a short vacancy, and on the second occasion for about two years and three months.

Location of an agricultural farm in North Arcot district.

68 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state when and at what place it is proposed to start an agricultural farm for North Arcot?

68 *A.*—The scheme for the reorganization of the Agricultural department contemplates the eventual establishment of a farm in the North Arcot district, but the exact location has not yet been decided and, until the proposals made have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, it is not possible to say when such a farm can be started.

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir Harold Stuart.)

Committee for the revision of Grant-in-Aid Code.

69 *Q.*—With reference to the statements made by the Director of Public Instruction and His Excellency the Governor on resolution No. XIV at the Council meeting of the 21st May 1914, will the Government be pleased to state

(i) when it is proposed to convene the representative conference referred to therein; and

(ii) whether it is proposed to publish wholly or in part the conclusions arrived at by the departmental conference that sat at Ootacamund in June 1914?

69 *A.*—(i) The proposals of the Director of Public Instruction for the general revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code have just been received and the appointment of a committee will be considered when the proposals are examined.

(ii) It is not proposed to publish the conclusions arrived at by the departmental conference.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.

Arrears of work in District Court, Salem.

70 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) on how many working days during the last 12 months the District and Sessions Judge of Salem had no sessions work posted;

(*b*) how many suits and appeals on the Civil side are now on his file and how many of them are more than one, two and three years old; and

(*c*) whether the Government will be pleased, in consultation with the High Court, to appoint a sub-judge to work at Salem and clear off such arrears?

70 *A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information.

(*c*) The High Court will no doubt recommend the appointment of a temporary sub-judge at Salem if it considers one necessary.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to call for the information referred to in clauses (*a*) and (*b*)?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I am afraid I cannot give any undertaking. The supervision of courts is the duty of the High Court."

Copyist establishment in districts.

71 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state

(*a*) what the average remuneration of the copyists in each of the districts in this Presidency is;

(*b*) whether the fact of the average in any particular district being below Rs. 20 is due to any fault of the copyists of that district; and

(*c*) whether the copyist establishment in any district is expected to be reduced, leaving the remaining permanent staff to do the copying work?

71 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have obtained information in regard to eight typical districts which is given hereunder:—

District.	Remuneration of permanent copyists.		
	Minimum pay.	Average extra allowance.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Godavari	10	13 14 0	23 14 0
Kistna	20	13 0 0	33 0 0
Bellary	10	8 8 0	18 8 0
Chingleput	10	12 7 0	22 7 0
Tanjore	10	10 4 4	20 4 4
Madura	10	12 12 0	22 12 0
Salem	10	5 4 0	15 4 0
Malabar (South)	10	11 5 8	21 5 8

The Government do not think it necessary to obtain any more information on the subject.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma.)

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The answer to clause (*a*) states that 'the Government have obtained information in regard to eight typical districts.' May I know if that answer means that the Government think that in all probability in 25 per cent. of the districts the average salary of a copyist may fall below Rs. 20?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"The Honourable Member may infer only what is stated in the answer. We have information about typical districts."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I know what is meant by 'typical districts'?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Typical as regards situation, litigation and population."

Tashil allowances to religious institutions.

72 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether they have received or are considering any proposals for increasing or supplementing *tashil* allowances to Hindu, Muhammadan and Christian temples, mosques and other religious institutions and, if so, from whom and to what effect; and

(*b*) at what stage such proposals now remain?

72 *A.*—No such proposals have been received by the Government or are under their consideration.

Seigniorage rates on Mullart leaves, Attur taluk, Salem district.

73 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether the seigniorage on permits for a cartload of manure leaves from unreserved forests has been recently raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 in Attur taluk, Salem district;

(*b*) whether the Government are aware that this has seriously interfered with the free and proper manuring of wet lands in that taluk;

(*c*) how many complaints against such increase have been received by the Collector of Salem and the Revenue Board; and

(*d*) whether the Government will be pleased to order the restoration of the old rates of seigniorage?

73 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to his question No. 28 at the Council meeting of the 20th November 1914 and to the Hon'ble Mr. Carlew's reply to his supplementary question.

Re-transfer of Namakkal taluk to Salem district.

74 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) at what stage the proposals for rejoining Namakkal taluk (*minus* Tattaiyangarappettai firka) to the Salem district stand; and

(*b*) whether effect is likely to be given to them before the end of December 1915?

74 *A.*—The matter is under correspondence and the Government are therefore unable to give a definite answer.

Suramangalam-Salem and Salem-Attur railways.

75 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to direct that necessary steps should be taken to begin the actual construction of some portion of the Suramangalam-Salem or Salem-Attur railway lines within this calendar year?

75 *A.*—The Government have already asked the Railway Board to sanction the construction of the Salem-Suramangalam line.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimhaswara Sarma.

Registration of co-operative societies.

76 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) how many of the applications for registration under the Co-operative Societies Act pending at the close of the official year 1913-14 have since been disposed of and how many have been granted;

(*b*) how many applications were received during 1914 up to the end of December and how many of them have been granted or rejected; and

(Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma.)

(*c*) how many applications in the Amalapuram taluk of Gōdāvari district are pending disposal, the duration of the pendency, and the reasons for the delay in disposal, if there has been any long delay?

76 *A.*—The information desired is not in the possession of Government and could not be obtained without calling for special returns relating to periods differing from those for which administrative statistics are in the ordinary course maintained.

77 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

Disposal of applications for loans under Land Improvement Loans Act and Agriculturists' Loans Act.

(*a*) the total number of applications in each district pending disposal, on the 1st January 1915, and the aggregate value thereof, (i) under the Land Improvement Loans Act, (ii) under the Agriculturists' Loans Act; and

(*b*) the number of such applications pending for more than one year?

77 *A.*—(*a*) A statement * containing the information asked for is placed on the table.

(*b*) It is reported that no applications had been pending for more than one year.

78 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

Applications for licenses under Indian Arms Act.

(*a*) the number of applications for licenses under the Indian Arms Act, in 1913, in the several districts of the Presidency in Forms XVI, XVII and XVIII;

(*b*) why there has been a reduction in 1913, as compared with 1912, of 65,400 and 213 licenses in Form XVI in Anantapur, North Arcot and Bellary, respectively, when no licenses were issued in Forms XVII and XVIII;

(*c*) why there has been a reduction of 21 in Form XVIII in Bellary; and

(*d*) why there has been a total reduction in 1913, as compared with 1912, of 5,213 licenses in Form XVI, when the increase in Form XVIII has been but 3,881?

78 *A.*—(*a*) The information is not in the possession of the Government.

(*b*) The reduction has been explained by the District Magistrates as due to the more careful scrutiny of applications than was the case in previous years.

(*c*) There was no such reduction in Bellary.

(*d*) The total net decrease is probably attributable to the reasons mentioned in clause (*b*).

79 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that out of 247 persons killed in 1913 by tigers, leopards and panthers, the number of persons killed by tigers alone was 106 in the district of Vizagapatam? Mortality from wild animals in Vizagapatam District.

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to take steps to reduce the mortality from tigers in Vizagapatam?

79 *A.*—(*a*) The figures given by the Honourable Member are those appearing in the statement compiled from Collector's reports for the year 1913.

(*b*) Licenses in Form XVII of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings are granted without fee and the forest authorities are ready to permit beats in cases where it may be necessary. The scale of rewards for killing tigers is higher in Vizagapatam than in other districts and the Government sanction special rates for known man-eaters. If the Honourable Member can suggest any practicable methods further to reduce the mortality from these causes in that district, the Government will be glad to consider his suggestion.

* Printed as Appendix IV, page 911 *infra*.

(Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma.)

Students from Northern Circars in the Coimbatore Forest College.

80 *Q.*—(*a*) With reference to the answer given at the meeting of the Council held in February last to question No. 98 put by the Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju, has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that there is not a single student, Government or private, in the Madras Forest College at Coimbatore for the 1913-1915 course or the 1914-1916 course from the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Gödävari, Kistna, Guntür and Nellore?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain the causes of such backwardness and take steps to afford facilities to students from the said districts?

80 *A.*—The Government are aware of and regard with regret the backwardness of some of the northern districts in taking advantage of the facilities which they possess for entering the Forest College at Coimbatore. The Forest Commissioner also is quite alive to the desirability of admitting recruits from all parts of the Presidency and will endeavour to arrange for the allotment of future nominations to suitable candidates from the Northern Circars if they will come forward. It may be added that out of the six private candidates selected for the 1915-17 course, three are Telugu men. One of these comes from Vizagapatam, one from Guntür and one from Nellore.

Superior officers drawing Rs. 200 and upwards in the departments of Industries, Agriculture and Survey.

81 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the qualifications, if any, in addition to those appearing in the Civil List, of the superior officers in the Survey and Agricultural Departments and in the department under the Director of Industries who draw a salary of Rs. 200 and upwards, and, in the case of Europeans, the experience they had in the profession before they were appointed in this Presidency?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state the proposals before it for the strengthening of the said departments, which have been sanctioned by higher authority or are in contemplation?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to arrange to send qualified young men from this Presidency for training in England to fill the posts which may be created or which may fall vacant in the said departments?

81 *A.*—(*a*) A report has been called for and if the Honourable Member will repeat his question at a subsequent meeting the information available will be furnished to him.

(*b*) In the case of the Survey department the Secretary of State has sanctioned the addition of six temporary Assistant Directors on Rs. 300 per mensem and two Probationers on Rs. 200 per mensem. The proposals for the reorganization of the Agricultural department have not yet been sanctioned by higher authority and cannot at this stage be made public. The appointment of an Inspector of Industrial Schools has been sanctioned and the Secretary of State is taking steps to recruit an officer for the post. Proposals are under the consideration of the Government for the establishment of an industrial school in North Madras and proposals have been called for for the establishment of a mechanical engineering school at Cocanada. Besides these there are no other proposals at present before the Government for strengthening the Industrial department.

(*c*) The State technical scholarships awarded each year afford facilities for the training of Indians in England and other western countries. No other arrangements are considered necessary. The Honourable Member's attention is however drawn to G.O. No. 640, Revenue, dated 10th March 1915, which is being placed on the Editors' Table.

Non-official presidents for taluk boards in Ganjam.

82 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that in the adjoining districts of Vizagapatam, Gödävari and Kistna, several non-official presidents have been appointed to taluk boards?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to appoint non-official presidents to one or more of the taluk boards in the Ganjam district?

(Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma; Mr. Richmond.)

82 *A.*—(*a*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*b*) The matter is already engaging the attention of Government.

Weaving school for Berhampur.

83 *Q.*—With reference to the improvement of the education of weavers in Ganjam, especially the silk-weavers in Berhampur, will the Government be pleased

(*a*) to state whether there are any proposals for starting a weaving school in Berhampur or in the neighbourhood; and

(*b*) to consider favourably the desirability of starting such a school at an early date?

83 *A.*—(*a*) No.

(*b*) The Government have sanctioned proposals for opening weaving classes in the Madura Technical Institute and have decided to await the results of their working before considering the question of opening a second weaving school. In the meanwhile the Government have organized a separate peripatetic party to demonstrate to weavers in the northern districts the advantages of improved methods and appliances.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond.

Delay in submitting lists of inspection of European schools and colleges.

84 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) the dates of the inspection of the European high schools in this Presidency during 1914;

(ii) the dates when the inspection reports were sent to the schools concerned;

(iii) whether it is true that the Doveton Protestant College was not inspected in 1914;

(iv) whether the report of the inspection of the Doveton girls' school held in March 1914 was ten months late; and

(v) whether the Government will be pleased to take steps to ensure speedy reports to enable the school authorities and the pupils to profit better by inspections?

84 *A.*—(i) & (ii) The appended statement* gives the dates required.

(iii) & (iv) Yes.

(v) The Government trust that the recent reorganization of the office of the Inspector of European Schools will result in the more punctual submission of inspection reports. Any further steps which may be found necessary in this regard will be taken in due course.

Working of the Hackney Carriage Act in Madras City.

85 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) whether any and what improvements have been effected in the City of Madras in the matter of hackney carriages since passing of the last Hackney Carriage Act;

(ii) whether their attention has been drawn to the present unsatisfactory condition of most of the vehicles and horses plying for hire compared with those in the other Presidency towns; and

(iii) whether Government will be pleased to take some steps to improve the condition of those conveyances used by the public and the visitors to Madras?

85 *A.*—(i) & (ii) The present Hackney Carriage Act like that which it superseded gives the Commissioner of Police power to refuse to register any hackney carriage which in his opinion is not fit for public use. The Act does not require the registry of horses. The Government have received no complaints that hackney carriages which are unfit for public use have been registered by the Commissioner. The Act does not apply to carriages kept in private stables which do not stand or ply for hire.

(iii) The Government are not prepared to take any action in the matter.

* Printed in Appendix V, page 342 *infra*.

APPENDIX I.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. 2 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th March 1915, page 319 *supra*.]

Statement showing the names of the co-operative societies to which the execution of minor sanitary works has been entrusted and the nature of work done or to be done by them.

Name of the co-operative society.	Description of the work.	Amount of grant.
		Rs.
1. The Nerur Rural Credit Society, Karur taluk, Trichinopoly district.	Construction of wells	1,000
2. The Manapparai Rural Credit Society, Kulittalai taluk, Trichinopoly district.	1. Repair of seven wells .. .	700
	2. Repair of a road to Manapparai.	250
3. The Sengalipuram Rural Credit Society, Nannilam taluk, Tanjore district.	1. Repair of three drinking-water wells.	100
	2. Sinking four wells	500
4. The Poundarikapuram Rural Credit Society, Kumbakonam taluk, Tanjore district.	1. Sinking five wells	600
	2. Repair of a tank	200
5. The Selukkurapatti Rural Credit Society, Nilakkottai taluk, Madura district.	1. Repair of wells	550
	2. Sinking two wells	500
6. The Olukkur Rural Credit Society, Tindivanam taluk, South Arcot district.	Repair of streets	350
7. The Ramavaram Rural Credit Society, Tuni taluk, Godavari district.	1. Construction of a well for Panchamas.	300
	2. Repair of a tank	221
8. The Doggirala Rural Credit Society, Tenali taluk, Guntur district.	Construction of a parapet wall for the drinking-water well.	200
9. The Vindur Rural Credit Society, Gudur taluk, Nellore district.	Construction of a parapet wall and platform to a drinking-water well.	150
10. The Malavanur Rural Credit Society, Kalyandrug taluk, Anantapur district.	Repairing a drinking-water well and providing it with a parapet wall and pulleys.	42
11. The Erayamangalam Rural Credit Society, Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district.	Deepening a drinking-water tank ..	560
12. The Kammalampudi Rural Credit Society, Madurantakam taluk, Chingleput district.	1. Repairing a pond	150
	2. Digging a well	250
13. The Kilacheri Agricultural Bank, Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district.	1 Completion of a new tank ..	400
	2. Repairing a Paracheri pond ..	235
14. The Mangalam Rural Credit Society, Srivilliputtur taluk, Ramnad district.	Sinking and repair of wells	2,000
15. The Vadamalaipuram Rural Credit Society, Sattur taluk, Ramnad district.	Sinking and repair of wells and construction of side drains in the street.	1,750
16. The Vayapadi Rural Credit Society, Erode taluk, Coimbatore district.	Sinking a well	750
17. The Kambliyampatti Rural Credit Society, Erode taluk, Coimbatore district.	Do.	750
18. The Mettu Pudur Rural Credit Society, Erode taluk, Coimbatore district.	Do.	750
19. The Kulimpondi Rural Credit Society, Madurantakam taluk, Chingleput district.	Do.	300
20. The Kilacheri Rural Credit Society, Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district.	Improvements to the village drinking-water pond.	4,100
	Total ..	17,318

APPENDIX II.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. 30 asked by the Hon'ble Mr A. S Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th March 1915, page 324 *supra*.]

Copy of letter from the Collector of Nellore, Dis. No. 220-D./Accts., dated 27th January 1915.

Adverting to paragraph 2 of Board's Proceedings No. 366 (Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Records and Agriculture), dated 11th December 1914, I have the honour to state that the Tahsildar of Kavali, to whose taluk the figures shown under criminal poisoning relate, reports that there were really no cases of deaths from criminal poisoning in his taluk in August 1914, that the six cases referred to relate to "deaths from other causes" and that the figure 6 was by mistake entered in column 11 "criminal poisoning" instead of in column 12 "other causes" in the return

Copy of letter from the Collector of Coimbatore, D. Dis. No. 188/*Acct., dated 6th February* 1915.

Adverting to paragraph 2 of Board's Proceedings No 366, dated 11th December 1914, I have the honour to state that the 18 deaths shown in appendix II to the Civil Veterinary Superintendent's review against Avanashi and Kollegal taluks of this district for May 1914 were from "wild beasts" but were wrongly shown in the accounts under "criminal poisoning." As regards the other four deaths that occurred in Kollegal taluk in July last, the Tahsildar, who was asked to enquire about the real cause of their death, reported that the animals must have died of some disease and that their deaths might be shown under "other causes" and a report to that effect has been made to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, in this office R.O.C. No. 310-A/Pedi., dated 14th September 1914. Steps have been taken to see that mistakes of the kind do not recur.

APPENDIX III.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. 46 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th March 1915, page 328 *supra*.]

Statement giving the number of cases pending on the 31st December 1913, the number of institutions from 1st January to 31st December 1914 and the number of cases pending on the 31st July and 31st December 1914.

	Pending on 31st December 1913	Instituted from 1st January to 31st July 1914	Pending on 31st July 1914.	Instituted from 1st August to 31st December 1914.	Pending on 31st December 1914.
First appeals	1,102	248	1,183	332	1,149
Letters patent appeals	208	256	440	164	333
Second appeals	4,491	1,080	4,750	1,648	3,631
Appeals against orders	459	183	600	234	482
Appeals against appellate orders	146	48	114	140	172
Revision petitions	1,483	406	1,261	716	2,019
Stamp Income petitions	1,124	1,725	1,088	1,960	1,168
Referred cases	7	7	..	18	18
Criminal referred trials	7	26	8	34	9
Do. appeals	98	343	73	372	87
Do revision cases	178	476	267	406	188
Do. Miscellaneous petitions	81	325	93	243	74
Do. References under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.	4	12	..	11	4
Original suits	467	226	410	227	283
Insolvency petitions	747	176	809	170	870
Remanded cases	2	63	20	10	7

APPENDIX IV.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. 77 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimhaswara Sarma at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th March 1915, page 235 *supra*.]

Statement showing the total number of takavi applications in each district pending disposal on 1st January 1915 and the aggregate value thereof.

District.	Land Improvement Loans Act.		Agriculturists' Loans Act.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Ganjam	13	3,834	38	1,360	51	5,200
2. Vizagapatam	1	50	..	..	1	50
3. Godavari	5	625	1	125	6	750
4. Kistna	6	6,150	4	1,700	10	7,850
5. Nellore	4	2,200	28	4,206	32	6,406
6. Kurnool	5	1,400	16	3,185	21	4,585
7. Bellary	20	8,700	44	6,015	64	14,715
8. Anantapur	7	4,850	18	3,425	25	8,275
9. Cuddapah	5	975	..	..	5	975
10. Nellore	6	906	7	670	13	1,570
11. Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Chingleput	0	1,156	21	4,625	27	5,775
13. South Arcot	14	3,716	33	7,032	47	10,748
14. North Arcot	20	6,550	48	10,050	68	16,600
15. Chittoor	37	3,870	45	10,005	82	13,875
16. Salem	13	9,150	7	1,500	20	11,150
17. Coimbatore	35	46,160	1	100	36	46,260
18. Trichinopoly	61	7,475	18	11,200	79	18,675
19. Tanjore	5	5,100	90	16,625	95	21,725
20. Madura	23	6,826	39	13,500	62	20,326
21. Ramnad	114	60,762	3	1,500	117	62,262
22. Tinnevelly	..	..	2	200	2	200
23 Malabar	1	30,000	1	3 0	2	30 000
24 South Canara	..	..	2	360	2	360
25 The Nilgiris	..	..	6	1,156	6	1,156
Total ..	338	2,76,163	526	1,01,662	864	3,76,825

APPENDIX V.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. 84 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 29th March 1915, page 337 *supra*.]

Statement showing the names of European high schools in the Madras Presidency inspected in 1914 *and the dates on which the reports were issued*

Name of European high school inspected in 1914	Date of inspection.	Date of issue of inspection report
1. St. Thomas Convent Girls' school, San Thomé.	29th and 30th January.	17th October 1914.
2. Bishop Corrie High school, Madras ..	2nd and 3rd February.	6th November 1914.
3. St. Aloysius' High school, Vizagapatam.	16th and 17th February.	17th November 1914.
4. St. Joseph's Girls' school, Waltair ..	19th and 20th February	2nd December 1914.
5. St. Mary's European High school, Madras	18th and 19th March.	16th January 1915.
6. Doveton Girls' High school, Vepery ..	24th and 25th March.	21st January 1915.
7. Presentation Convent High school, Georgetown.	2nd and 3rd April.	25th January 1915.
8. Presentation Convent High school, Vepery.	16th and 17th April.	26th January 1915.
9. Breeks' Memorial school, Ootacamund ..	27th and 28th April.	22nd February 1915.
10. Nazareth Convent Girls' High school, Ootacamund.	30th April and 1st May.	26th February 1915.
11. Lawrence Memorial Boys' school, Lovedale.	4th and 5th May.	3rd June 1914.
12. Lawrence Memorial Girls' school, Lovedale.	8th and 11th May.	6th June 1914.
13. Stanes European High school, Coonoor ..	25th and 27th May.	23rd March 1915.
14. Hebron School, Coonoor	29th May and 1st June.	Under preparation.
15. Sacred Heart High school, Yercaud.	4th and 5th June.	Do
16. St. Joseph's Convent school, Coonoor ..	11th and 12th June.	Do.
17. Stanes High school, Coimbatore	23rd and 25th June.	Do.
18. St. John's Vesty school, Trichinopoly ..	22nd September.	12th November.
19. St. Joseph's European High school, Calicut	28th and 31st October.	Under preparation.
20. St. Joseph's Convent school, Calicut ..	2nd and 3rd November.	Do.
21. St. Mary's Convent High school, Cochin.	4th and 5th November.	Do
22. St. Joseph's Boarding Institution, Coonoor.	1st and 2nd July.	Do.
23. St. Philomena's High school, Bellary ..	17th and 18th July.	21st September 1914.

(The Secretary; Sir Harold Stuart; the President; Mr Sivaswami Ayyar.)

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The SECRETARY reported the receipt of the following communications to the Council:—

(a) Regarding the Malabar Marriage and Inheritance Bill, 1913, and the Malabar Partition and Succession Bill, 1913.

From the president of a public meeting held at Elambulasseri village, Walavanad taluk, Malabar district, on the 27th February 1915.

(b) Regarding the Hindu Limited Owners Bill, 1915, and the Hindu Co-parceners Partition Bill, 1915.

From the Secretary, Trichinopoly Bar Association, Trichinopoly, dated the 12th March 1915.

(c) Regarding the Hindu Post-puberty Marriage Bill, 1914.

(1) From the president of Sahakajanabhivardhani Sabha of Mukhasibarandur and Sanatana Dharma Bodhini Sabha of Kelamangalam, Hosur taluk, Salem district, dated 4th March 1915.

(2) From the president of a public meeting held at Narasaraopet, Guntūr district, on 27th February 1915.

(3) From the president of a public meeting at Tirukkōyilūr, South Arcot district, on the 14th February 1915.

(4) From the inhabitants of Vinukonda, Narasaraopet and Palnad taluks, Guntūr district, dated March 1915.

(5) From the inhabitants of Repalle, Guntūr district, dated the 4th March 1915.

(6) From the trustees of Swami Adinathar Alwar temple, Alwartirunagari, Tinnevelly district, dated March 1915.

THE BUDGET FOR 1915–1916.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, in presenting the Budget for 1915–1916, said:—"Your Excellency, I have the honour to place before the Council the Budget for 1915–1916. The Budget is identical with the Financial Statement which I laid before the Council a little more than a fortnight ago. There have been no modifications necessitated by resolutions in this Council or by changes in the circumstances of the Presidency. In the memorandum which forms part of the Financial Statement, I have explained in great detail our financial position, and I need not take up the time of the Council by any further observations on the present occasion."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Gentlemen, I propose now, according to the usual practice, to adjourn the further discussion of the Budget till tomorrow; and if we have not then concluded the business which we shall now take up we shall have to further adjourn it. This will enable Honourable gentlemen to consider the Financial Statement."

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS OUTPORTS LANDING AND SHIPPING FEES ACT, 1885.

The Hon'ble Mr P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Fees Act, 1885. The Act was never intended to apply to canal-borne traffic but only to sea-borne traffic entering the limits of a port. The inconvenience of applying the provisions of the Act to canal-borne traffic has been represented by various bodies in Cocanada, Cochin and other places, and we therefore think it necessary to take power to exempt any particular kind of traffic from the operation of the provisions of the Act. We also introduce one or two minor amendments consequent upon the Decentralization Act which we have recently passed. It is a very short amending Bill, the main object being to secure exemption for traffic which is brought into the limits of a port not by sea but by canal."

The Honourable the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

Resolutions on Matters of General Public Interest.

RESOLUTION *RE* REVISION OF STANDARD SCALE OF WATER-RATES ON DRY LANDS IN GODAVARI, KISTNA AND GUNTUR DISTRICTS.

The Hon'ble Mr K. R V. Krishna Rao:—"My Lord, the resolution standing against my name runs as follows:—

'I. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the standard scale of water-rates on dry lands in the Godavari, Kistna and Guntur districts, published as Appendix A to Board's Standing Order No. 4, paragraph 2, be amended so as to permit of

(1) sugarcane, betel, plantain, turmeric and elephant yam being accorded the same treatment in the matter of charging water-tax as cocoanuts and other trees forming tope plantations; and

(2) the charge for castors and tobacco being reduced from one-half of the wet rate at present charged to one-fourth of it.'

"This resolution refers to the rate at which water-tax is chargeable under the Board's Standing Order No. 4 on crops irrigated from Government sources of irrigation. The Board's Standing Order No. 4 and the Appendix referred to in my resolution are based on the principle that what is collected in the shape of water-tax is the value put upon the quantity of water supplied so as to meet the requirements of the various crops grown. My Lord, the quantity of water that is supplied to the crops mentioned in this resolution is not exactly twice the quantity of water required for ordinary wet crops, as is explained in the Board's Standing Order. With regard to tobacco, for instance, the quantity of water that is actually required is very small. The crops that I have mentioned in the resolution are typical dry crops and cannot stand any constant supply of water. These crops are charged with half the wet rate which is too much compared with the quantity of water that is used for them. Though gingelly and oil seeds may require a little more water than castors or tobacco, these two typical dry crops require but a very small quantity of water and are generally watered at long intervals, twice or at the most three or four times in the whole season. With regard to sugarcane, betel, turmeric and elephant yam and other crops mentioned in this resolution which are supposed to be *dufasal* crops, they stand on the ground for two seasons; but in places where the south-west monsoon begins in June or the early part of July they are not generally watered with Government water. In the second crop season, no doubt, these crops require water; and it is just and equitable that they should be charged for the water supplied to them either in one season or both the seasons, as the case may be; but they should not be treated as invariably requiring water such as is required for two ordinary wet crops and charged the present rate of one and a half times the ordinary wet rate. Elephant yam and turmeric are, likewise dry crops, grown both in dry tracts and in wet areas. In wet areas these crops are grown only on high mounds raised on wet lands and water is baled up to these mounds. In dry places they are watered occasionally: and when rain water is copious in the first crop season, they are not generally watered with Government water from any Government irrigation source. Sugarcane and betel plantations too do not require as much water as paddy. Paddy is a typical wet crop which requires constant irrigation, regular flooding and drainage, whereas these crops, though they stand on the ground for two seasons, are not watered in the same manner as paddy or any other similar wet crop. The assumption from the mere fact of these crops standing on the ground in both the seasons that they require double the quantity of water that is required for wet crops, is not always true and correct. In places where the south-west monsoon begins, as I have just mentioned, in June or the early part of July, the ryot does not generally take water in the first crop season, but only takes water in the second crop season. It is only when the rains fail, and in very bad seasons that the ryot is obliged to take water in the first crop season also.

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu; Mr. Cardew.)

"My resolution recommends that these crops be accorded the same treatment as garden crops, such as cocoanuts and other trees forming tope plantations. That is, if water is proved to have been taken from a Government source in both the seasons, then the charge for water is as for double wet crop; but if the ryot takes water only in one season, he is charged only a single wet rate. In other words, the ryot may be given the option of paying the water-tax according as he takes water either in one season or both the seasons. My resolution in effect is that the charge for water should have reference to the season or seasons during which Government water is actually used, as in the case of tope plantations. The present charge is one and a half times or nearly double the wet rate and comes to something less than Rs. 10. In answer to an interpellation put by the late Mr. Venkataratnam Pantulu at the meeting held on the 24th January 1906 the Government replied that the mere fact of these crops standing on the ground for a number of months was supposed to be the reason that they required water in both the seasons and were therefore charged double water-rate. The late Mr. Venkataratnam Pantulu interpellated the Government again at the meeting held on the 20th March 1906 requesting them 'to consider the propriety of extending to those who raised plantation gardens in the Gōdāvari and Kistna deltas the concession allowed to those who raised cocoanut plantations of applying for water for every six months in the year—from 1st January to 30th June or from 1st July to 31st December—and of paying a single water-rate for every period of six months for which water is so taken;' and the Government said that the suggestion would be referred to the Board of Revenue. But nothing seems to have been done afterwards. Again in the year 1906 the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma asked in the Council that turmeric and other crops watered during a period of six months in a year may be allowed the option of paying a single water-rate on application. The Government replied that these crops were charged double water-rate on the assumption that they took double the quantity of water required for raising a single wet crop. That seems to be the principle on which the water-rate is fixed for these crops. But, my Lord, as I have just mentioned, in places where the south-west monsoon begins early, the ryot does not actually require water in the first crop season, and it is not just that he should be made to pay during the first crop season. The option that is given to persons raising cocoanut and other tope plantations may also be given to the persons who raise the particular crops mentioned in this resolution. With these words I commend the resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. Ramachandra Nayudu:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second the resolution moved by my Honourable friend; and after the lengthy arguments advanced by him it is unnecessary for me to support it any further. I shall have to place before your Excellency a few important facts. In dry lands where oil-seeds are grown, even though the cultivator raises these crops, the Government levy from him only the dry rate. The Government do not claim from him the higher rate, even though the cultivator is able to get better income from these industrial crops than he could get from the wet crops. Again, if this principle be conceded, I do not see why the Government should not accord the same treatment to landowners who raise these crops on wet lands. Lands on which wet crops are raised require more water than the land upon which these industrial crops are raised. I know, as a matter of fact, that lands fit for raising industrial crops must be lands which must have good drainage. They must not be water-logged. It is admitted on all hands that the paddy crop should have three or four inches of water; but such is not the case in regard to industrial crops which require careful watering once or twice a week. The Government want to be benefited by the industry of the cultivator; and I am surprised to see that they should ask him to pay more if he is able to raise such industrial crops by enriching the soil with good manure and by bestowing careful attention upon the raising of the crop. The profit must go more to his private pocket than to the coffers of the Government. I think these are the two most important reasons which must weigh against the Government's giving differential treatment in the matter of water-rate to industrial crops."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cardew:—"Your Excellency, the principle upon which water-rate is charged on dry crops is that when any crop stands on the ground for the same period as two wet crops a charge of one and a half times the usual water-rate is

(Mr. Cardew.)

levied. The only exceptions to this principle are cocoanuts and other tope plantations. That exception dates from the year 1864 and it was then granted, firstly, because it was thought desirable to encourage the raising of cocoanuts and other tope plantations, and secondly, because it was thought that after a cocoanut plantation had been really well established it would take much less water than an ordinary irrigated dry crop. That concession, I think, has a solid basis in the fact that the cocoanut and other tope plantations, when grown up, undoubtedly do not require constant watering, and thus stand in a different position from the crops referred to in the resolution, such as sugarcane, betel, turmeric and elephant yam. The concession, therefore, in the case of tope crops such as cocoanuts, may be allowed to continue.

"But it is evident that although in itself that concession is a good one, the present proposal to extend it to other crops will have the effect of rendering it necessary for us to depend in each case upon the reports of the village officers as to how long every one of these crops was actually watered. It would be quite a retrograde step to expose the Government and the holders of land raising these crops to that necessity. We should have to see in each case whether, like cocoanuts, they actually took water for a number of months sufficient to raise two rice-crops, that is, for more than six months. The plan that is now adopted is that those crops which ordinarily stand on the land for more than six months are classed as two fasli crops and are charged one and a half times the water rate. The proposer of the resolution wishes to break through that general rule and require instead that in each case an investigation should be held as to whether or not a crop has in fact taken water for a longer period than six months. That seems to be quite a retrograde proposal, and I cannot find anything in the speeches of the Honourable mover or seconder which would justify such a step.

"The Honourable the Zamindar of Doddapaneyakkanur tells us that, as the assessment on industrial crops is not enhanced although larger returns are obtained from them, so the water-rate levied on these crops should not be differentiated. But the obvious reply is that the water-rate charged for these crops is in fact not differentiated from the water-rate charged for all other two-fasli crops which are treated on the same principle. The only exception, which is a favoured exception, is that already mentioned, viz., the cocoanut. There is no differentiation as against industrial crops. On the other hand we all know that they are, as the Honourable gentleman who last spoke has admitted, more profitable than any other crops; and there is really no case for any special concession as regards the incidence of the water-rate on those crops.

"I suppose the Honourable mover of this resolution would hardly tell the Council that those who raise plantain, sugarcane, tumeric and elephant yam require special concessions in order to encourage them to do so. As a matter of fact the area covered by sugarcane, in spite of the disastrous effect of the cane-disease which was so tremendously felt over a great part of Gódávari and a part of Kistna a few years ago has distinctly increased. It has risen from 6,700 acres in the five years ending 1890 to 7,600 acres in the year 1913–14. As regards tobacco, for which the concession is asked, the advance in regard to this crop has been even greater. The area has increased in the three districts mentioned in the resolution from 29,000 acres to 89,000 acres, a fact which is a sufficient answer to the resolution so far as tobacco is concerned. If the area cultivated with tobacco has gone up from 29,000 acres to 60,000 acres in the last 25 years or less, it is quite clear that the water-rate is not oppressive and is not keeping back the extension of tobacco cultivation. Unfortunately, the crop returns do not separately distinguish the other crops.

"It is not shown that these rates are oppressive; it is not shown that in zamindari lands the zamindars, when they supply water themselves, charge any lower rates or grant any concession in regard to these crops. My impression is—the Honourable Member will tell us the facts, as no doubt he is in full possession of them—that in many zamindari tracts the zamindars charge a great deal more than the Government water-rate.

"Finally it is not shown why this concession should specially be applied to the Gódávari, Kistna and Guntur districts. When the Honourable gentleman who moved this resolution first gave notice of it at the last meeting, he made it a general resolution applicable to the whole Presidency. He has now limited it to these three districts. He has not said a word to show why special treatment should be accorded

[Mr. Cardew; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.]

to these districts while the rest of the Presidency continues to pay the higher rate. I can only suppose, therefore, that there is no special reason for giving such local treatment at all. I think the Council will see from the facts I have placed before it — namely, first, that there is no differentiation in the case of these crops; second, that these crops are notoriously profitable; thirdly, that the area under them has extended; and fourthly, that there is no reason shown for granting any local concession — that this resolution cannot commend itself to our acceptance. On behalf of the Government, I am unable to accept it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I should, in the first place, like to point out the circumstances which have led to the change in the wording of the resolution of which my Honourable friend Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao had given notice last time. It is suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew that my Honourable friend is asking special treatment for three districts, that the proposal is really a plea for a particular part of the Presidency. I need hardly point out that the water-rate rules are different for different districts and were compiled as occasion arose and published for guidance. There are differences in the rules in regard to the rates, differences in the periods during which applications for water should be presented. It will be seen, as I shall shortly point out, that even for these particular crops under consideration the rates are much lower under the Periyar project. Therefore, I think, with all due deference to the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew it is not certainly a case of putting forward a claim for special treatment, but that this demand is due entirely to the circumstance that these rules under the Irrigation Cess Act are framed for different crops and for different districts, from different standpoints and to meet different sets of circumstances.

"With these observations, I may say that this question of higher rates for the class of garden crops mentioned in the resolution is a matter in which the Gödávari, Kistna and Guntúr ryot feels that he has a legitimate grievance against the Government. The ryot thinks that he is charged much more for these crops than he ought to be. The whole object of the resolution is not to get a concession, but to give facilities to the ryot to make two applications in the two cultivating seasons of the year and pay the same rates just as he does in the case of cocoanut and other trees to which reference has been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao. The note attached to the rules for the levy of water-rates in the Gödávari, Kistna and Guntúr districts is to this effect—

'Cocoanut and other trees forming tope plantations will be charged the same rates as the garden crops above referred to, if they take water for a number of months in the year sufficient for raising two rice crops. If not, they will be charged the rate for a single wet crop specified in clause (1)'.

"It will therefore be seen that, in consequence of this note, in the case of cocoanut and other trees forming tope plantations it is entirely discretionary with the ryot to apply for water either for one season or for both seasons; and if he applies for both the seasons he pays the water-rate for both, whereas in the case of sugarcane, turmeric, plantain and elephant yam it is assumed that he must pay Rs. 10 whether he undertakes the cultivation of these crops in the first crop season, viz., July to December or in the second crop season January to June. Therefore, the whole question is whether your Excellency's Government would give an option to the ryot to put in the application for water in the case of these crops—plantain, betel, sugarcane and other garden crops—either in one season or in both seasons; and without assuming that, as the crops have been on the ground for two seasons, they should pay for both. It may be that the ryot may take the water in the first season rather than in the second; and if so, there is no reason why he should be made to pay Rs. 10.

"I may also point out that for these very crops, while the Gödávari, Kistna and Guntúr ryot pays Rs. 10, the Periyar ryot pays only Rs. 8. The Periyar rules say—

'Where Periyar water is supplied to Government or minor inam dry land or to dry lands in whole inam or zamindari villages, the following rate will be charged :—

'For sugarcane, betel, turmeric, elephant yam or other crops remaining on the ground for the time of two wet crops, that is, for more than six months—Rs. 8 per acre.'

"Therefore, this is not a case of our asking for preferential treatment, but it is really a case of our being permitted to make two applications and to pay the water-rate of Rs. 5 with the first application for the first season and Rs. 5 with the second

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

application for the second season. I do not think it is the intention of the Honourable mover to ask for preferential treatment as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew.

"I may also point out in this connection that the rules as to the water-rate under the Rushikulya Project seem to give this kind of option to the ryots. Rule IV says that 'application for the irrigation of second wet crop, or of a crop requiring water longer than an ordinary single wet crop, such as sugarcane, betel, plantains, must be made before the 31st December.' Therefore, the Rushikulya ryot has the liberty of making two applications in the case of these very crops, one in the first irrigation season and the second in the second season for which a second water-rate is charged. What is asked for in this resolution is to put the ryot in the three districts mentioned in this resolution on exactly the same footing as the Rushikulya ryot. I trust your Excellency's Government will take steps to find out the circumstances connected with this subject, as was proposed to be done five or six years ago, when the matter was stated to have been referred to the Board of Revenue."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"I may be permitted to make a few observations in support of the resolution. The resolution does not ask for any concession on the ground that the ryots of Guntúr, Gódávari and Kistna require any concession on account of poverty or other cognate causes; nor do they require any concession, because, although these crops require twice the amount of water that the ordinary wet crop, *e.g.*, the rice crop, requires, still there are some special reasons for which they ought to pay a lower rate than the usual charge for a double crop.

"It seems to me, my Lord, that these districts merely ask that the ordinary principle upon which water rate is charged should be observed in their case also. The question does not depend upon whether these districts are solvent or insolvent, whether the ryots are solvent or insolvent or whether the crops raised are paying crops or do not yield very high profit to the ryot. The question is as to whether these crops require so much water as to justify the charge that is at present levied in their case. The ryots in these three districts say that they do not ordinarily want water during the first six months of the year, because the south-west monsoon helps them in the start and if that season is favourable, they do not require any water at all during that season; and it is only in the latter part of the season, when the north-east monsoon does not show strength in these districts as elsewhere that they do require water. Therefore they ask that option should be given to them to apply for water either for both seasons or for only one season according to the exigencies of the case. If the Government should enquire in each case, whether the crop on the land was watered six, eight or ten months, certainly I should be against any such inquiry being held and any charge being imposed according to the quantity of water taken. If the ryot is prohibited from taking any water for any particular period of six months unless he applied for water, there can be no hardship and there will be no need for inquiry, as he is permitted to take water only if he makes an application. He would not make the application if he does not require the water. The whole thing seems to turn upon this: whether the Government in view of these districts not being so unfavourable as several others in point of fertility or other circumstances would charge them higher rates than other districts, or whether they would allow the same concession as is provided in other cases. They ask that they should be charged water-rate only when they apply for water. Though the crops stand for more than six months on the ground, there is no reason why if they do not take water, and if they say that they do not wish to take water, they should be charged water-rate. I hope the matter will be viewed in that light; and that no administrative inconvenience will be allowed to stand in the way of the ryot being permitted to apply for water whenever he requires it, on the same principle as applies to other parts of the Presidency."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The treatment that I would request the Government to accord to these particular crops mentioned in the resolution is that in case water is taken in both the seasons, the ryot shall be charged water-rates for both the seasons; but in case the water is taken only during the second crop season only a single rate should be charged on him. In reply to my resolution the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew said that the principle of charging water-rate on cocoanut

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Cardew.)

because cocoanuts require water only for two years and when they have fairly grown they do not require any water at all. That is true; but these crops require water either in one season or both the seasons as the case may be, according as the monsoon is favourable or not. If the water tax is supposed to be levied according to the quantity of water supplied to the ryots and taken by the ryots, I do not see why these crops which are watered only in one season and not in both the seasons should be given a differential treatment by being made to pay one and a half times the ordinary wet rate.

"Again, my Lord, it was said in the course of the reply that it would entail very great difficulty to inquire whether the ryots have taken water in both the seasons or not, and that the Government have generally to depend upon the reports of village officers. The Government have to depend upon the reports of revenue officers and village officers in several respects. But where the ryot does not take water in the first-crop season and proves that he has not taken water, there is no reason why he should be asked to pay for water, which he has never made use of, in the first-crop season solely on the ground that it would entail difficulty in making an inquiry and that the Government will have to depend upon the reports of village officers. It may entail a certain amount of investigation no doubt; but that is no argument for accepting the principle that water-rate should be charged only for water that is actually used.

"It was said that these crops were more paying, and therefore the water-rate that was charged for these crops was not too much. The value of the crop has nothing to do with the water-rate. It is only the quantity of water used and the season during which the water is supplied by the Government and used by the ryot that should have any reference to the water-tax. I take this opportunity of quoting an extract from the minute of Sir Walter Elliot, dated 16th November 1859:

'We are now recognizing more and more the fact that the land is the ryot's private property, held only by tenure of paying the land-tax. The tax has been designed to be a fixed sum per acre in its dry state; so long as that is paid, the occupant should be left at perfect liberty to use it according to his discretion as pasture, or in growing dry grains, or in raising a single crop or a double crop, or growing rice, or tobacco, or sugarcane, at his pleasure.'

"So the water-rate has no reference whatever to the value of the crop. It has reference only to the quantity of water that is taken and the season during which water is taken.

"It is also said in reply to my remarks that the area of these crops under cultivation has extended. It is true, my Lord, that the area under sugarcane has extended in the Gódávari delta. But I may at the same time point out that the anticipations of Sir Arthur Cotton regarding the extension of sugarcane cultivation have not at all been realised and that the area under sugarcane, which was at one time nearly 18,859 acres, has dwindled to less than half that extent. It may be due to other causes; and I am not quoting these to show that it is the water-rate alone that has reduced the area under sugarcane cultivation but I am incidentally pointing to the fact that sugarcane cultivation which at one time covered nearly 17,000 acres has now become considerably reduced.

"Again, it was urged that my resolution had a restricted application to Kistna, Gódávari and Guntúr districts. That question has been sufficiently answered by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimhaswámi Sarma and therefore I need not deal with that question. I may also mention that in zamindari tracts zamindars do allow such differential treatments to ryots. I may mention that zamindars never charge water-rates when ryots do not take water; and they have not to my knowledge imposed a differential water-rate on these particular crops anywhere in any zamindari area."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao in his remarks referred to some special water-rates which are in force in various limited areas—for instance, under the Rushikulya project, where from the commencement an exceptionally low rate was fixed in order to encourage the Ganjám ryot, who is not noted for his activity, to extend his wet cultivation by taking water from the project. On the other hand, the resolution refers to the general rule which is in force throughout the Presidency; and it is not, of course, a valid inference to say that, because in the Rushikulya area certain concessional rates have been allowed,

(Mr. Gardner; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.)

therefore we must apply these rates throughout the Presidency. As regards the Periyar tract, to which also the Honourable Member referred, as far as I can see from a hasty examination of the rules, the Periyar ryot actually pays more for sugarcane and plantain than the ryot does in Godávari. The rate in the Periyar tracts seems to be Rs. 8, whereas one and half times 5 is less than 8. Moreover under the general rule which is in force throughout the Presidency, the rate is not 1½ times Rs. 5 but it is 1½ times Rs. 4. So as will be seen from a reference to the Board's Standing Orders, on sugarcane, betel, plantain and elephant yam, the ryot pays Rs. 8. The supposed inequalities between these different tracts are thus non-existent, except in the case of the Rushikulya project where as I have said there are special reasons for the special concession.

"It is quite clear that the matter must be looked upon in a general and broad way. We cannot possibly gauge the water which is taken for each crop. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimhaswami Sarma suggested that, when a crop stands more than six months on the land and the ryot says he does not want water for more than six months we should charge him only for six months. But when a ryot said that, we should have to see that he acted up to it and we should have to ask the village officers to see whether water was actually taken only for six months. That brings us to the very situation which we want to avoid. It would in itself be bad, leading to the corruption of village officers, and it would also lead to unfair practices against the Government revenue.

"Water rates are intended to represent approximately the difference between the value of the wet and dry crops. It was supposed that the Rs. 5 rate did in the old days when that rate was fixed represent approximately the excess share of the crop which the ryot would get by the use of the water in growing the crop. That was the idea. Roughly speaking, it was a fair relation to the actual increased value. It may be that it would have been better to take the actual difference in the estimated crop value, but a general approximation was taken and Rs. 4 was looked upon as representing half the value. We cannot always go on watching to see whether the ryot takes water for only six months or for more, but when the crop is one which ordinarily stands on the land for more than six months we charge one and a half times the water-rate. It is an extremely moderate charge, and it is the same as the charge on two wet crops, viz., Rs. 6. I believe myself that the actual value of the crop, for instance sugarcane, is something like Rs. 250 an acre, and even if the cultivation charges come to Rs. 150, the ryot has still a profit of Rs. 100 an acre, of which the Government charge for the advantage of taking water is Rs. 5 for the second crop. Therefore, the charge is extremely moderate. It is based on the sound principle that it represents the difference which the water is supposed to produce over an ordinary dry crop. It is struck on a broad average and it avoids constant interference and watching as to the actual amount of water taken. We cannot put a meter and gauge the water taken. No shadow of a case has been made out for any reduction of the water-rate or alteration in the system on which it is levied."

The resolution was put and lost.

RESOLUTION *RE* EXHUMATION OF, AND POST-MORTEM ON, MUHAMMADANS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR then moved the following resolution:—

"I. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to pass orders that

(*a*) if the bodies of Muhammadans have to be exhumed, this should be done only by Muhammadans and by relatives if possible; and

(*b*) if any *post-mortem* has to be held on the bodies of females, a lady sub-assistant surgeon should be deputed to hold it."

In doing so the Honourable Member said:—"Your Excellency is aware that occasions arise when dead bodies have to be exhumed for purposes of investigation in criminal cases. So far as Muhammadans are concerned it is against their religious

(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakayar; Mr. Zain-ul-abdin Sahib; Sir Harold Stuart)

principles to disinter dead bodies, but since justice will otherwise be defeated it may be necessary to exhume the dead body. I only wish that, in order not to wound the religious susceptibilities of the Muhammadan community, either relations of the deceased or, if none such is available, at least some Muhammadans may be employed for that purpose. Your Excellency is also aware that Muhammadans as a class observe the Purdah system, which would not permit Muhammadan ladies to appear before the public during their lifetime. It is all the more necessary that their privacy should be protected after their death.

"I beg to invite the attention of Government to a case which happened at Mudukulattur, about which I interpellated the Government at the meeting held on 19th May 1914. Another instance has come to my notice recently in Aliyur, Tanjore district, where the body of a Muhammadan lady was exhumed for the purpose of an alleged murder, which case was however dropped for want of evidence. In this case I must mention that the District Magistrate of Tanjore has given me information that the body was exhumed only by relations of the deceased. But I find that the post-mortem examination was held by a male Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Nerapatnam, though the hospital possesses a Lady sub-Assistant Surgeon. It is true that it may not be possible to secure Lady sub-Assistant Surgeons in time at all places but if your Excellency's Government will only indicate that it is the wish of the Government that wherever the services of a Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon could be made available the post mortem examination should be held only by the Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeons, there can be no doubt that much annoyance would be saved. Your Excellency's Government has always been known to have due regard to the religious feelings of all communities.

"I, therefore, hope that your Excellency will accept this resolution without any hesitation and thus safeguard the religious susceptibilities of the Muhammadans."

The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN UL-ABDIN SAHIB BAHADUR:—"I beg to second the resolution. I need hardly tell your Excellency that the very idea of exhuming a human body after once it has been laid to rest, is revolting to Muhammadans as of what is due from the living to the dead. Once death lays its icy hands upon persons, all distinction of creed, colour and race disappears and it is the duty of the living to honour the dead. But the exigencies of judicial administration may sometimes require that the body should be exhumed to vindicate the rights of justice. In such a case, my Lord, the followers of Islam require this amount of consideration for their feelings, that, when a Muhammadan body is exhumed, it should be done by persons who profess the same faith as the dead man, so that the soul's health may not be imperilled by the touch of those who do not share his faith in the Prophet's teaching. It is not necessary to view the question from the standpoint of the dead; but it is due to the living, whose faith is the same as that of the dead man that consideration for his feelings should be shewn. I am sure my Lord, that not only the Mussalmans in southern India but also throughout the whole of India will feel grateful to the Madras Government if they lay down the rule that the exhumation of Muhammadan bodies should be done by Muhammadans alone and by no others.

"I beg to invite your Excellency's attention to another feature of my co-religionists' feelings towards the dead. We, who are very strict in not allowing our women to be seen by men, are very sensitive that the corpse of a woman should not be seen by a man. The very thought of a *post-mortem* examination is repugnant to our ideas, that it should be conducted on the body of a woman is still more so, and that it should be conducted on the body of a woman by a man is most revolting to us. With these feelings, we suggest that when a *post-mortem* examination is to be performed on the body of a Muhammadan female it should be done by a lady doctor and not by a man."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I regret that we are not able to accept the resolution in the terms in which it has been put forward. We cannot go so far as the Honourable Member expects us to go. The resolution asks us to pass orders, but the matter is one which is beyond the powers of the executive Government. Under the law, the magistrate is authorised to order the exhumation of bodies in certain circumstances, and no executive orders can deprive him of that power. We are prepared, however, to advise Magistrates that, in the case of exhumation of the

(Sir Harold Stuart; the President; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Mr. Cardew.)

bodies of members of the Muhammadan community, the exhumation should be carried out by Muhammadans, and, if possible, by relatives. We would also commend to their notice the second part of the resolution; but I am afraid it will very seldom be possible for a post-mortem to be held by a lady doctor. But whenever it is possible, I have no doubt that the Magistrate, in compliance with the advice which we shall give him, will order that it shall so be done. I trust however that the occasions on which such examination will be necessary will be so few that it will not cause any suffering to the community.'

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable gentleman understands no doubt that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart on behalf of the Government has given an assurance that the Government will go as far as they can in advising Magistrates to act in the spirit of the resolution wherever circumstances admit. That is what it comes to. The Honourable gentleman will probably not wish to press the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"I thank the Government and beg to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* PRAYER LEAVE TO MUHAMMADANS ON FRIDAYS.

The next resolution on the agenda which stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar was as follows:—

"III. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to order that one more hour's leave should be granted to all Muhammadan employees of Government to say their "Jumma prayers" on Fridays, as the one hour's leave granted at present is insufficient to enable them to say their prayers properly."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"With your Excellency's permission I might just say a word on the next resolution. The Government are prepared to issue the orders which have been issued by the Government of Bengal. That is, without laying down any hard and fast rule, because the conditions prevailing in different parts of the presidency may differ, it would in general terms be notified that it is desirable that reasonable facilities should be granted for the performance of these religious duties, and the Governor in Council will direct that permission should be given to such Muhammadan employees of the Government as ask for it to absent themselves in order to say their Jumma prayers, up to a maximum of two hours, on the understanding that they make up the time by working an extra two hours on some other day. That is the concession given to Bengal, and if that will satisfy the Honourable Member we are quite ready to grant that concession here."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"The Government have already given one hour without any restriction as to working extra in the next week. My prayer is to give them another hour in addition to what is contained in the Government Order No. 1408, Public, of 14th November 1914. If the Government find that it is too hard, I have no objection to the Government making such orders as they may please as to making up the extra one hour by working in the next week, but as to the one hour already granted, the Government must leave it as it is. The present resolution asks for only one hour more, and in regard to that hour there is no objection to imposing this condition. Muhammadan employees will have more time to pray and they will pray for the long life of the British Government. We find it very hard to complete the prayer within one hour."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"The Honourable Member is rather looking a gift horse in the mouth. If only one hour is taken, I do not think that the heads of offices will exact the pound of flesh from the Muhammadan employee, but if he takes two hours, he will have to make them up. I think we can leave it to the heads of offices to decide the question. If they find the distance is great and the man has to go a long way, they will not make it difficult for him to obtain two hours' leave, but if they find that the man only gets the leave as a pretext to get away, they will and other trees forming topo plantations could not be extended to those crops,

(Mr. Cardew; the President; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

not allow it. We will grant two hours maximum leave on the understanding that it will be made up unless there are reasons to show that the man has to go a long way to say his prayers.'

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew on behalf of the Government has stated that the Government are willing that the hour which is already given shall in case of real need be extended to two hours without the necessity of making up these hours. But where one hour is supposed to be sufficient on account of the proximity and convenience, than the second hour will have to be made up.' I think the honourable gentleman might leave it at that and see how it works. Discretion will be left to the heads of offices, and he might withdraw his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"In view of the sympathetic assurance of the Government I withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* WATER-RATE ON DRY LANDS IN GODAVARI AND KISTNA DELTAS.

The Honble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The resolution standing in my name runs as follows:—

'IV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the so-called inducement rate of one rupee per acre in addition to the prescribed water-rate for dry lands irrigated with Government water in the Godavari and Kistna deltas be abolished.'

"Before the resettlement operations were begun and came into practice in the year 1899, all the lands under the existing Gödavari and Kistna deltas were treated as dry and water was supplied to these lands for cultivation on the condition of a water-rate being paid therefor. At the time of the resettlement, the Government classified all lands that had been for a period of five years or more irrigated and cultivated with wet crops as wet, and all other lands were classed as dry. In the case of the wet lands a consolidated wet assessment was imposed. It was evidently for the purpose of raising the consolidated wet assessment that this classification of lands into wet and dry was made. According to the scheme report of Mr. Clark, including *lanka* and *padugai* lands, the total extent of dry land in the delta portions prior to the resettlement was 169,300 acres and after its introduction it was 1,60,733. The difference therefore was 8,867 acres. This difference in the dry area was included in the amount of wet area, because it was thought at the time of the resettlement that this extent of 8,867 acres should not be classed as dry, even though it had not been previously irrigated and cultivated as wet for a period of five years or more, inasmuch as it was impossible for the Government water to be excluded from these lands.

"Again in G.O. No. 436, dated 7th July 1899, on the resettlement of the Gödävari district, it was stated—

'As irrigation under the anicut will continue to extend and improve, the settlement notification should contain a distinct provision that dry lands which during the term of the settlement become in the opinion of the District Collector unfit for dry cultivation will be transferred from dry to wet, and will be assessed at the proper consolidated wet rate. In respect of other Government lands the option hitherto permitted of using or refusing Government water will be continued, and when water is used, the water rate to be charged will be the difference between the dry and wet rate according to the classification of the soil *plus* one rupee an acre in consideration of the option still enjoyed by them, and of the administrative inconvenience caused thereby. This addition of one rupee per acre as water-rate will operate as an inducement to ryots to accept a consolidated rate; and as the charge will not be incurred except voluntarily, the rate can afford no just ground for complaint.'

"It is this extraordinary imposition of one rupee in the case of dry lands that I am complaining of; and it is that of which my resolution recommends the total abolition. My Lord, as I have just mentioned, in differentiating and classifying the area under cultivation in both the deltas as wet and dry, an artificial rule was observed by which all lands which had been irrigated for wet crops for a period of five

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

years or more were treated as wet lands, no matter whether those lands were continually fit or not for wet cultivation. Again such lands as were not, for some reason or other, under cultivation for five years or more as wet, were classed as dry lands. In the case of these dry lands option no doubt was given to the ryots to apply for water in case they wanted to raise wet crops; but they were obliged to pay one rupee in excess of the ordinary water-rate. This one rupee, as mentioned in this Government Order, is the extra imposition purposely made to induce the ryots to classify their dry lands as wet lands so that they might be charged consolidated wet assessment. In pursuance of that order a notification was published in the *Gōdāvari District Gazette* 'Extraordinary' on 15th December 1899, paragraph 8 of which says 'the Collector will of his own accord transfer all such lands as cannot exclude Government water under the head of wet.' As I have already mentioned, the extent of 8,000 and odd acres was accordingly transferred from the head of dry to that of wet. But afterwards several applications were rejected on the ground that the dry lands had not been under wet cultivation continuously for a period of five years or more. Immediately after the issue of this Government Order it was insisted upon that these dry lands should be cultivated as wet for a period of five years taking Government water and paying the ordinary water-rate *plus* one rupee extra, as inducement rate.

"This extra imposition of one rupee which, it is said in this Government Order, is for the purpose of inducing the ryot to classify his land under wet, implies that there was unwillingness on the part of the ryot at the time of the classification to have his dry land classified as wet and that the Government were ready to supply the water to all these dry lands. But it was the case that several applications were at that time rejected and only applications that covered an extent of 8,000 and odd acres were accepted and dry lands covering that extent were actually converted into wet.

"Again, my Lord, this inducement rate of one rupee is paid for wet crops raised on dry lands from which it is impossible for the ryots to exclude Government water. Whether the ryot wills or not the water will come in and it becomes necessary for the ryot to raise a wet crop and only a wet crop. Even in the case of such areas it was made obligatory that they should be cultivated with wet crop for a period of five years paying this inducement rate before they could be converted into wet lands.

"Again, my Lord, it is sixteen years since this Government Order was published, and several applications were made, and conversions were made in certain cases, and in certain cases they were refused because it was impossible for the ryot to get water even if the Government were prepared to supply water, the level of the dry lands amidst wet areas being so high that it was not possible for the ryot to get water easily. Even in such cases the ryot is obliged to pay the inducement rate of one rupee. It is not because the ryot is not willing to have his dry land classified as wet, but because it becomes impossible for him to do so. Whenever he gets water for such high land under dry crops this inducement rate of one rupee may be charged; but in the case of dry lands amidst wet areas from which it is impossible for the ryot to exclude Government water, it is very hard to ask the ryot to wait for five years before he could have the dry land converted into wet, and to continue to pay this extra tax of one rupee. It is sixteen years since this new rule was introduced here. I submit that this inducement rate may be abolished and the ryot may be given the option of converting his land into wet whenever he chooses to do so.

"Again, my Lord, in the case of the second crop irrigation this inducement rate of half a rupee is charged. In the Gōdāvari and Kistna deltas all the wet lands are only single crop wet lands and not double crop wet lands. On wet lands consolidated wet assessment is charged for single wet crop; and if the ryot chooses to raise a second wet crop, he is only charged water-rate for that wet crop and nothing else. But in the case of these dry lands, the ryot is not only charged a differential water-rate for the second crop but also an extra inducement rate.

"My resolution recommends that this inducement rate may hereafter be abolished, as during these sixteen years all lands which could possibly have been converted into wet would already have been so converted. In answer to question No. 16, put by me at this meeting, the Government have informed me that they are not in possession of information regarding the extent of land classed as dry in each of the

(Mr. K. B. V. Krishna Rao, Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Cardew.)

deltas of the Gōdāvari anicut system, the extent of such lands amidst wet areas and wet groups in each of the deltas of the Gōdāvari anicut system, and the extent of dry land supplied with water on which the inducement rate of one rupee for the first crop and half a rupee for the second crop is being collected during the last five years and so on. For this question information could not be obtained; but I know, as a matter of fact, that in several instances in the case of dry lands situated amidst wet lands where it is impossible for the ryot to grow dry crops and where it is also impossible for the Government water to be excluded from this inducement rate is as a matter of course collected for five years before they are converted and in some cases it is also found that the actual conversion of dry land into wet is not possible. I, therefore, recommend that at least hereafter this inducement rate of one rupee might be abolished and the ryots be given the option of having their dry lands converted into wet if they choose to do so without waiting for five years and without having to pay this extra charge as inducement rate."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I beg to second this resolution. Though it is peculiar to the northern part of this Presidency yet the subject is clear and any inducement of this kind may fairly be avoided and option given to the ryots."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, the history of this charge in the Gōdāvari district can be very briefly stated. The ordinary principle on which revenue is charged on wet lands is the levy of a consolidated wet assessment which covers both the land and the water. That is the ordinary principle; but about the year 1859 or 1860 the then Secretary of State—I think it was Sir Charles Wood—raised objection to this principle and desired that wet lands should bear separate charges, one for the land and the other for the water. These proposals of the Secretary of State, which were made so far back as fifty years ago, happened to come out when the settlements of Gōdāvari and Kistna were going on, and in consequence of his order separate charges were made for the land and the water in these districts. That was about the year 1860 or a little later. When the next settlement of the district came up in the year 1896, we had the unusual position of the ryot paying separately for the land and for the water. The Government proposed to take away from the ryot the option which this separate charge allowed of taking water whenever he wished, and not taking it whenever he did not want it, and to charge a consolidated rate, as is the customary rule throughout the Presidency on all land which is ordinarily irrigated and cultivated with wet crop. They did not however like to go quite so far as to withdraw the option altogether. Accordingly they adopted a compromise under which all lands which were necessarily irrigated and cultivated with wet crops, because the water could not be excluded, were transferred to wet and charged consolidated wet assessment, and further it was directed that any wet land which should thereafter fall within this category and might be found to be in such a position that water could not be excluded, might also be transferred during the settlement. For the rest of the lands they left it optional with the ryot to cultivate a wet crop or not and to apply for the transfer to wet or not. The idea of this charge of one rupee which is now objected to was to induce the ryot to apply for the transfer of his land to consolidated wet assessment and this extra charge of one rupee was put on as representing the value to him of the option which he retained, if he retained it. The idea of the one rupee was to induce him to apply for the transfer of his land to consolidated wet assessment. If he retained the option of not applying for water and of having his land under such conditions that he could take water or not as he chose, he was charged an extra one rupee. I think that was a very fair arrangement indeed; and it is included in the settlement notification. We cannot very well go back upon one of the terms of the settlement without going back upon other conditions. In other words, so long as the ryot has the option of taking water or not taking water as he likes, so long we must continue to charge him the extra rupee which represents the value of the option. If, on the other hand, he gives up that option, the Government will be ready to consider the possibility of withdrawing this charge of one rupee.

"I was however struck by the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao that the ryot, though he is quite willing to get his land transferred from dry to wet and to pay consolidated wet assessment is unable to do so even in cases where the

(Mr. Cardew ; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

water cannot be excluded. I have not the information to enable me to verify or contradict that statement. But I am prepared to state that, if that statement is correct, in such cases the propriety of levying this extra one rupee would be open to question and we will consider whether or not it is to be enforced.

"I do not know whether I have put the matter clearly, but what I mean is that, if it is found that, owing to the extension of the ayacut under our great irrigation works, there is no longer enough water to enable land to be transferred to wet and to be charged consolidated wet assessment when the ryot wishes it or when water cannot be excluded, then the continued levy of the so-called inducement rate will not be justifiable. On the other hand, if the land can be freely transferred and if the ryot does not choose to take advantage of that possibility and transfer his land to wet and pay consolidated wet assessment, there is no reason why during the continuance of the settlement we should waive this extra charge. At the next settlement, all lands which can be irrigated and cultivated with wet crops will be compulsorily transferred to wet. I shall be prepared to inquire whether the statements which the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao made on that matter have any large correspondence with the facts and to consider the result of such enquiry. But, as it is, I cannot accept the resolution, because on the information at present before the Government, the charge seems to be perfectly justifiable and as it forms part of the settlement notification it must be retained intact during the whole settlement."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO :—"The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has promised to make an inquiry about the facts stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew's statement as regards the historical origin of the inducement rate is, so far as I am able to see, substantially correct. But I should like to point out that the inducement rate has been misapplied in these deltas in one or two cases. One is with reference to the question of second crop, to which my Honourable friend Mr. Krishna Rao made reference and to which the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew did not make any reply. It seems to me that the whole object of the inducement rate was to consolidate the water-rate and the assessment for the first crop; and so far as I know of the Gödāvari settlement, there was no locality for which water for the second crop has been guaranteed. It was always understood that the area where second crop is to be grown was entirely a matter of option with the authorities of the district and this was intended more or less to equalise the chances of cultivation in good and bad years and in good and bad localities. Areas which were flooded during the first crop season were given the option of growing a second crop, and so on. It seems to me that, so far as the second crop is concerned, there is absolutely no question of inducement for a consolidated wet assessment both for the first and second crop in the Gödāvari delta; and to that extent the levy of the inducement rate seems to me entirely unjustifiable and outside the scope of the suggestions made at the time of the settlement. I would, therefore, request that if an inquiry is to be made, the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew will be good enough to find also whether, as a matter of fact, in this delta, this inducement rate has been charged on the second crop also and whether there is any justification for doing so.

"Then, my Lord, there is one other circumstance to which a brief reference has been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew; and that is, whether under the existing conditions the imposition of inducement rate can be held any longer to be necessary or to accord with the facts and the circumstances of the deltas. I may point out that at the time when the completion estimates of the Gödāvari delta were passed, the area estimated to be irrigated was 600,000 acres, but now the area is 879,000 acres. It seems to me that considerable difficulty is being experienced; at any rate local authorities have stated more than once that they are not able to meet the requirements of the ryots in the matter of water-supply. Under these circumstances, to put on an inducement rate when it is not possible to supply water and to further attempt to introduce consolidated wet rates seem to be also unjust. In fact, there were applications made from time to time, for consolidation; but it was stated that unless the land was irrigated consecutively for five years it was not fit to be consolidated. Nevertheless, the inducement rate is being charged on these lands. Therefore, it seems to me, if I may venture to say so, that it will be very useful if a report is called for on the whole subject. Your Excellency's Government will then be in a position to see whether there is any necessity at the present time to

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; the President; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

impose this inducement rate, the necessity for which seems to have disappeared during the sixteen years during which the settlement has been in operation."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"My Lord, it is no doubt true that the area under cultivation under the Gōdāvari anicut has very much extended. When the anicut works were opened, only five lakhs of acres were estimated to be under irrigation; but at the time of the resettlement, the irrigated area rose to seven and a half lakhs of acres and during the triennium ending 1911–12 the area irrigated both for first and second crop came to 925,983 acres. Again for the year, 1912–1913 the area under both first and second crops was increased to 10 lakhs of acres. Thus the area has increased year after year.

"I am complaining about dry lands in the midst of wet areas which cannot exclude Government water. This inducement rate, the history of which was given by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew, might no doubt have been justified at the time when it was introduced; but the meaning of this inducement rate implies that there must be unwillingness on the part of the ryots to convert these dry lands into wet, and willingness on the part of the Government to supply water readily to these areas. The Government notification to which I referred does not lay down that a period of five years should elapse before such lands could be converted from dry into wet. Nevertheless, this rule of cultivating dry lands for five years consecutively with wet crops was insisted upon. My object in moving this resolution is that that rule insisting on a system of cultivation with wet crops for five years shall not be insisted on, in the case of dry land from which water cannot be excluded, and the ryot in those cases may be given the option of converting them into wet whenever he thinks it necessary. In the case of dry land for which it is impossible for the ryot to get water except by baling, there is no object in collecting the inducement rate, because, though there may be willingness on the part of the ryot to get water for these lands, and though there may be willingness on the part of the Government to supply it, it often becomes impossible to take water to that level except by baling. There is no meaning, therefore in charging the inducement rate on such lands situated at a high level. Therefore, since it has been promised that an enquiry will be made into this matter, I trust that the information which I have asked for in my interpellation will also be obtained and that this question of inducement rate will be considered favourably by the Government."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"Does the honourable gentleman wish to divide the Council on this resolution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"No. I withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* CLOSURE OF IRRIGATION CHANNELS IN THE GODAVARI DELTA.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"I do not propose to move resolution No. V."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following resolution of which the Honourable Member had given notice was withdrawn :—

"V. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the selection of channels or portions thereof to be periodically closed for second-crop irrigation in the Godavari delta should be made by the Collector and the Public Works Department in consultation with the representatives of the villages concerned."

RESOLUTION *RE* EXTENSION OF SUMMER VACATION OF DISTRICT MUNSIFS' COURTS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"Similarly, I am not going to move resolution No. VI."

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr Ramachandra Rao.)

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following resolution was withdrawn:—

"VI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the period of the summer vacation of the District Munsifs' courts in the Presidency be made the same as that of the District and Subordinate Judges' courts."

RESOLUTION *RE* APPOINTMENT OF A SUPERIOR CLASS OF VILLAGE MUNSIFS IN TOWNS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I am not going to move the next resolution also."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the following resolution was withdrawn:—

"VII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that, in all important towns and cities in this Presidency where there is a heavy institution of suits in the village munsifs' courts as constituted at present, capable men with sufficient qualifications and decent salaries be appointed as munsifs of such courts."

RESOLUTION *RE* DRAINAGE OF GODAVARI AND KISTNA DELTA SYSTEMS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

"VIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that early steps be taken to improve the existing arrangements for the drainage of the Godavari and the Kistna delta systems."

In doing so, the Honourable Member said:—"My Lord, this resolution relates to a subject which has so often come before the Government—the question of improving the existing arrangements for the drainage of the Gōdāvari and Kistna delta systems. This is a subject which touches very closely the agricultural economy of the ryots in the two largest irrigation systems in the Presidency and I trust that the matter would receive careful and sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government. I do not propose to weary the Council with a statement of the existing conditions of drainage in these two deltas from the engineering or the layman's point of view. But I would merely refer the Hon'ble Members to Mr Walch's history of these deltas where the whole question of the defective drainage of these two deltas has been somewhat elaborately dealt with. I refer to pages 121, 122, 125, 129 and 130 of his book in regard to the Gōdāvari delta, where Mr. Walch sets out the existing arrangements in regard to drainage. As regards the Kistna delta system, the subject is dealt with in pages 137, 138, 143, 144 of his history of the engineering works of the Kistna delta.

"The points that arise for consideration are the defective arrangements for the drainage of the area in the Gōdāvari and the Kistna deltas as also for what I may call the extra Delta drainage, the upland drainage, which flows through the jungle streams discharging themselves into the Kollair lake, which is a great natural drain for that part of the country. There have been frequent complaints from time to time that these hill streams have not been sufficiently conserved and protected and that, in consequence, when they come down in torrents, the surrounding country through which they pass, namely the cultivated portion of these two deltas, is frequently and seriously submerged. Another point that has often been urged in this Council on the attention of the Government is the question of widening the outlet of the Kollair lake itself, so that there may be a better discharge of the drainage from the deltas as well as of the upland drainage. These are the main questions which since

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

1894 have been continuously pressed upon the attention of the Government in this Council and elsewhere in conferences, memorials and in addresses to successive Governors when they visited our districts. When your Excellency recently visited the Kistna district, the deputation urged this matter very strenuously before your Excellency. Therefore, the subject is one which has a very ancient history and I trust that Your Excellency's Government would be able to do something for the large population who have to live in these cultivated areas.

"I may perhaps say that, when the completion estimates for the Gōdāvari system were passed by the Secretary of State in the year 1882, the area that was expected to be irrigated under it was 579,460 acres; and the net return on the capital outlay was expected to be 12·71 per cent. on the amount invested on the works, viz., a crore and thirty lakhs of rupees. At the present moment, the area under irrigation in this delta is nearly 900,000 acres, the amount of capital outlay has grown to one crore and forty lakhs, and the net return is 19·22 per cent. Honourable Members can see that, since the completion estimates were passed in 1882, there has been an enormous extension of irrigation, while the amount provided for drainage, that is the capital outlay, has been comparatively small. The expected return of 12·71 per cent. has been far exceeded and the present net revenue is 19·22 per cent on the Capital outlay.

"As regards the Kistna delta the facts are more or less the same. The original expectations have been more than fulfilled. The extent of the wet acreage which was expected to be irrigated under the system when the completion estimates were passed was 470,000 and odd acres. The present extent is 707,235 acres. The capital outlay was estimated to be Rs. 1,39,04,000 and it is now about Rs. 1,60,00,000. The net revenue under this system was at the time expected to be 12·75 per cent. but it is now 16·35 per cent.

"I am setting out these facts about both the systems to show that they are now yielding handsome returns to the State, much above the original estimate and this is an argument in favour of the view that there is absolutely no justification for neglecting the drainage of these two large areas. I do not say that the Government have not done anything in the matter for all these twenty or thirty years. I have been furnished by the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis with the figures for the expenditure incurred on drainage since the year 1895–96 up to date for twenty years and the average of these comes to about Rs. 35,000 per annum for original works in the case of the Gōdāvari delta and Rs. 40,000 in the case of the Kistna delta system. These are comparatively insignificant sums for these two large systems, considering the large extent of country which is continually under water for nearly nine months in the year. It is not necessary for me to labour the point farther. The matter has been admitted more than once. Colonel Campbell admitted on behalf of the Government in 1896, that there was a good deal to be done in the case of the Kistna delta. So it was the case with Gōdāvari. A number of interpellations have been asked from time to time and the matter has been mentioned many times in the budget discussions of these fifteen or sixteen years. So far as these two deltas are concerned, the total capital outlay on drainage is very little. The completion estimates show an expenditure of 19 Lakhs in regard to Kistna. In the case of Gōdāvari I have not been able to get the figures. Compared with the extension of irrigation during the last 20 or 25 years, the drainage has been completely neglected. It is true that from time to time small projects for drainage have been prepared and carried out. I know that in the case of the Gōdāvari delta there was a project for extending the Yenamandra drain at a cost of Rs. 8 Lakhs. I have given the average expenditure for the last twenty years. The time has come when your Excellency's Government will have to consider whether the completion estimates will have to be reopened and any more capital expenditure incurred. The Government have to deal with the question of funds and I would respectfully suggest that the question whether any more capital expenditure should be incurred on these two deltas should be seriously considered by the Government.

"There are two other points to be considered in this connection; that is, the question of extra delta drainage which is passing through the delta into the Kollair lake and the widening of the mouth of the Kollair lake. Before I proceed to deal with them, I might perhaps state that, after I gave notice of this resolution, the

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

Government have been pleased to pass orders with reference to certain representations made by the ryots of the Gôdâvari delta when His Excellency visited that part of the country. It is stated in this order:

'In December last His Excellency the Governor while on tour in the Kistna district, received a deputation of the ryots of the five old Godavari taluks now forming part of the Kistna district. The deputation requested that more attention should be paid to the main drains in the Gôdâvari western delta and more expenditure incurred for drainage purposes. It was explained to the deputation that the drainage channels were for ordinary seasons in good condition. It was only in time of heavy rainfall that the drains became too full. Repairs were taken up and executed when required; but to secure promptness of execution, it was very necessary that the ryots should co-operate with the Public Works Department instead of, as is sometimes happening now, competing with it for labour.

'After a careful consideration of the question, the Government recognise that after abnormal rainfall there must be a good deal of unavoidable temporary submersion, but that there are possibilities of material improvement here and there, by the execution of minor works.'

"The order then goes on to say—

'The Superintending Engineers I and II Circles, will be requested to pay special attention to the regular maintenance and conservancy of the existing drains. Further, while it is impracticable to avoid widespread submergence in times of abnormal rain, it is observed that there are certain water-logged areas which may be capable of improvement by minor drainage schemes and that in such cases it is desirable that such schemes be undertaken wherever practicable.'

"I take strong exception to these qualifying words in the order and would appeal to your Excellency's Government that in the case of these two large systems, in view of the large extension of irrigation since the completion estimates were finally approved by the Secretary of State, the question as to what further expenditure should be incurred and in what way and under what head is a matter which requires serious consideration and I trust that your Excellency's Government will view the matter not merely from the point of view of finding funds from provincial revenues but also urge upon the attention of the Government of India to do all that is possible in this matter.

"I have so far dealt with the question of drainage for the protection of crops. I have only to say a few words on the question of the sanitary drainage of the localities which are referred to in this resolution. I need not say very much about that. The question has become a most serious sanitary problem, on account of the defective drainage of the irrigation system, the present state of things has resulted in a flooding of the whole country. The question is one of the most serious problems in that part of the country. I only wish to draw your Excellency's attention to the statement made about the present condition of things by the Sanitary Commissioner after the inspection of some of the villages in the Gôdâvari delta in 1910.

'The difficulty which at once strikes one when considering the improvement of these village-sites is the flatness of the country and the high subsoil water level. During the rains the country is flooded not only by the rainfall, but by the system of irrigation channels introducing water into an already flooded locality—where villages exist, soil has been borrowed from the surrounding fields and used to raise the different house-sites, build walls, make bricks, etc. In this way most of the houses have adjoining them borrow pits which are used as manure pits, rubbish of every description being swept into them; the pits are half or three-fourths full of water from the high subsoil level. Drainage may be said to be almost impossible owing to the level. There are a number of wells masonry-built, without platforms, and drains, which are really useless, as any water taken from these wells is at once replaced by percolation from the surrounding subsoil water. Consequently they are all brackish from pollution and are only used for domestic purposes. There is little or no backyard accommodation, as it is too expensive to make up the surrounding ground above subsoil level and consequently the ground is under water during the rains. Where cowsheds exist these have been converted into habitations for agricultural coolies, the cattle either living among them or in the open wherever they can find a dry spot. In other districts than Kistna or Gôdâvari, the fields are fairly dry and are used by the people for calls of nature, but in the Gôdâvari district they are constantly under water and the people use any available dry ground such as banks of irrigation canals, roads and streets. It is not difficult after one has seen the condition of things during the wet weather to understand why cholera is so prevalent in the Kistna and the Gôdâvari districts. The irrigation channels are the chief source of drinking-water supply for the delta villages in the two districts, and they are largely polluted by the fouling of their banks. The streets and lanes of these villages are made of mud. In many places they have been encroached upon by the houses so that they have become tortuous and narrow; no drains exist, and in places it would appear as

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

if the material of which the streets are made has been removed, hollows and low lying parts being very common and full of water with no means provided for their drainage. The extent covered by the houses is one-fifth of the lowest allowed by the Board's Standing Orders. Most of the houses are nothing but mud-walled huts with earthen floors, damp and unhealthy, the floor level being but a few inches above the subsoil water level. Rheumatism, respiratory diseases, fever, indigestion and bowel-complaints due to the insanitary condition in which the people live are the principal causes of death among them.'

"He then goes on to describe village after village. Apart from the question of drainage, for the purpose of the protection of the crops, I would suggest that the expenditure on sanitary drainage for both the deltas is a subject of legitimate charge upon the revenues derived from these systems. Fortunately, I have ample authority for my position. I refer to Mr. Mullins' report in forwarding the completion estimates of the Kistna delta, where he says:—

'The drainage of the delta lands, so far as this may be connected with the disposal of surplus irrigation water, rendered necessary to admit of the extension of irrigation, or may be required for the benefit of lands already irrigated, is fairly chargeable to the general scheme of the delta irrigation. Beyond this it would seem that the irrigation works are in no way liable to bear the charge, and if any further works be debited to the capital account of the delta scheme, it should only be on the ground that if there be a likelihood of a return from irrigation considerably exceeding the interest on the money invested, some part of the capital represented by the difference may be invested in the general improvement of the condition and healthfulness of the country from which such revenue is derived. If so, it is of course surplus revenue only that should be applied to such a purpose.'

"In the case of both these deltas Honourable Members will see that the handsome return of 19 per cent. in one case and 16¾ in the other have considerably exceeded the expectations entertained when the estimates were originally framed. I appeal to the Government that the best way to solve the sanitary problem in this part of the country would be to apply a portion of the surplus revenues from these two deltas to relieve the evils and difficulties brought about by these irrigation systems.

"I would only say a word more with reference to the question of the extra delta drainage to which I have already referred. Honourable Members are aware that the country between the Kistna and the Gōdāvari is traversed by a number of hill streams which empty themselves into the Kollair lake. These rivers have not been properly conserved; and on account of the want of conservancy and of flood banks the waters inundate the cultivated portions of the delta systems. The expenditure incurred on the conservancy of these rivers has been comparatively small. The floods of Tammileru, Būdāmeru and Yerrakalva have for long been the subject of complaint, and promises have been made that these matters will be attended to. But the evils still exist and nothing useful has been done.

"As regards the mouth of the Kollair lake the matter has been brought to the notice of the Government more than four or five times. I know something has been done to widen it and let out the waters of the lake into the sea. But there is no continuous expenditure even on that class of work, with the result that villages numbering about 50 or 70 bordering on the lake are more often submerged than otherwise. Under all these circumstances I would appeal to your Excellency's Government first of all to see to what extent any further remedies are necessary and then find the necessary funds for employing a staff who would investigate all these problems continuously for a number of years; and I trust that representations will be made to the Government of India in this respect. I am well aware that the financing of these systems is a matter for the Government of India. This is a matter which has to be done with the consent of the Imperial Government. But the reason why I have brought up this subject is to induce your Excellency's Government to take this up in all earnestness. It has been neglected for the last twenty-five years and I wish the Government to press it upon the attention of the Government of India, so that, if necessary, more capital outlay may be expended upon the systems."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"In seconding this resolution, I beg to offer a few remarks. The Honourable mover has already pointed out the effects of defective drainage upon crops and sanitation. I would like to make a few remarks regarding the effect of defective drainage upon irrigation itself as well as the soil and the crop. At the time when the anicut works were opened, it was estimated that the area that was capable of being irrigated by the river water was about 579,000 acres. That estimate was considerably exceeded and the area has now

(Mr. K. B. V. Krishna Rao.)

doubled itself. At that time a thorough investigation of certain schemes of drainage was made, but the whole scheme of providing effective drainage for the whole of the Gódávari delta does not seem to have been undertaken; it was put off and only a portion of it was undertaken at that time. The committee appointed in 1878 under the Famine Commission to inquire into the management of the irrigation works in Madras remarked:

'In the systems of the Gódávari and Kistna deltas a good deal still remains to be done such as . . . . . works of provision for cross-drainage by which serious mischief is done year after year.'

"Even in that year 1878, just about the time of the first settlement, it was found that serious mischief was done on account of the want of cross drains and that the drainage sources were intersected by the introduction of canals and cross-canals so much so that old drainage facilities were almost interrupted and ruined. In the year 1892 Mr. Wynch noted, when he inspected the delta, that there was deterioration of the soil owing to defective drainage and salt efflorescence coming to the surface. Every irrigation channel or its distributary ends in a drain and many surplus weirs lead their channels into drains. When these drains are defective or are choked up, the irrigation channels and distributaries cannot work properly and therefore indirectly the defective drainage reflects upon the efficiency of these irrigation channels and distributaries.

"Again, my Lord, in G.O. No. 1414, Revenue, dated 27th December 1904, it is admitted that—

'In all the three deltas Gódávari, Kistna and Tanjore the benefits of alluvial deposits are often almost entirely neutralised by the large amount of drainage water which the river channels receive before they reach the coast.'

"Still more, it may be added owing to the want of efficient drainage to carry off the soudu (salt efflorescence which irrigation or drainage water from above brings to the surface). Even at the time of the resettlement it was remarked by Mr. Clerk that the character of the delta soil had become very much changed on account of thirty years of irrigation, and that many of the rich soils had deteriorated owing to defective drainage. In paragraph 1 of its resolution No. 16, dated the 29th January 1880, the Board of Revenue endorsed the above view and said: "In some tracts "where the irrigation is still defective and the drainage is bad, the condition of the "lands has either not improved or has positively deteriorated". So long ago as during the time of the first settlement, Mr. Master, in paragraph 182 of his report on the settlement of the western delta and in paragraph 106 of his report on the settlement of the Eastern and Central deltas, recommended a reduction of one-third of the water-rate in cases of land suffering from imperfect drainage. Between the introduction of the first settlement and the opening of the canals, the soils had become deteriorated, and it was found that, on account of defective drainage, certain soils had actually become deteriorated. Therefore, there is no doubt that the soil has deteriorated.

"Thus, my Lord, this defective system of drainage in Kistna and Gódávari deltas has not only affected the health of the people and caused insanitation, but has also resulted in the deterioration of the soil. I may be permitted to mention here that the want of effective drainage causes stagnation of water in the fields, which naturally interferes with the atmospheric conditions and also gives rise to the accumulation of all kinds of moss which shoot into the earth and absorb the plant food which ought to go to the plant. Two kinds of mosses were sent sometime back to the Director of Agriculture at Coimbatore, and his advice was asked as to whether they could be killed by any scientific method except by draining the land thoroughly and exposing it to the sun. In reply to that enquiry it was mentioned by the Director of Agriculture that the only effective remedy was a thorough drainage and exposure to the sun. On account of the stagnation of water due to defective drainage, the crops are allowed to suffer, sanitation is being injured and the soil also is deteriorating in fertility.

"My Lord, the Government have no doubt been spending certain sums of money year after year, but a comprehensive scheme for an effective drainage system for both the deltas in what is necessary, and both the main drains and the small cross-drains

(Mr. K. E. V. Krishna Rao; Colonel Ellis.)

will have to be improved and the outfall into the sea will also have to be considerably improved. Formerly, before earthenware pipes were introduced, the bed level of these irrigation channels used to be considerably low. Palmyra spouts which were used as sluices for water for irrigating the fields were also used for draining off the water from the fields, because there used to be considerable difference between the bed level of these channels and the field levels. These channels were very deep. But since the introduction of the new earthenware pipes these channels were allowed to be silted up, so much so that these small earthenware pipes are not able to drain off the water as the palmyra spouts used to do formerly and this added defect in drainage has been causing greater damage and the submersion of the fields has been greater than before. I am afraid that, if things are allowed to continue in this manner, by the time of the next settlement many of the rich soils will have deteriorated and will have to be classed as inferior soils. In the interests both of sanitation and of the condition of the soils, in the interests of the people, in the interests of irrigation and in the interests of the Government itself, this question demands earnest and urgent attention. I hope the Government will be pleased to pay their special attention to this question and take effective measures for improving the drainage.

"At the time of the resettlement of the Gödāvari district Mr. Brodie who was the Collector at the time remarked as follows:—

'No doubt the net-work of navigable channels which covers the delta is an enormous advantage to the district as compared with others, but to the cultivator these have their drawbacks as they are a formidable obstacle to the drainage of the country in seasons of exceptionally heavy rainfall; for in the western delta at any rate the drainage has had to be diverted to some extent from taking the shortest route to the sea, while under-tunnelling is expensive, and the existing under-tunnels are too often insufficient to meet the requirements. For instance, in September last it was necessary in several cases both in the western and central deltas to breach canals to let the water off. . . . . Along all the main drains of the western delta there are strips of land which are constantly being damaged by submersion, and in the same way "park" or "swampy" lands everywhere (and there are many villages with such lands) are especially liable to damage. . . . . Without doubt ten lakhs could well be spent on new drains and embankments in the western delta alone.'

"These remarks of Mr Brodie are enough to show what great damage is being done for want of proper drainage in the western and central deltas. In order to prevent this damage as well as the deterioration of the soil and for the various other reasons which were enumerated by the Honourable mover himself, the subject requires very careful consideration."

The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS:—"Your Excellency, the question of the drainage of delta lands must always be a difficult one. The condition of nature as the delta approaches the sea is a general condition of swamp, and where we introduce irrigation into the delta—it is really a question of space—the cultivation extends, and extends further and further and in the latter stages of delta irrigation lands are brought under cultivation which have no natural drainage. Naturally there is a demand for conditions of drainage which do not exist in nature. This is what is happening in both the Kistna and the Gödāvari deltas. There is more outcry in regard to the drainage now than there was twenty or thirty years ago, because a great deal more land in swamps is being irrigated, and in these circumstances greater hardship is being suffered for want of drainage.

"The matter of drainage in deltas is by no means an easy one. I can say that it is not an exact science, and the great difficulty is to secure proper outfalls for the drains into the sea, with the shifting sand and the shifting coast and the movement of sand and silt at the outfalls, it is extremely difficult to keep the mouths open or prognosticate what will happen if drains are cleared or special works are undertaken with a view of keeping the outfall open.

"Further, the drains in the deltas, as everywhere else, are not designed to carry off the largest possible rainfall. They are designed with the view of carrying off the normal rainfall of the year. When an abnormal fall occurs, submergence is absolutely unavoidable. If the drains were designed with a view of carrying off the largest possible rainfall, in times of ordinary fall they would be sure to be inefficient. The drains would be very much wider than they are and as a result overgrown with every kind of weed and vegetation. It is said that certain tracts of land are being continually submerged. There is no doubt that certain lands in swamps which are

(Colonel Ellis.)

now cultivated, and on which is raised in years of small rainfall a reasonably good crop, frequently suffer year after year from submersion. In a year of abnormal rainfall it is admitted that the drains cannot carry such abnormal fall and the lands on which under ordinary circumstances good crops are raised do suffer from submergence.

"I think it is a mistake to fancy that during the last twenty years this matter of drainage in the deltas has not received a certain amount of attention. The annual expenditure on original works both in Gōdāvari and Kistna has already been correctly stated by the Honourable mover of the resolution; but it is urged by him that the amounts that have been spent are small in comparison with the capital cost, the capital expenditure on the systems. It must be admitted that this expenditure is small; but it does not necessarily follow that the matter of drainage has been neglected. There is now a large drainage work in progress in the Western delta, the Yenamandurn drain costing nearly 4½ lakhs, and there are further large works under consideration in the Gōdāvari Eastern and Central deltas. The works under consideration in the Gōdāvari Eastern delta are the outfall of the Taki drain and the outfall of the Tuliabaga drain, which is a specially difficult problem because the drain outfalls into the Cocanada Bay which, under the natural conditions of the delta formation, is rapidly silting up. It is a difficult problem how we are going to keep the Tuliabaga drain open. There is a proposal to carry out training groynes into the Cocanada Bay with a view to ameliorate this outfall. Inspection was made of this site by the Inspector-General of Irrigation in his recent tour through this Presidency. In regard to the central delta a somewhat similar problem presents itself, that of keeping open the outfall into the sea. The Inspector-General also visited the site where it is proposed to keep open this outfall into the sea. It has, after discussion, been decided to put forward a scheme for improving the Panchanadi drain which will greatly improve the outfalls of the drains in the central delta.

"In Kistna, there is at present no large work under construction; and there does not appear to be any very great need for such works at present. One exemption, however, there is, and it was mentioned by the Honourable mover of the resolution, namely the case of the Kollair lake. The Kollair lake problem is one of those hoary enigmas which have been under consideration for a great many years. Engineer after engineer has reported on the Kollair lake; but practically all of them have come to the same conclusion, that the submersion which occurs of the land on the margins of the Kollair lake whenever there is heavy rain can only be dealt with by enlarging the outfall from that lake which is the river called Upputeru. This river is 27 miles long, and it is the only outlet from the Kollair lake into the sea. Its maximum carrying capacity is at present 10,000 cusecs and the maximum run-off into the lake recorded is 2,50,000 cusecs. That is, the run-off into the lake is 25 times the maximum discharging capacity of this river, which is 27 miles long. When one comes to consider what it would cost to enlarge this river to such an extent as to make an appreciable difference in the submergence of the land margin of the Kollair lake, there is no difference of opinion, I think, that it comes outside what is financially possible. It would be necessary to increase the discharging capacity of the river to three or four times the present amount to afford any reasonable amount of relief; but the cost of that would not be less than one crore and it would probably be a great deal more. The condition of the Kollair lake is not one which has been brought about by the construction of the delta works as has been suggested on certain occasions, but it is one brought about by nature in the formation of the deltas of the Kistna and Gōdāvari. The Kollair lake is situated where these two deltas practically join up. Into this lake discharges a great deal of the drainage of the uplands through Budameru and Tammileru. A certain amount of expenditure is incurred in keeping open the channels from the lake into the Upputeru; but beyond that it is not at present proposed to launch out into any huge scheme of enlarging the Upputeru. It is not considered that the expenditure which would be necessary for such a purpose would in any way be justifiable.

"I do not wish it to be supposed that the Government are not fully alive to the desirability of improving the drains in the Kistna and Gōdāvari deltas. The matter has, as I have already said, received considerable attention; and as an indication of the interest which has been given to it I may say that when the Inspector-General of Irrigation asked me to propose his tour in this Presidency, I asked him specially

(Colonel Ellis; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

to come down and advise us with regard to the outfall of the seaboard drains of the Gódávari delta and he did so. I am glad to say that the Inspector-General was able to agree with the proposals which were put forward by the present Superintending Engineer, Mr Kharegat, and estimates for putting these proposals into execution have been called for. With reference to the Tuliabaga work, it is to be proceeded with in anticipation of sanction.

"In his notes on the inspection of the Madras Presidency, the Inspector-General of Irrigation, remarking on the matters which came under his consideration, wrote as follows:—

'The problems of delta drainage are always complicated and difficult. During my tour I have had some of them brought to my notice. It is clear that the matter is generally under regular observation by the local officers, whose proposals for dealing with them will doubtless receive due consideration from the Government.'

"I hope that this Council, as well as the Honourable mover and seconder of the resolution, will recognize that the Government are not neglecting this matter, but are seriously considering what is the best means of alleviating the situation. This being so, I am instructed on behalf of the Government to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I am thankful to the Government for the acceptance of the resolution. I will only say that I am somewhat disappointed that the Hon'ble Colonel Ellis has not referred to the question of incurring more capital expenditure on these works. After all, these matters can only be satisfactorily dealt with with the help of the Government of India. I am anxious that your Excellency's Government should impress upon the Government of India the need for more capital expenditure on these works. The Hon'ble Colonel Ellis has admitted that the expenditure has been very small, and I trust that he will be able with his men to draw up schemes and get them executed as early as possible."

RESOLUTION *RE* RECRUITMENT OF ADDITIONAL SURVEY OFFICERS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO next moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

"IX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the recruitment of the two survey officers for whom provision has been made in the budget estimate for 1915-1916 be made by selection from candidates in this Presidency and if necessary by promotion from those now in service.'

In doing so the Honourable Member said:—"This resolution refers to the question of the recruitment of the two survey officers for whom provision has been made in the budget estimate for 1915-16. I propose in this resolution that the Government should select the officers as they do in the case of other Provincial services in this Presidency and, if necessary, also by promotion of those who are already in the service. I may perhaps remind the Council that in the budget estimate for the year 1912-1913—there was provision for a scheme for additional survey officers which was estimated to cost about Rs. 13,000 per annum. It was stated at that time that two additional survey officers for each of these parties would be appointed. I then asked the Government for details as regards the method of recruitment that was proposed to be followed. I was informed that the scheme was before the Government of India and that I could not be given the particulars I desired. Then there was a resolution in this Council at the time of the Revised Financial Statement suggesting a particular method of recruitment in regard to that scheme. I take it that the scheme which is now put into the budget estimate of the coming year is exactly the same scheme which was then under consideration. I suggested then by means of of a resolution that the survey officers required under that scheme be recruited by promotion from those who were already in the service. Sir John Atkinson on behalf of the Government pointed out at that time that in the past they adopted that method of recruitment and that four out of seven assistant directors of survey were men who were promoted from the posts of sub-assistant directors or land records tahsildars. My Lord, after this scheme was sanctioned, this is the first time when the matter has been placed on the budget estimate; and I requested the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson to let me have a copy of the correspondence on the

subject; and as usual I have been informed that this is a matter of correspondence between this Government and the Government of India and that I could not be furnished with the papers. So that we are not in a position to see how these officers will be recruited.

"I propose in this resolution that your Excellency's Government should follow the method of recruitment that is adopted in the case of appointments to the other Provincial services, such as, deputy superintendents of police, deputy collectors, the forest service, the medical service and other services in this Presidency ; and I that in the case of the two officers to be recruited this year in the survey department the appointments should be by direct selection if that method would be suitable, and also if necessary by promotion of those who are already in service. This is the subject-matter of the resolution, and I trust that your Excellency's Government will be able to accept it. But so far as I have been able to see, I am merely pursuing a matter which has been brought to the notice of the Government in 1912 at the time of the discussion of the Revised Financial Statement and I trust that an announcement will be made by the Government as regards their intentions for recruiting these posts."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW :—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has referred to the debate which took place in 1912. On that occasion his resolution was that 'half the number of the new appointments under the scheme be recruited from the grade of sub-assistant directors now in service.' The present resolution is, as I understand it, that half be by direct selection of candidates from this Presidency and if necessary also by promotion of those already in service. Your Excellency, the answer then made by Sir John Atkinson is very much the same as must be made today. Sir John Atkinson pointed out that in the appointments which had been made of late years in the survey department, the Government were not unmindful of the claims of those who were already in the Survey Department. The latest survey list contains 20 names of whom 14 are permanent and six sub. *pro tem.* or acting. Among the 14 permanent men, four are men who have been sub assistants or tahsildars in the land revenue or land records establishment. Of the 14 men, 29 per cent. are promoted men ; and I may add that all these four are Indians, three being Hindus and one a Christian. Amongst the 20 names, 10 are promoted men who have risen, as I have said, either from the grade of sub-assistant or of land records tahsildar, and in one case a land revenue deputy tahsildar was appointed. So that in the past the Government have shown that they are quite ready to recognize the claims to promotion of those in the service and, as was pointed out by Sir John Atkinson in 1912, there is no reason to assume that in future the Government will not similarly consider the claims of those in the service.

"But I am bound to go one step further, and point out that the real criterion must be efficiency. We must try to get the best men for these appointments, men who are best able to do the work. In regard to the particular class of sub-assistants in the survey department, a very considerable number of these men are no longer in their first youth. I find that the majority of them are between 46 and 55. It seems to me clear that if you want to have men in charge of a survey party, you want some one who is fit for hard out-door physical work. In the Survey Manual, page 114, it is laid down that every officer in charge of a party should spend 15 days in the month in camp. Of these 15 days he is expected to give 10 days to actual field inspection. I know certain sub-assistants, and I am quite certain that elderly gentlemen who have passed their lives in sedentary offices are not fit to be selected for these posts. There are no doubt others who may be fit. But it must be recognized that the mere fact of long service cannot qualify a man to go out into the field and run a survey party. You must remember that you want young men who are fit to stand the physical strain of active inspection in the field. The thing, therefore, must resolve itself into the question, who is fit for the post. While the Government are prepared to consider the claims of those in the service and also of those who are not in the service, who are candidates in the Presidency, they cannot bind themselves and undertake what this resolution proposes to do, namely, to select entirely on these lines. The Government, while they cannot accept the resolution, are prepared to give their best consideration to the question whether or not suitable candidates can be found in this Presidency and in the service ; but they

(Mr. Cardew; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Sir Harold Stuart; the President.)

are not prepared to tie their hands, and direct that these two survey officers or any other instalment of survey officers shall be recruited only from this field of selection. For that reason, I am sorry I cannot agree to this resolution. But I would assure the Honourable mover and the seconder that the considerations to which our attention has been drawn will not be lost sight of. We will consider the possibility of finding suitable men from the field suggested. The point is that the men must be suitable."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I only wish to say that, in the case of other Provincial services, the Government have already come to a conclusion that the system of recruitment should be in a particular manner. For example, in the case of the deputy superintendents of police, the Government have been appointing them by selection after inviting applications in this Presidency. Selections have been made in this way."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART *(interrupting)*:—"That is only one way."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO *(continuing)*:—"Yes. The other way, so far as I know, was by promotion from the ranks. I am referring only of the Provincial services. Then as regards deputy collectors, for the last two or three years, one of the appointments has been made by selection by inviting applications from candidates in this Presidency. I need not say that in the case of the Forest service there is a similar rule of inviting applications and a subsequent selection by responsible officers. I am merely asking for an assurance whether in the case of this service a similar procedure will be followed. I do not find in the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew any indication of what the Government wish to do in the case of this service—whether as in the case of the other Provincial services applications would be invited from candidates in this Presidency and a selection made. If some assurance is given on this matter, I would not press this resolution on the attention of the Government. Though I am thankful for the assurance that everything that has been said on the occasion will be borne in mind, I should like to know particularly whether there would be the same opportunity given to candidates in this Presidency as has been the case with the other services."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao referred to the survey department as a Provincial service and has drawn analogies from deputy superintendents of police and deputy collectors; but I think that the analogy does not quite apply. In the case of the police, the revenue and certain other departments the service is divided into two branches, an Imperial and a Provincial side, and the Provincial side is recruited no doubt entirely in the Presidency, and to some extent by promotion from below. The survey department is not in that sense a Provincial service. I do not know if it is in any sense a Provincial service. There is no Imperial and Provincial branch in it; and therefore we cannot say that, because in some Provincial services recruitment is made entirely locally, therefore it should be done in the case of the survey department also. If we could divide it up into an Imperial and a Provincial side that would be all right; but that is not proposed. For that reason I am not prepared to accept the analogy drawn from deputy collectors and the police in this matter. I am afraid I cannot go further than I have gone. We must get efficient men for these posts and we will consider where those men can be found. I cannot tie the hands of the Government in the matter of the selection; I can only say that we will consider the claims of those already in the service."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the honourable gentleman wish to press his resolution?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Yes."

The resolution was put and lost.

RESOLUTION *RE* FORMATION OF MORE TALUK BOARDS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"The next resolution relates to the question of taluk boards. The resolution I propose is—

'X. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that, where a taluk board's income exceeds a lakh of rupees, the advisability of constituting as far as possible a separate taluk board for each revenue taluk under the board should be considered.'

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

"My Lord, for the last three or four years, your Excellency's Government have decided to undertake the experiment of securing non-official agency to conduct the affairs of taluk boards; and in pursuance of that policy your Excellency's Government have by nomination and selection secured non-official assistance in the matter of local administration to some extent. I propose in this resolution that in the case of the larger taluk boards steps should be taken to constitute for each revenue taluk as far as possible a single taluk board, so that local interest may be aroused and more attention may be paid to the affairs of the taluk boards by members living within the taluk. I might perhaps point out that just before the Local Boards Act was passed, the Government of the day appointed a committee whose recommendations were submitted in 1882 to the Government of India. I may perhaps invite the attention of Honourable Members to the report of the committee which preceded the enactment of the present Local Boards Act. At that time the members of that committee stated in paragraphs 31 and 33 of their report that it was their opinion that there should be village committees in each village, and that in addition to that there should be taluk committees for each of these revenue taluks and they considered that the best way in which interest might be stimulated in the administration of local affairs was to take the revenue taluk generally as the unit of administration. The committee was an influential one and there were several members on it who were well known in this Presidency and whose names are respected even today.

"This committee which, as I said, consisted of well-known officials such as Mr. Thomas, Mr. Webster, Mr. Grigg, Colonel Husted, Mr. Bliss and various others connected with the administration of this Presidency, stated at that time, that in order to secure interest in local fund administration each taluk should have a taluk board. They said:

'Each taluk should form a sub-committee in part subordinate to, and in part independent of, the Central or District Board which should be the administration centre of each district. Such Taluk Committees would be, in point of fact, the equivalent in many respects of our present Local Fund Boards, having very similar control over all that concerns themselves and subject to the District Board only in matters involving the general administrative advantage of the district as a whole, and as a part of the Presidency.'

"Since that time I might also point out, that a great advance has been made in various directions and there are a great many considerations which must prevail now in regard to the determination of what should be the unit of local administration hereafter. In 1882 the whole total revenue of the boards was Rs 56,69,157; and the total expenditure of the boards was Rs. 42,77,538, and the income from taxation at the time when the committee reported was Rs. 47,08,472. At the present time Honourable Members will see that the total revenue of these boards is Rs 2,24,87,703 and the expenditure of the boards chargeable to current revenues is Rs 1,76,66,295 and the total expenditure is Rs. 1,97,50,278. So that my present point is that during the last thirty years the boards have improved their revenues, and their duties have been correspondingly enlarged. When the committee sat, the unit of the local fund administration consisted of a revenue division of two or three taluks and the circumstances were entirely different from those of the present day. I may say that in regard to the unit of revenue administration, the Government have created more taluks and more districts and more firkas, so that the stress of official work has gradually led to the unit of revenue administration being reduced. But my point is that, so far as local fund administration is concerned, the present unit, the division over which the divisional officer presides is far too large and, I hope that most of my Honourable friends in this Council who have had any experience of the subject will also support me when I say, that it would be of great advantage, if the unit of local fund administration were reduced to a revenue taluk as contemplated in 1882. I may point out that when the Act of 1884 was passed, a taluk was defined practically as co-extensive with the revenue division over which the revenue divisional officer presided. That was mostly due to the fact that the revenue divisional officer considered to be absolutely essential to preside over the deliberations of the taluk board. But the state of things has considerably changed, and I would take the liberty of pointing out that in the famous resolution on self-government, the Government of India have themselves stated as follows:—

'It is not unnecessarily asserted that the people of this country are themselves entirely indifferent to the principle of self-government; that they take but little interest in public matters; and that they prefer to have such affairs managed for them by Government officers.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rau; Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.)

The Governor-General in Council does not attach much value to this theory! It represents no doubt the point of view which commends itself to many active and well-intentioned district officers; and the people of India are, there can be equally no doubt, remarkably tolerant of existing facts. But as education advances, there is rapidly growing up all over the country an intelligent class of public spirited men, whom it is not only bad policy, but sheer waste of power, to bind in fetters. The task of administration is yearly becoming more onerous as the country progresses in civilisation and material prosperity. The annual reports of every Government tell of an ever-increasing burden laid upon the shoulders of the local officers. The cry is everywhere for increased establishment. The universal complaint in all departments is that of overwork. Under these circumstances it becomes imperatively necessary to look around for some means of relief; and the Governor-General in Council has no hesitation in stating his conviction, that the only reasonable plan open to the Government is to induce the people themselves to undertake, as far as may be, the management of their own affairs; and to develop, or create if need be, a capacity for self help in respect of all matters that have not, for imperial reasons, to be retained in the hands of the representatives of Government.'

"This was in 1882. He will be bold man who will assert that there is now less strain upon the establishments of the Government or that there is less public spirit now than there was in 1882, or that the people are not as ready now to undertake those functions as they were in 1882.

"I think that lack of interest in the administration of the local funds is due to the unwieldy size of the unit of administration. The fact is that the unit is too large. There are very little opportunities to the people in each taluk to associate themselves closely with the administration of the affairs at least of their taluk, and I trust that if some of these large divisions consisting of two, three or four taluks be split up into smaller units of administration, it would be a great advantage to the people of these localities.

"So far as I have been able to see, there does not seem to be any legal objection to such a course being adopted. But in the case of a large division consisting of two or three taluks I should like that, if it is absolutely necessary to have official control, it would be certainly as advantageous to have an officer of the grade of tahsildar in each division to preside over the taluk board rather than the divisional officer who is always in camp with a great deal of work. If non-official agency is available, it will be more advantageous to enlist that agency to work these boards with the help of other non official agency that may be available in these taluks. Speaking for myself, I have here a statement of the revenue divisions in which taluk boards have been constituted. There are very large divisions consisting of three or four taluks, and they are in districts where public spirit is not at all wanting. There are at the present time 40 taluk boards which have an income of more than one lakh from all sources. I believe it would be possible to find non-official agency in some of these areas. The resolution does not tie the hands of the Government to immediate action after all. If action is taken in the direction indicated in the resolution I trust it will conduce to efficiency in local administration."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. Suryanarayalu Reddiyar:—"My Lord, I beg leave to second this resolution. It requests your Excellency's Government to consider 'the advisability of constituting as far as possible a separate taluk board for each revenue taluk.' The words used are 'as far as possible.'

"I submit it is a very modest resolution, and, in my humble opinion a thoroughly practical one such as should commend itself to the acceptance of Government. It does not aim at a wholesale change of the territorial jurisdiction of each and every taluk board.

"Evidently in moving this resolution in its present guarded manner, my Honourable friend has realised, as I have done, the need that exists at present in the backward areas for the continuance of a good number of taluk boards under the administration of revenue divisional officers. That continuance will be necessary for some time for obvious reasons—the chief reason being the usual lack of non-officials in these parts who are either competent or willing to accept the burden of the administration of a taluk board.

"Therefore I take it the Hon'ble mover of the resolution has restricted the application of the resolution to cases of taluk boards outside that category, and has restricted it to those cases only where the Government in their anxiety to advance the interests of local self-government, in their anxiety to educate the people in the

management of their own concerns, have placed some taluk boards under non-official presidents; and in furtherance of that intention the Government ought to extend the appointment of non-official presidents to other boards that are ready to secure non-official presidents.

"Honourable Members are aware that the territorial jurisdiction of a taluk board is not restricted to a single revenue taluk, but is the same as that of a revenue division which comprises often two taluks and sometimes three. Where non-official presidents are entrusted with the administration of taluk board affairs, over such a wide extent as a revenue division, comprising, as I have said, often of two taluks and sometimes three, the question for the consideration of the Council and of Government must naturally be, 'Does the non-official president find his jurisdiction so handy and so manageable as a revenue divisional officer may do?' For a revenue divisional officer tours of necessity, by virtue of his office and may therefore be expected to be in closer touch with all parts of his division? The answer to this question must, I fear, be 'No.' For who is a non-official president? He is mostly a lawyer and in most cases a busy lawyer. Can we reasonably expect him to travel over any three taluks except at large self-sacrifice?

"The Government have been actuated by the best of intentions in appointing non-official presidents for some taluk boards and nothing will gratify the Government more than to see in this experiment an unalloyed success.

"The aim of this resolution is to secure that success by making the jurisdiction of 'non-official' presidents generally more handy than at present by restricting it to a manageable jurisdiction in the manner proposed by the resolution."

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 2-55 P.M.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"In moving this resolution, the Hon'ble Mr Ramachandra Rao seems to have been guided by the idea that the present charges of the taluk boards are far too heavy for proper administration, and that smaller circles would secure a better knowledge of the localities and greater attention on the part of the members and the presidents; and he has relied upon an expression of opinion in the Local Self-Government Committee's report. The Local Self-Government Committee of 1882 did not lay down any hard-and-fast rules with regard to the areas of taluk boards. They thought that it might be necessary to combine two or three taluks in certain cases where the resources of the taluks by themselves would be too slender to enable them to carry on their administration properly. The same views, no doubt, were suggested by the Decentralization Commission; and they also thought that it would be desirable to make the taluk a unit of administration for a taluk board; but at the same time the Decentralization Commission observed that they did not desire to press for a change where sub-divisional boards were working or were made to work satisfactorily by enlisting public interest in their proceedings.

"Ever since the Local Boards Act of 1884 was passed, the system that has been in force is for more taluks than one to be combined into one taluk board circle—in fact to make the area of a taluk board co-extensive with the charge of a revenue divisional officer. The Honourable Member is aware that, under the Local Boards Act, the Revenue divisional officer is an ex-officio member and the ex-officio president, unless the Government see fit to let non-officials or other persons be appointed or nominated as presidents. That being the frame-work of the existing Act, the result of a separate taluk board for each taluk would be to render it exceedingly difficult for a revenue divisional officer to preside at meetings of the taluk boards, and to discharge his duty as member and president of the taluk board efficiently. That, perhaps, is a condition which would not be unwelcome to some non-official members; and the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar has suggested that, in view of the experiment of appointing more non-officials as presidents of taluk boards and the difficulty that these non-official presidents would experience in attending to the administration of taluk boards with large areas, the taluk boards should be reduced in size and be made co-extensive with the area of taluks. In order to enable the work of a taluk board to be carried on properly, it is necessary that there should be a president capable of attending to all its affairs and of managing them properly. I do not think that Honourable Members will be prepared to lay it down that in all taluk head-quarters it is always possible to find suitable non-officials for the purpose of being

(Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar.)

appointed as presidents of these taluk boards. The circumstances and conditions of taluks differ very widely, and while it may be feasible to appoint a non-official president for one taluk board, it may not be practicable to do so in regard to other taluk boards. The present system under which the divisional officer is *ex-officio* member and president of a taluk board will have to be retained in a great many taluks and it is not desirable to alter the constitution of taluk boards in such a manner as would render it impossible for the divisional officer to discharge his duties properly.

"Then, again, it may be pointed out that this splitting up of one taluk board into two or more boards will involve a considerable reduplication of machinery and involve the creation of more establishments, and will also involve a multiplication of work in the offices of the presidents of district boards and in the various other offices and departments with which taluk boards have to correspond. The question, therefore, for consideration is whether the advantages claimed on behalf of the proposal—greater knowledge of the locality and greater attention to the affairs of taluk boards—are sufficiently real to outweigh the certain disadvantages which are likely to accrue from the creation of more taluk boards. There will be the extra cost involved in the creation of additional establishment; there will be waste of time and labour involved in correspondence between the several taluk boards and other offices and departments; and there will be after all no more money than now to carry on the work of taluk boards.

"Then I would also urge this. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao's proposal is to divide the taluk board wherever the income of the taluk board is more than one lakh of rupees. If a taluk board which now has an income of one lakh is sub-divided into two or more taluk boards, there being a separate taluk board for each revenue taluk, the poorer taluk boards will suffer by this process of separation. In the interests of the taluks themselves and especially of poorer taluks, it is desirable that in several cases they should be clubbed together with other taluks, and their affairs managed by one single body. Under the Local Boards Act, a taluk board is entitled to get not less than one-half of the cess raised within the jurisdiction of the taluk board. The proposal by which the creation of more taluk boards is advocated may affect adversely several of the poorer taluks. They may get a smaller amount for their individual needs than the taluk boards as now constituted are able to get.

"It has not been pointed out that the present system of clubbing two or three taluks together for the purpose of a taluk board has led to evils, or that the administration of the affairs of taluk boards has been inefficient. If in any particular case or cases it is shown that the size of any taluk board is such as to be unwieldy, or as to make it impossible for it to devote that amount of attention which its affairs require, we shall be glad and quite ready to consider those cases. But I doubt whether any such proposal as that put forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao is expedient. His test is a mere income test. Whether the taluks can be clubbed together and properly managed does not depend necessarily upon income alone. It may be that two or three taluks which are clubbed together form a very compact area which can be very easily attended to by the president, whether he be an official or a non-official. In taluk boards where the area is compact or is such as not to be too unwieldy for management by the president, whether official or non-official, there is really no case for changing the present system. If, on the other hand, any taluk board has jurisdiction over an unmanageably large area and the income of the taluk board is sufficient to permit of the creation of two or more separate taluk boards, and if the advantages to be expected from this division are sufficiently substantial, we shall be quite prepared to consider any proposal to that effect. But, at the same time, it seems to us hardly expedient to pass a general resolution of this sort that, when a taluk board has an income which exceeds one lakh of rupees, the advisability of splitting it up should be considered. As I have pointed out, there may be cases where it may be quite possible for a taluk board to manage its affairs efficiently and satisfactorily, and there may also be cases where it is necessary in the interests of efficiency to reduce the size of taluk boards.

"I do not wish to under-rate the importance of introducing more of the non-official element or of enlisting public interest in the management of these boards. I would ask Honourable Members to remember that there are taluk head-quarters where it is

(Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

not possible to secure suitable men as members and presidents, and where it is absolutely necessary to rely upon the official agency which has hitherto been in charge of these taluk boards. In these circumstances, a general resolution of this sort laying down a principle to be followed irrespective of all the circumstances of the case of all taluk boards with an income of one lakh seems to be hardly expedient."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"This resolution raises a very important question of principle as to whether the time has not arrived when the jurisdiction of various taluk boards can be revised either with reference to the area or with reference to the population or with reference to the income realized therefrom. It is no doubt true that the question of non-official presidents has been raised in the discussion. But I believe that it has to be considered apart from this resolution. If we go back to the history of the resolution on Local self-Government, and if we consider the circumstances under which the Local Boards Act was passed, we find that a taluk was simply defined as that portion of a district which is so described for the purpose of the Act by the Governor in Council; and it is fairly certain that it would not have been contemplated that the jurisdiction of taluk boards would be as large as at present. But apart from what is stated by the Committee on Local self-Government in 1882, the idea was that these boards should have the smallest administrative unit and that the area of a taluk or a tahsil should be the maximum area to be placed under a taluk board. The Royal Commission on Decentralization, an authority which has been quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar, expressly stated that the taluk or tahsil would ordinarily be the best unit for jurisdiction for sub-divisional boards of this description. Having said so, they proceeded no doubt to point out that they did not desire to press for it, where sub-divisional boards have been working or made to work satisfactorily by enlisting public interest in their proceedings. Reading these two together, we find that their opinion was that the best unit will be a taluk or a tahsil, though they did not then consider it necessary to press for any change. As to the expediency of limiting the jurisdiction within the narrowest limits to a tahsil or taluk, they did not raise any objection.

"Taking into consideration the area of the jurisdiction of each of these taluk boards from the figures available for 1913–14, 96 taluk boards, have jurisdiction over 123,480 square miles, and if you divide it amongst 96 taluk boards, each taluk board has 1,284 square miles. But we find there are some taluk boards, — at least nine, I think, which have a jurisdiction of more than 2,000 square miles each, and there are some — I think about eight in number —with a jurisdiction of more than 1,500 square miles. One of the main functions of the taluk boards is to look after roads and communications, construction of bridges and so forth; and if you wish to have experienced persons from the remotest villages, it will always be desirable that the area of the taluk boards should be limited within as narrow a jurisdiction as possible. Even judged by the income of the taluk boards we find that the income during 1913–14 for all these taluk boards put together, excluding the opening balances, came to Rs. 98,68,416, distributed among 96 taluk boards. We find among the taluk boards some spending more than one lakh, and some spending more than one and a half lakhs, and some more than two lakhs. I find that there are 33 taluk boards with an income of more than one lakh, five with an income of more than one and a half lakhs, and four with an income of rupees two lakhs. Whatever it is, it is quite clear that there are taluk boards in this Presidency which have been working over a wide area of about two thousand square miles, and managing revenues which are more than one and a half lakhs or two lakhs. Taking this fact into consideration along with what is stated in the report of the Decentralization Commission, and also in the resolution on local self-government, it is clear that the time has come when the whole question must be examined and an attempt made to sub-divide various taluk boards and to add to the number of taluk boards already existing, so that the taluk boards may discharge their duties more satisfactorily than at present.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar asks whether the mover of the resolution has made out any case of inefficiency or succeeded in showing that these boards have not been discharging their functions in a satisfactory manner on this account. Can there be any doubt that these taluk boards will discharge their duties much better if the area is restricted, and if persons who have local experience are invited to take part in their proceedings in larger numbers? So far as I have been able

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

to follow, the objections urged are that it might add to the expenditure already incurred in this matter, that it might increase the work in the district board offices, and that it would not be possible to find non-official presidents. But nobody has gone so far as to suggest that a non-official president should be appointed for each such taluk board all at once, though it may be possible to find non-officials in each rural area in course of time. That will be a question of time; and, if competent non-officials are to be found, I have no doubt that, so long as the present policy is pursued, they will in due course be appointed. But can there be any objection to a deputy collector or tahsildar being appointed to be the president? If a division consists of two or three taluks, and if it is necessary to sub-divide the area of the taluk board, and to constitute two or three taluk boards, it is open to Government to depute one of these officials to preside at the meetings, if a non-official is not found. The deputy collector can himself, if he can manage, tour through taluks once a month and preside at the meetings; but if that is not possible, it may be possible for the tahsildars being appointed presidents, and members of taluk boards. I do not think that it will create any difficulty in that respect. Therefore, that is no serious objection which stands in the way of this reform being carried out.

"As regards the work of district boards being increased, I do not think that an increase in the number of taluk boards will materially increase it. A perusal of the records of district boards shews that there has been a substantial increase in the strength of the establishment of district boards, and an increase in the number of taluk boards would not substantially increase the work of district boards so as to require extra establishment. If more taluk boards come into existence, I believe that some saving might be effected in the expenditure now incurred by the various taluk boards, though in the case of district boards the expenditure may be slightly increased. I do not say that there will not be increase in expenditure, but the increase in expenditure will be very little, compared with the advantages derived by the acceptance of the principle embodied in this resolution. All that the resolution suggests is the consideration of the desirability of constituting a separate taluk board for each taluk where it has an income which exceeds a lakh of rupees. It no doubt suggests the test of income. It may be necessary to consider the question of area also in certain circumstances. The question will have to be examined, I think, with reference to the area as well as the income; and I would suggest that steps be taken to increase the number of boards wherever the area is large, and wherever there is a substantial income."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I think the previous speaker has covered most of the arguments to be urged against the points advanced by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar. I wish to add my testimony in one important matter. It has been asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar—can it be said that there is a case of inefficiency on the part of taluk boards in respect of the work they are now doing? There is no intention on the part of any Honourable Member to cast any slur upon the work of these bodies; but facing the question frankly, it must be admitted that the working of most of the taluk boards is not quite as satisfactory as it might well be, as compared with the work turned out by municipalities. In a municipal council when a matter comes up for consideration, say, drainage, there is some member of the ward who knows all about it and who can easily ascertain the necessary facts, and we can thresh out the matter with thorough local knowledge. There are two sides to every question, and the municipal council is posted up with full information. But, the same thing cannot be said with regard to taluk boards. It may be suggested that they have not as many matters of local importance as a municipality has to deal with. But in every matter that comes up before a taluk board the locality concerned will be interested; and if the member representing the particular firka should happen to be thoroughly conversant with the facts of the case, he would be able to carry out what is needed. But what is it that now takes place in most of these taluk boards? We find that taluk board members who belong to a particular area consisting of two or three firkas are not able to understand the details of subjects that come up before them, each member having to represent a very large area. In a municipality each member has opportunities of studying the papers and can also go to the localities concerned, and the elected members especially show a great deal of interest and some amount of useful work is turned out. But so far as taluk boards are concerned, only a few put forth similar efforts, and those

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

efforts have been hampered by the difficulties I have referred to. I have experience of one taluk board, the taluk board of Saukaridrug, which has an area extending over some 800 square miles and for one inspection members have to go 30 or 40 miles. Before members are able to meet and send up their report, immense difficulties are encountered.

"Coming to the question of cost which is urged by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar, I may point out that the reduction of area would reduce the amount of travelling allowances. It is no doubt an economy in a small way. The chief gain on the other hand is that the efficiency of the taluk boards will be greatly increased and greater public interest will be evinced in the proceedings of taluk boards. In case their area is very much reduced, as I pointed out, each member will represent a shorter area, and will be more conversant with matters that come up.

"I think the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar referred to what appears on page 249 of the Decentralization Commission's report, where they say: 'We think that the taluk 'or tahsil will ordinarily be the jurisdictional unit for sub-district boards of this 'description, but we do not desire to press for change where sub-divisional boards have 'been working or made to work satisfactorily by enlisting public interest in their 'proceedings.' I wish to point out that if an attempt has to be made to satisfactorily enlist public opinion in the proceedings of these boards—these efforts have not been altogether very successful—the best method is to shorten the jurisdiction of taluk boards, so that each member could get himself closely acquainted with the affairs of the small portion that he represents.

"There is only one other matter that I wish to urge. It has been stated that the proposition, as it stands, is not feasible, because it ties down the Government. There is no tying down, in the resolution. It is only a recommendation that a certain principle should be considered. It is not that it should predominate over any other principle. I understand from the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar that it is one of the principles to be considered in splitting up the areas of taluk boards when there is an advantage in doing so, and all that the resolution says is that the Government should consider that principle, not even that they should give it a predominance over every other principle. The rest of the arguments of the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar seem to proceed on a misconception that this principle should dominate other considerations for the arrangement of taluk board areas. Such a request may not be reasonable and has not been put forward. The resolution is extremely moderate. The complaint may be that the recommendations contained in this resolution are too feeble, and do not tie down the Government. Even though there is the danger of our resolution being characterised in this way we urge it and I submit that it ought to commend itself to the acceptance of the Government as it is a resolution which merely recommends a certain principle being considered."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, I want to offer a few remarks in support of this resolution. The resolution is very cautiously worded. As it stands, it says that the advisability of constituting, as far as possible, a separate taluk board for each revenue taluk should be considered and it does not go further. In supporting this resolution, the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiyar said that the size of the taluk board should be reduced in order to find capable non-official presidents to do the work efficiently. I do not put it on that ground. My ground is that, wherever it is found necessary, either for the efficient management of local affairs or for the proper utilization of the amounts realized in different taluks, each taluk may be constituted as a separate taluk board.

"I will give you a few instances in illustration of what I mean. In the Gōdāvari district, there are four taluk boards, viz., Cocanada, Peddapuram, Polavaram and Rajahmundry. Excepting Polavaram which is backward, all the others have non-official presidents; and excepting Peddapuram the other two taluk boards get an income of a little over a lakh or nearly 1½ lakhs. The Peddapuram taluk board consists of two taluks, Ramachandrapuram and Peddapuram; and a major portion of the income is derived from the Ramachandrapuram taluk, while a larger portion of this income is spent upon Peddapuram; so also there are two taluks constituting the Rajahmundry taluk board, viz., Rajahmundry and Amalapuram. The income of the Rajahmundry taluk board is Rs. 2,72,150. A larger amount is collected from the Amalapuram taluk, and a disproportionately smaller amount is expended on it while

(Mr. K. B. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

a larger amount of the income is spent on Rajahmundry from which only a small amount is realised. The same is the case with regard to taluk boards in the Kistna district where such inequalities occur. Where an alteration is found expedient in the interests of the better management of funds, and for reducing the expenditure, the taluk boards may be constituted as desired in the resolution; and as the terms of this resolution are very wide, and as it more or less leaves the whole discretion to the Government, I do not see any harm in its acceptance, because everything is left to Government either to constitute any particular taluk into a taluk board or not. It only recommends the desirability of considering the question, and does not ask the Government to peremptorily constitute some taluk boards."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I have been trying to follow with care the attitude taken by the Government in respect of this resolution but in fact I have not been able to follow the line of argument at all. My Lord, if some of us who have had experience of mufassal taluk boards and their working—are to be of any use in this discussion, I would only request the Government to pay attention to the few remarks which I make because my impression is that if they have full knowledge of the facts the Government would accept this resolution and not oppose it at this stage.

"My Lord, I am connected with three districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly as their representative in this Council. In respect of Madura, I have been a member of that district board for some years, and I well know the condition of affairs in the other two districts also. There are two taluk boards in Madura district, viz., Dindigul and Usilampatti, which have an income of more than one lakh. In Ramnad there are similarly three taluk boards which have an income of more than one lakh and they are, respectively, Rāmnād, Devakota and Sattur. In Tinnevelly, I find that the taluk boards of Kotlpatti and Tuticorin come under this category. A reference to the statistics given in the report for 1913–14 would show what is the area and population of each of these taluk boards.

Name of taluk board.	Area of jurisdiction. sq. mls.	Population
Dindigul	1,900	779,000
Usilampatti	2,265	656,000
Devakota	1,733	587,000
Ramnad	2,055	626,000
Sattur	1,042	421,000

"It will be seen from this that both the area and the population of these taluk boards are so great that it cannot be expected that any but full-time officers can discharge the duties appertaining to them properly.

"In fact, the first objection taken is that the divisional officer, under the scheme of the Act, is ex-officio the president of the taluk board. My Lord, a knowledge of the actual working of these boards, will show that in almost all cases, especially the two taluk boards in Madura, it is the vice-president that is in charge, and where it is not possible to have a non-official vice-president, they have a non-official president. I will take one or two instances to explain my position. In the Usilampatti taluk board, which has an area of 2,000 and odd square miles, the vice-president at Usilampatti is practically concerned with the Usilampatti taluk alone, and not with Periyakulam taluk. Will it not be proper for us to urge that this Government shall have one to take charge of Periyakulam also? Unless some such arrangement is made, what is actually done is that one portion of the taluk board area gets greater attention than others. The remarks which I referred to in connection with the Ramnad portion of the old Madura district will apply to such cases also. When the vice-president is in charge of the Dindigul taluk, the Palni taluk suffers. My Lord, would it not be proper for us to ask in such cases,—'let there be two vice-presidents, 'and let the presiding officer be the same.' If no non-official president be appointed, let there be in each taluk a vice-president who will take charge of its affairs. Is it also not reasonable for us to inform the Government that it is not true that in taluk centres there are not suitable men offering their services? Wherever official presidents of taluk boards wanted the help of non-official vice-presidents, they have been having it very freely. I have no doubt that a reference to various official presidents of taluk boards will clearly bring out the fact that they have been receiving help at the hands of various non-official vice-presidents. Whether the Government will be

prepared to extend that system of non-official vice-presidents is not raised by this resolution. All that is raised here is that wherever it is found inconvenient and wherever it is bound to be inconvenient—the test of income is referred to in this connection—the question of splitting up the existing taluk boards may be taken up by Government and considered.

"It will be absolutely essential that all the grants that this Government have been giving to these boards for utilisation may be made proportionately to these boards; and the opportunity should be taken by the Government to help them to find proper men to look after the affairs of every portion of a taluk board. So much for the first position taken up by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Ayyar.

"The second position that he took was that there was a likelihood of smaller grants being made to taluk boards if their number was made greater, and therefore there was a likelihood of less good being done by various boards. My Lord, I have again to urge that that comes from non-contact with the details of the working of these boards. My Lord, there is no use giving larger grants to a body which has to administer a large area. If effectively we have to spend the money it is better that this is given to men who would show that the largest advantage is turned out of the money given to them. That is a position which the Government must accept rather than reject. Every taluk board, when it is confined to a taluk, is likely to voice forth its grievances and fight for its share of the grant and utilise it to the best advantage. In trying to fight for its share of the grant it has to work out the detailed estimates, and other things, and naturally the fight will be keener and the money will be spent better. That is a position which the Government ought to encourage.

"I will give you one practical illustration how the present charge do not benefit the boards themselves. It was the year before last when this Government gave a free grant of Rs. 30,000 for village communications to the district board of Madura. The district board president immediately referred the matter to the several taluk board presidents and asked them to submit proposals for expenditure. Your Lordship will be astonished to hear that the taluk board of Madura—a taluk board of the smallest area— had its proposals ready and applied for more than Rs. 10,000 of the grant, while the other two taluk boards, the big ones, Dsilampatti and Dindigul, applied only for a sum of Rs. 4,000 each, though the area they were commanding was 2,000 square miles and odd. That is a patent instance, my Lord, which shows how the heaviness of the area under their charge disables them from looking after the details as well as they would otherwise be able to do.

"As regards the increase in expenditure on establishment, I do not know if that can be adduced as an argument for the Government objecting to the division of taluk boards. We know that the expenditure now incurred on taluk boards in establishment itself is one head clerk, one additional clerk, and a few more people who may take charge of the routine work of office. Will it not be better to have two sets of clerks to check two sets of expenditure of Rs. 50,000 each, rather than have one set for a total expenditure of one lakh? If this is to be considered an objection to prevent the redistribution of the areas and the lessening of charges, we cannot at all understand it. My impression is that the Government cannot oppose this resolution, considering the way in which it is worded. The wording of it, as has been pointed out by one of the previous speakers, is very wide, and gives large discretion to the Government, to accept the principle. The working out of it is a matter left entirely to the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"All taluk boards have territorial limits co-extensive with those of the revenue divisional-officers. The main question for consideration is whether it is desirable that the present limits should be reduced either in consideration of the extensive area or in consideration of the income, though mostly the suggestion put forward in the resolution is on account of the income. Some members have put it forward as their experience that some taluk boards are very extensive in their area, and this appears to be more the case in districts where zamindaris exist in good number, because there the Revenue divisional-officer, not having much revenue work to do, is given charge of good many taluks to look after. If you take into consideration the extensive jurisdiction of the revenue divisional-officers of Vizianagram and Parvatipur, you will realize

(Mr. Narasimha Raju; Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

the importance of the question raised. The Vizianagram Divisional Officer has got five taluks extending over thousands of square miles, whereas the Divisional Officer of Parvatipur has got six taluks extending over thousands of square miles, three of the taluks being in the Agency tracts. If we take into consideration these facts, we can at once see that it is not possible for any person who is responsible for the executive work of the taluk board to pay attention to this extensive area.

"It was put forward as a ground of objection that if we split up these boards, the ex-officio president, viz., the Revenue divisional-officer, cannot be available for the work of the taluk boards. We know that the revenue divisional officer is also, in some instances, to be ex-officio chairman of municipalities; and he is doing the work of municipalities in towns which are not his head-quarters. Just in the same way the work of taluk boards may be entrusted to a tahsildar or some non-official member if available, and he may look after the executive portion of the work as he is now doing with respect to some municipalities.

"It was put forward as an argument that the tacking on of poorer taluks to richer taluks was necessary for the welfare of the division as a whole. This involves a great principle—whether local taxes can be utilized only for the advantages of persons from whom they are derived or whether they may be spent for the advantages of adjacent taluks to which they are tacked on. As long as you call it a local taxation, I am inclined to think that it is highly desirable that the money should be spent only for the advantage of persons from whom it is derived.

"It should never be understood, as suggested by some members, that this proposition was put forward as a means of giving scope for more non-officials coming in as presidents of taluk boards, nor should it be understood as stated by some that non-officials will not be in a position to discharge their duties. I think that if a non-official once undertakes to discharge a duty, he does it very well, and he is bound to do it even to the detriment of his other business. As far as my experience goes, I say many are so working, even though they belong to the rank of busy lawyers. Considering that the business of the presidents of taluk boards requires a large amount of touring it is desirable that the area of these boards should be limited. With these words, I beg to support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"If I intervene in this discussion at this late hour, it is because I feel the supreme importance of the subject and the Government cannot delay the consideration of this measure very long if local self-government is to be placed upon a proper footing. My Lord, I remember a conversation between two friends of mine. One of them boasted of the inherent strength of India as being based upon its vast size, vast proportions, vast population, upon its hills and rivers, and so on; the other jocularly remarked that it was the vastness of its size that was the greatest weakness of the Indian Empire. I believe that a similar observation would apply to the management of taluk boards; it is because of the large extent of a local board that local self-government has not been the success that it should have been. These bodies have been improperly called taluk boards; they ought to have been called divisional office boards. The practical experience of every non-official member who has spoken on this subject shows that it would be impossible to manage properly the finances and local concerns of these bodies with the existing machinery. When you pick out one or two men from this taluk, and one or two men from that taluk, and one or two from a third taluk, and ask them to manage the affairs of an area consisting of 500 or 100 square miles, do you realise what would be the result? Consider also on the other hand what would be the result, if each taluk were administered by a body consisting of ten or twelve members living in the taluk, who need not travel more than 4 or 5 miles from their villages for the purpose of checking an estimate for a road or superintending the construction of a bridge, or of managing a school situated in the locality. After all, these are the affairs managed by taluk boards, which look after no higher things than the construction of roads, or bridges and the superintendence of petty schools, including, it may be, a high school here and there. I would ask whether it would be possible to manage these concerns with the help of ten or twelve persons living within the limits of a taluk board who have to travel miles from their places of business for the purpose of attending a meeting, and devoting themselves to matters which do not particularly interest them.

(Mr. Narasimhesvara Sarma; Mr. Kesava Pillai; Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.)

"There are one are two other points which I would dwell upon. We are all talking about village communications. Can the Government expect that the improvement of village communications can be properly supervised and looked after, unless there is further decentralization, as indicated in this resolution. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar naturally asked one question, and I think I shall be able to give him a satisfactory answer on this subject. He said 'I would further decentralize, but would there be any chance of the resources of these bodies being improved or of greater good being done in taluks managed by their own men?' It is because I feel that the future prosperity of local boards is bound up with further decentralization, that I support this resolution. It is to the convenience of the Empire that taluk boards in smaller areas should be able to raise money for purely local charges and abolish the taxes when such purposes do not require the further levy of these taxes. It is because there is room for further decentralization in this way that I beg to support this proposal. The Government have a proposal to ask district boards to raise the land cess for the common benefit of the whole district. I have toured through several districts and when the question of railway cess was raised, several members asked me whether they should vote for the railway cess which benefited taluks 40 miles away with which they had absolutely nothing to do. This was the question put to me in more than one place, and it will not be possible for the Government to induce these bodies to raise money for purposes which they do not understand, though they will be willing to raise for a time the money required for the construction of village communications, building, bridges or constructing school buildings in which they are directly interested. It must be left open to them when to raise this money and when to remit the tax when they find that people are not in a position to bear the cess. It is because that I feel that there should be further decentralization in the direction indicated and that there will be greater chances of money being raised by taluk boards if people are made to interest themselves in the administration of these boards, that I plead here for the Government proceeding in the direction suggested."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I propose to make a slight amendment to the resolution, and commend it to the acceptance of the Government. I propose that the words 'where the efficiency of taluk boards requires it' be substituted for the words 'where a taluk board's income exceeds a lakh of rupees' The resolution as it is worded does not commend itself to me, because there may be a taluk board with less income, and yet may well be split up, and separate taluk boards formed for proper administration. Moreover, I do not want to bind the Government to any hard and fast rule; and therefore I would leave it to the Government to select such taluk boards as may be considered from the point of finance, size or area, to be too large to be efficiently administered. The resolution as amended is an innocuous one. The Government may very well accept it without any difficulty. It is not binding upon them at all. Of course, if the Government accept the resolution as amended, we expect them to carry it out, wherever it is practicable. I hope the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar will not object to this small amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I rise to second the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai. There is one thing which I wish to bring to the notice of this Council, particularly, with regard to the work of these Taluk Boards. From my experience I am able to say that the amount of local knowledge is not up to the mark in most of these taluk boards. For the successful working of a taluk board local knowledge is the one absolutely essential thing, local knowledge not only on the part of a few members, but on the part of as many members as possible constituting the Taluk Board. Seeing that Taluk Boards comprise such large areas as have been pointed out by many previous speakers, we need not wonder at the fact that most of the members lack the requisite local knowledge. I think the decentralization in the direction pointed out will be a step in advance, a real step in satisfying the legitimate demands of the people. Your Excellency, I will only add one word more—that the amendment as proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai is absolutely free from any sort of objection, and, as far as I can see, it ought certainly to appeal to the Government and be accepted by them."

(Mr. Kesava Pillai; Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"With your Excellency's permission, I would like to amend the resolution finally as follows:—

'**This Council recommends to the Governor in Council the consideration of the desirability of reducing the area of the jurisdiction of taluk boards wherever desirable in the interests of administration.**'

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I have no objection to the resolution being passed in the terms in which it has just been read out. Strictly it may not be an amendment, but it may take the place of the resolution which has been proposed by me. I am thankful that this resolution has been accepted in this form. I wish to say only one word before it is finally passed. As the Local Boards Act is under revision, I believe it will come up for consideration before this Council in the near future. When it does come up, the question of the unit of local fund administration, will, I hope, receive careful consideration. From all that has been stated, our ideal is to have a taluk board for each taluk; but whether that ideal can be carried out in the Act that may be passed or any other ideal, is a matter which requires consideration. But the present proposal does not commit the Government to the area with which the revenue divisional officer is bound up. At the same time, I am not prepared to press upon the attention of the Government my resolution as it was originally framed; and I should be satisfied if your Excellency's Government accept it in the form in which it is now put forward. The proper unit for local administration still requires consideration whether it should be the whole division of the revenue divisional officer or some lesser area. I sincerely trust that a taluk will be accepted as the unit. As regards the administrative change necessary for a taluk being accepted as a unit, this is a matter which requires further consideration, whether the divisional officer should be the head of local fund administration or the tahsildar or a non-official president. With these remarks, I accept this amendment, and I am thankful to the Government for having been able to accept the resolution in this form."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I am willing to accept the amended resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai and accepted by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. We shall bear in mind the discussion that has taken place today in the revision of the Local Boards Act."

The resolution as amended was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION *RE* DISBURSEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL AND LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS THROUGH CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The resolution which I have the honour to propose runs in these terms:—

'**XI. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that, in order to increase facilities for and extend agricultural and land improvement loans, the Government may use, or take steps to use, co-operative societies and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and his staff for issuing loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and the Land Improvement Loans Act.**'

"Your Excellency, the object of my proposition, which I believe will command universal acceptance, is only to afford increased facilities for loans for agriculturists, loans for which there is great need at present. That there is need for such loans is, I think, hardly necessary for me to point out. We have got two crores of acres of dry lands in this Presidency paying a very large assessment; and we have thirty-nine lakhs of pattas under which these dry lands are held. There is no doubt whatever that the crying need of the hour is for more wells, for more loans for land improvement and for more loans for agricultural purposes. This need has been felt for a very long time. The poor agriculturist, who could very well manage to get sustenance out of his land if only he could sink a well or clear the land of over-growth or make some such other improvements, finds in the village that the required capital is

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

not ready to hand. Capital is shy, at least in these rural parts; and the few people that do venture out with their capital, especially the Chettiyars, require a pretty exorbitant rate of interest. That may be reasonable from their standpoint. But the result is that in this country the ryot has been permanently indebted and the land has passed from the holding of the peasant and not infrequently he is obliged to turn out to be a day-worker if he does not migrate and leave the country. That has been felt not to be a satisfactory state of affairs and the Government have been from time to time making attempts to reduce the proportions of this great evil. Some steps which the Government took were in the shape of legislative enactments, Act XIX of 1883, the Land Improvement Loans Act, and Act XII of 1884, the Agriculturists' Loans Act. Under these Acts, it was hoped that the Government would come forward to grant loans at easy rates of interest. They began with 6 per cent. interest, and it was thought that the great misery of the agricultural population would thereby be reduced, and that the ryot would be better off. But what followed is a matter of well-known history. Unfortunately, though all the revenue officers are empowered to disburse these loans, we find that even in the best of years not much resort is had to this provision. In the last Jamabandi report for fasli 1322, I find that only a sum of 7·70 lakhs has been disbursed under both these Acts. We see that, where there are two crores of acres and lakhs of agriculturists who are in need, not more than 7,000 acres have benefited by these loans, and that really no headway has been made in the relief of indebted ryots. In this state of affairs the Government felt that in spite of the activities which commenced in 1883-84 a great deal remained to be done. So the Government tried to adopt various measures for the purpose, and the Government of India came forward with the Co-operative Credit Societies Act. The Government have now started in this Presidency over 1,300 societies of which 1,264 are agricultural societies; and though relief has, to some extent, been accorded by means of these co-operative societies, they have touched nothing more than the fringe of that great evil. Feeling this great difficulty, in 1913 the Council was requested to support a resolution for decreasing the rate of interest from 6¼ per cent. which had been prevailing since 1907 to 5 per cent. on agricultural and land improvement loans. On that occasion, it was pointed out how great the need was and how great the sympathy of the Government must be with proposals to improve and extend these loans; but the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, speaking on behalf of the Government, opposed the measure and the resolution was rejected. I wish to point out for what reasons it was rejected and how that bears upon the resolution which I now have the honour to move. The chief evils which stand, in the opinion of non-official members, in the way of greater use being made of these loans are the high percentage of interest on these loans and the existence of what are termed hindrances, in the language of Sir John Atkinson, arising from the lower revenue staff employed in the disbursement of these loans and from the rules for the issue of loans being somewhat cumbrous. The hindrances have been referred to as leakages, in the language of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao and others who spoke on that occasion. I wish to read out the chief reasons put forward by Sir John Atkinson in 1913, which led to this Council rejecting that motion. He pointed out that, though there was an apparance of profit on looking into the departmental accounts of loans, yet if the cost of special and ordinary establishment of Government employed in connection with these loans were taken into consideration, there would be a loss. The Jamabandi report for fasli 1312 says that there were some cases of bad debts to be struck off. I should like to read the most important portions of the utterances of Sir John Atkinson on behalf of Government, which will be found on page 210 of the proceedings of this Council in 1913. He said:

'I pass on to the remark of the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar who very truly said, and I think I adverted to the same point already, that really what stands in the way of the advancing of these loans is not the rate of interest but the hindrances that are met with. I said that we knew and we deplored that fact. That is what I intended to say and I believe I used words to that effect. There are hindrances which we do try to meet. We have special establishments who are employed for the express purpose of advancing money in order to get rid, as far as possible of the actual hindrances that come from low-paid subordinates. We have at the present time, and have had for a long time a deputy collector, one if not more deputy collectors, on special duty for advancing money under these Loans Acts. We should be very willing to extend the employment of such highly-paid and therefore trustworthy officers, if cause were shown. At the same time I venture to point out to the Council that the Government are perhaps interfering

(Mr. Narasimha Aygar.)

with the operations of an infant undertaking in this Presidency which is doing extremely useful work—that is the co-operative credit societies. Does this Council want the Government to enter into competition with them, under-sell them and cut them out in the work which they are doing and which they are apparently and admittedly doing with such success at the present moment? I venture to think that a strong argument might be urged against such a course. If the Government were to begin to lower the rate of interest, they would be interfering with the operations of the co-operative credit societies and they might do a great deal more harm than good.

'And I still think and maintain that the Government make no profit out of this transaction. If they were to reduce the rate of interest from 6¼ per cent. to 5 per cent., they would incur a very serious loss and at the same time they would enter into a most undesirable competition with private agencies, more especially with the co-operative credit societies, and they would seriously hamper what is a most beneficial movement for the good of the country. I regret I am unconvinced and I am obliged to oppose this resolution.'

"Therefore that resolution was lost. Now we see that the Council in accepting the position which Sir John Atkinson put before them really accepted that the chief obstacle, in the language of Sir John Atkinson, in the way of free use being made of these loans was the existence of hindrances that came from low-paid subordinates. The Hon'ble Dr. Nayar pointed out that on account of the various minor items of expenditure that had to be incurred the nominal interest of 6¼ per cent. came to 9 per cent and the ryots therefore did not agree to go to the revenue side for taking these loans, but went to the co-operative societies for obtaining relief. On that occasion, this Council really found that the great difficulty was that connected with the low-paid subordinates, and they practically accepted the compromise which on behalf of Government was put forward that the Government would be willing to extend the employment of trustworthy officers if cause were shown. In giving effect to this promise, deputy collectors were selected by the Government for disbursing these loans. As far as deputy collectors are concerned, cause has been shown—the jury cannot but be satisfied that cause has been shown. The Jamabandi report affords sufficient evidence and shows that in the districts where special deputy collectors were appointed good work has been done and a great deal more use has been made of these two Acts than in others. Therefore, there is good cause shown for the extension of the system of having deputy collectors. As for the other trustworthy officers, I shall refer only to co-operative societies and the co-operative staff. In the first place, dealing with the question of deputy collectors and their employment for the purpose, I am sure I will be met with the reply 'Do you propose to have one deputy collector for each district or even two or three deputy collectors, especially in this year of financial stress?' I am not, therefore, advocating increase in the number of deputy collectors, though ultimately the Government may resolve to do the same thing; but that is not the request now put forward. In the present proposition, we presume that the Government have appointed a certain number of deputy collectors for the purpose. The suggestion in the resolution is that the assistant registrars of co-operative societies may also be employed for doing the work of distribution. It may be said that the assistant registrars have got their hands full of work, but I may point out that it is the busy man that finds leisure to do important work and not the idle man. These assistant registrars, I am sure, will find time for this work. If the work is likely to take up a large portion of their time, there may be objection. But the work of granting loans under these two Acts would be practically on the same lines as the work they have to do; and I believe that as the work is in their line, they will not feel any appreciable burden placed upon them if this is added on to their work. The best argument in favour of my proposition is, however, that in other parts of India, *e.g.*, in Bombay, the recommendation that I make is already acted upon. Any theoretical objection that may be raised against my proposition can be met by the argument that the system exists in another Presidency, where it is working well and where the difficulties apprehended are not raised. If assistant registrars of co-operative societies do the work, there will be no leakages. The co-operative movement is the last movement in which it can be said that there is leakage or corruption among subordinates. I have so far dealt with the first part of my resolution.

"The second portion of the resolution says that co-operative societies may be entrusted with the work of distributing these loans. In this connection, I may draw

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

the attention of the Council to a fact not sufficiently brought into prominence, namely, what is contained in section 9 of Act XIX of 1883, the Land Improvement Loans Act. Section 9 reads as follows:

'When a loan is made under this Act to the members of a village community or to any other persons on such terms that all of them are jointly and severally bound to the Government for the payment of the whole amount payable in respect thereof, and a statement showing the portion of that amount which as among themselves each is bound to contribute is entered upon the order granting the loan and is signed by each of them and by the officer making the order, that statement shall be conclusive evidence of the portion of that amount which as among themselves each of those persons is bound to contribute.'

"This is exactly repeated in section 6 of Act XII of 1884—the Agriculturists' Loans Act. In both the cases it is contemplated that loans may be issued to an entire village community or other bodies representing the village community. This is exactly the position I have in view. I refer to the possibility of using the co-operative society; that is, under these Acts it will be possible for the entire village community or such bodies or such of its members as form themselves into a rural co-operative society to get loans. The objections that may be urged against this proposal cannot be very formidable and I should therefore point out the advantages to the Government. In the first place, I find that in the jamabandi report for 1913, you have on page 3 of the order passed on the 9th March a reference made to bad debts. The last paragraph states: 'In view, nevertheless, of the possibility that 'some profit is at present made, the Government have been considering whether the 'rules relating to loans may not be relaxed in some respects at the risk of an increase 'in the number of bad debts and it is expected that orders will soon be issued on 'the subjects.' I am not aware that orders have been subsequently issued relaxing the rules. I hope that in their reply the Government will enlighten me on the subject. I am not aware whether the rules have been relaxed or not and whether the Government are apprehending difficulties owing to bad debts. In the reply given by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson, mention is made of the cost of the general establishment. The Government have throughout maintained the position that it is not their intention to profit by these loans; but that it is only a question of meeting the cost of the establishment. The chief advantage in employing the co-operative society is that they are borrowers for further distribution of the loans to the several ryots, and the Government need not have to consider the question of the cost of establishment or the risk of bad debts. There will no longer be any bad debts, as there are no co-operative societies which have failed to pay their creditors; and there is no fear of co-operative societies being unable to pay their creditors so long as we have the control and supervision of Registrars. The Government can therefore eliminate the head of bad debts altogether.

"As to the cost of establishment, the Government on the last occasion said that on account of the cost of the establishment they were not able to give the Madras ryot loans at a cheap rate. They get money at 3 per cent. interest but charge others at 6½ per cent. though they charged formerly only 5 per cent. They say that they want to keep the difference in order to maintain the necessary establishment. I say that the co-operative societies may be used gradually. The Co-operative Registrar may be consulted, and if possible this year two or three dozen societies may be employed for the purpose and, if the experiment is found successful, further progress may be made. It will not be said that I want to close the revenue branch of the agricultural loans, and that it should be handed over to co-operative societies. I am only suggesting that co-operative societies may be used as far as possible. That is my suggestion, and in recommending it, I have pointed out that there will be no question of bad debt, nor will there be any question of the cost of establishment. Therefore, if this Government should hand over a sum of money to the co-operative societies, they would be able to lend it to poor people whom it is the object of the Government to help.

"I do not propose to detain the Council any longer. I do not know whether the Government intend to oppose this resolution or not. While Bombay has given the lead in this matter, I hope difficulties will not be put forward here. But in case any difficulties are put forward, I can only suppose that such difficulties will be in the shape of general principles that the Government should not have anything to do

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.)

with co-operative societies and ought not to interfere with their working. Such objection will only be a theoretical one. In this country the co-operative movement is a child of the Government and it could not have come into existence or maintain itself except for Government audit. The conditions of this country do not warrant the application of the principle that the Government should have nothing to do with co-operative societies. The continued policy of the Government warrants them in taking the step that I advocate. There is in principle no objection to the suggestion that I have made in this resolution. I would also point out that if objections are raised on the score that the present rules do not allow my suggestion being carried out, I may say that if the Government should accept the principle that co-operative agency should be employed, the rules can be easily modified and I do not think that any difficulty can arise in that direction.

"I hope also that no objection will be put forward by Government in their tenderness to the co-operative societies to prevent them from doing many good things on the score of disturbing their smooth action. I may point out that the loans issued to co-operative bodies will be like loans issued to so many bodies. The Government loans will be just as valuable as the loans which the co-operative societies now get from several banks. They have now a working capital of 55 lakhs, and if the Government happen to put another 20 lakhs, the responsibility will be the same in respect of that sum as in respect of the working capital they have to deal with. I do not believe that any tenderness for co-operative societies can be pleaded as a reason why some of these loans should not be made. I do not suggest that all the co-operative societies should do this work. In reply to the argument of tenderness towards co-operative societies, I may say that village panchayats are now entrusted with the work of sanitation and of sinking wells. We find that it is a very good principle which has found acceptance in the public mind, and I believe that the efficiency of these societies is not the worse for the acceptance of the principle. Similarly in the case of takkavi loans, it might be found profitable to employ co-operative agency. If one is anxious to raise objections, one can imagine any number. It is found that co-operative societies are more freely resorted to by those that require loans than the lower subordinates of the Revenue department through whom loans are now distributed. I believe that your Excellency's Government will find this to be a better method, as found in the other Presidencies. With these words I beg to move the resolution"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I beg to second this resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar. We all know that the Government as well as the people are ever anxious to see the proverbially poor ryot in this country helped as far as possible with easy loans. Anything which can conduce to improve the existing state of things must commend itself to the Government even more than to the people. Looking at it from this standpoint, I see very great difficulty at present in the way of agriculturists getting loans from Government as much as they want. One great obstacle is that the loan is still being distributed through official agency; and however much the Government may be anxious to do all that lies in their power, the progress achieved has been anything but satisfactory; and particularly in poor districts the rate at which agriculturists can get loans is exorbitant. Now that we have an agency in the establishment of co-operative societies we have the opportunity of making a most useful experiment. These co-operative societies are managed by the people themselves and yet they are not absolutely free from Government control as they are subject to Government audit periodically and their affairs are supervised and scrutinized by the Government. I may suggest that in the present stage it is difficult to find a better means of providing these agriculturists with loans than through these bodies. It will save them from the difficulty of going to the lower officials of the Revenue department, who will not satisfy them probably to the extent and in the manner which the Government or the people would like. I do not want that anything should be done in the way of making these co-operative societies seem like Government institutions. At the present stage I do, however, believe that a safer method can hardly be found than that of distributing these agricultural loans through the means of these co-operative societies. There can hardly be any objection as far as I can see in financing these agriculturists to the extent to which we desire through

(Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; Mr. Cardew.)

bodies to which they themselves are accustomed to apply for loans and to which they have free access, and which also do not escape Government control and Government supervision. I believe that this one aspect of the matter must appeal to the Government; and I sincerely trust that, as this matter is in the direction of assisting the poor agriculturists, this resolution will commend itself to the acceptance of the Government. With these few remarks I heartily second the proposition which has been moved."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, the subject which the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar brings before the Council in this resolution is an interesting one and has been much discussed before at various meetings of Registrars of co-operation and in various official papers. I notice that the Honourable mover's wish is mainly to increase the supply of funds available for agricultural improvements under the Acts mentioned by him; and I quite agree with him, of course, that if the money which the Government are able to lend out can be lent out through co-operative societies, some of the difficulties which at present attend the extension of our loan system would be met to some extent at any rate. There would be no doubt a reduction in the amount improperly paid as tips to subordinates, and there would no doubt be a reduction in the delays; and it would be easier therefore if the ryot could get his loan through these societies and he would be more ready to come and take it. From that point of view, I recognize the force of the arguments for the proposition which the Honourable Member has urged.

"But there are various considerations which I am not quite sure that he has taken into account, but which tell very much in the opposite direction. One thing which will appeal to him as a lawyer is a certain amount of legal difficulty arising out of the terms of the Act. Section 4 of Act XII of 1884 says:

> 'The Local Government may, from time to time, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, make rules as to loans to be made to owners and occupiers of arable land for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed or cattle, or any other purpose not specified in the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, but connected with agricultural objects.

"Under that section a co-operative society, not being the owner of land, would not be qualified to receive loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. That is a legal difficulty. It might be got over by amending the Act; but, as the Act stands at present, it is a point to be reckoned with. Again under the Land Improvement Loans Act, it will be noticed that, although there is no restriction as to the persons to whom loans may be granted, there is a definite restriction as to the purpose for which they are to be granted. They may be granted only for land improvement. But 'improvement' is defined under section 4 (2) as meaning certain definite things. If the Government were to advance money to co-operative societies, these co-operative societies would have to follow these funds and see that they were utilized for the purpose for which the loans were granted. Thus there is a certain amount of difficulty as regards both these Acts.

"If the object in view be merely to increase the funds in the hands of these societies for granting loans, I do not quite see why we need have all the circumlocution and restriction which is involved in proceeding through the Land Improvement Act. Why not take a short cut and finance the societies with Government money? Why call into play the Land Improvement Act? Why should not we say that we will finance any society that may ask for funds? We might say 'Here is Rs 5,000; we will lend it to you,' and there is no reason why the aid of the Land Improvement Act should be invoked. If it is the desire of Honourable Members merely to increase the funds in the hands of co-operative societies, there is no reason why the money should not be thus provided. But that leads to an objection. If we finance a society with Government money, every society will depend entirely upon Government money for its resources; and it will never take the trouble to raise the money from any other sources. It will go to Government to get its supplies of money. That is fundamentally wrong, as it would officialize these societies. They are already a good deal officialized; and it would be officializing them far more if all the money were to come out of the Government treasury. They would be simply content with the functions of a distributing agency for distributing Government money, and we should be cutting at the very root principles of co-operation—the principles of self-help, combined action and encouragement in working together to

(Mr. Cardew.)

raise money as far as possible locally, and of seeing that the money, after it has been raised, was spent in accordance with the wishes of the local people. In every way the societies would simply turn themselves into societies for distributing loans from Government. This question has been considered repeatedly at meetings of Registrars from all parts of India, and no Registrar of any province has advocated any such step as that suggested in the resolution. What has been actually advocated is that in times of famine, when the ordinary inflow of funds for distribution by societies is limited by financial embarrassment, the Government should, on those occasions, come forward and lend money to societies. That has been advocated by Registrars of various provinces, but no one has suggested, so far as I remember, that the Government should undertake the financing of the whole co-operative movement, and thereby destroy the incentive to the raising of funds locally, to the raising of funds from a co-operative central bank or, in the other ways by which money has been hitherto provided. It is a fundamental principle that the money used should as little as possible come out of the Government treasury.

"The Honourable Member who moved the resolution said that the system had been tried in Bombay and that there had been no complaint. I daresay he has some information on the subject. I must confess that my information is the other way. I have before me a report of the meetings of the Registrars held in 1913 when Mr. Ewbank, the representative of Bombay, was strongly against even a proposal to lend Government money in famine times. He said that since the central banks had been formed there had been no need for takkavi loans to the members of the society. Takkavi was only given in famine years. So strong was the Bombay feeling against it that, when they divided on the question as to whether or not loans should be given in famine years, the Bombay members of the conference dissented and held out against the proposal to give money even in famine years. Another point which Mr. Ewbank took up was that in that Presidency various societies were trying to build up famine reserves which would be available when the time came when they could no longer raise money freely, but that if Government provided the money in times of famine, no incentive to raise money for the reserves would exist. The Bombay representatives were against the proposal, as I said already. In Burma, the experiment has actually been tried in one district. Mr. English, whose reputation as an enthusiastic co-operator is known to many Members, said that takkavi loans should not be given to societies unless all other resources failed. So he too, an experienced co-operator who has been running societies and co-operative movements in Burma with marked success for ten years, said that we should attempt to give advances only when societies could get money in no other way. It is not said that in this Presidency they could not get money in other ways. So far our banks are doing well; they are getting deposits. Though, during the last few months, owing to the war, there has been a fall in the inflow of deposits, yet I do not think that this matter has reached a critical stage. We find money is deposited by private people with the banks and the banks can pass on the money to the societies. So long as this continues it is not right that the Government should come and officialize these societies. I have great sympathy with the object which the Honourable mover has in view, but I think that this is a wrong direction in which to make an advance and that we shall be ill-advised in embarking upon it.

"These are the chief considerations that I would like to place before the Council on the matter. The resolution would, I think, tend to make co-operative societies Government institutions. The real underlying principle of co-operation is that we should encourage local effort and create a local incentive for self-assistance and self-help and not that we should make it an official thing by pouring in Government money. I am sure that if the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar goes into this matter from this point of view and reflects what will be the result of our undertaking the financing of these institutions, he will see that it will destroy the root principles of co-operation. Much as I am anxious to see the lines of co-operation extended, I feel that this is not the right way to do it.

"The Honorable Member referred to the difficulty of finding an agency for distributing the loans. The Government have not yet any definite plan, but I quite hope that it may be possible to extend our loan transactions with the help of the Director of Industries and of the Agricultural Engineer who has been talked of. There

must be an official agency for distributing official money. As regards co-operative societies, they can collect their money by non-official agency and we should not attempt to interfere with any offer of private capital in connection with this matter. So I am afraid I cannot accept the resolution, though I appreciate the idea which the Honourable Member has in mind."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Though I am in agreement with what has been stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew, I am afraid that the scope of the resolution has not been correctly understood. The whole argument has proceeded on the basis that the Honourable mover suggested that co-operative societies as such should be financed, and that the agricultural and land improvements loans should be granted to these societies. But I believe this proposition simply suggests that co-operative societies, the Registrar, and Assistant Registrars and their staff should be used or at any rate that the department should be made use of for issuing these loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and the Land Improvements Loans Act. It is simply suggested that in the matter of distributing these loans, this agency may be used as it would lead to a better state of things. That is what I understand the Honourable mover has intended by the proposition. The whole argument that has been advanced has proceeded on an incorrect footing altogether.

"It is not, therefore, necessary to consider whether there is any legal objection under section 4 of Act XII of 1884. No doubt that section says that loans are to be made to owners and occupiers of arable lands for the relief of distress, purchase of seed or cattle or any other purpose not specified in the Land Improvements' Loans Act, but connected with agricultural bodies. But that section enables the Local Government to frame rules. Section 6 of the same Act suggests not merely that the members of the village community but others may jointly and severally agree to discharge the loan to Government, if they wish to take the benefit of the provisions of this Act. It is unnecessary, however, to consider this aspect, because I understand that the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar does not want that these loans should be given to societies as such, but simply suggests that these bodies should be used for distributing these loans.

"I am glad that an experiment is already being made in this direction. For the purpose of distributing the sanitary grant, a few co-operative societies have been given funds to execute certain works of a sanitary character; and in answer to one of the questions put this morning, we find it is stated in the appendix that twenty societies have been entrusted with the execution of minor sanitary works costing about Rs. 17,000. Though it is stated in reply that reports have not yet reached the Government as to the way in which this work has been done by co-operative societies, yet all that the mover wants is that in the same manner these societies may be entrusted with the distribution of loans and that they should be enabled to do work in this respect also. So far as this matter is concerned, I cannot understand if there can be any valid objection to this proposal. If he wants that the agency by which the loans are distributed should be disbanded, and that co-operative societies should be substituted in their place, there are serious objection to be urged; and I for one would hesitate to vote for the proposal. But when he wants an experiment to be tried, and its utility to be watched, I fail to understand how there can be any reasonable objection to such a proposal.

"In this connection it is my duty to point out that in reviewing the report of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for 1913–14, the Board of Revenue were not pleased to make any encouraging remarks regarding the entrusting of sanitary works to co-operative societies. The Registrar in paragraph 30 of the report stated:

'During the year under report Government were pleased to entrust the execution of certain specified sanitary works in twenty selected villages to the panchayats of co-operative societies, the necessary allotments of money being made by taluk boards. I hope the panchayats honoured by the selection will not only prove themselves equal to the task, but by their efficient performance of it enable the experiment to be tried over a larger area in future years.'

"On this report I find it is stated by the Board of Revenue in paragraph 7 of their proceedings:

'In paragraph 30, the Registrar refers to the execution of sanitary works by co-operative societies and expresses the hope that the policy may be extended. The Board has already given

Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; (the President; Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

its opinion on this point, and has little more to say. It earnestly and respectfully begs Government not to continue the experiment. Habits of orderliness and good citizenship are certain to be induced by co-operation well undertaken, and the way will thus be prepared for the reception of the teaching of the sanitarian; the employment of societies as contractors for petty sanitary works can teach but little. The report of the past year shows how seriously co-operators have failed to carry out their responsibilities to their societies, and how much they have yet to be taught. They have more than enough to learn as it is, and it is undesirable to divert the attention of societies outside the scope of their legitimate duties.'"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I must call the honourable gentleman to order. The policy of entrusting sanitary works to co-operative societies is not before the Council in this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I only wish to point out that an experiment has been made in the matter of entrusting to some co-operative societies the execution of certain works which are beyond the legitimate sphere of their activities. In this respect also, I say, an experiment may be made in the direction pointed out by the Honourable mover. It all depends upon the co-operative societies that are selected for the purpose. Among 1,300 and odd societies started up to the end of 1913, there are certain societies which have turned out very satisfactory work. Some of those societies must be capable of being entrusted with this work. I fail to understand what difficulties there are in this experiment being tried and to the results of such experiment being watched. If it produces good result, it may be extended in other cases also."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, this resolution has not been properly viewed at all. As far as I can see, the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has gone on a different line altogether. I take it that the Honourable mover means that in the case of loans which are to be given to members of co-operative societies such a procedure might be adopted of giving them through the societies. The difficulty raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew I cannot follow, if the meaning of the resolution is what I say. Under the rules co-operative societies can give loans only to members and as such the resolution must only refer to loans and advances made to co-operative societies for disbursement to their members, and the rule quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew of loans being given to landowners would not militate against this view. It is only such co-operative societies as have members who are landowners that can apply for these loans. The question, therefore, of the sacrifice of the principles of co-operation does not arise at all. In fact, the members of the society will be prepared to receive loans through their society, and this will enable the Government to advance such loans as they are now prepared to give through their tahsildars. If a revenue inspector can be in contact with the Secretaries of societies for the advancing of these loans to members, they will be able to get them under these two Acts. If that be so, I do not see why co-operative societies may not be utilized for such purposes and to that extent. In that case it will gradually add to the strength of co-operative societies, and it will help the Government to find an easy method of distributing the money without having recourse to the methods which have been objected to and admitted to be objectionable in behalf of the Government by the Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson when that matter was brought up. It was admitted in behalf of Government that there was some reason for these loans not being taken freely owing to the conduct of officials connected with the disbursement of loans. These difficulties will really be avoided if the registrar of co-operative societies and the secretaries of the societies are used for the purpose of helping the members with loans which may be distributed to them through the societies instead of through the tahsildar. The revenue inspector will be the only person who will probably check it, and the establishment will be saved considerable trouble. If it is a matter of giving loans to societies, the question of members against non-members will come in. But the question is one of utilising the services of non-official bodies which are under the control of the Government for the purpose of the disbursement of their money."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"Your Excellency, I am free to admit that the direction which the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar seeks to give to the resolution puts a different complexion upon it. The subject of co-operation,

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

your Excellency, is so important that I think one will be justified in departing from the usual lines of debate in this Council. If I indicate some of the difficulties I feel in giving my assent to this resolution, I hope that it will be understood to proceed from the circumstance not that I value co-operation less, but that I appreciate the difficulties somewhat more than some of my colleagues.

"In the first place, I am averse to burdening any co-operative society with work which is not, strictly speaking, of a co-operative character. To advance loans no doubt is part of the work which these bodies should do But to advance agricultural loans is not of a co-operative nature. Even supposing that they deal only with their members in respect of these loans, the work will not be of a co-operative character. Then, in any village, are we perfectly certain that the individuals who form the co-operative society will be the best agency for distributing Government money in the shape of agricultural loans? Also, it appears to me that at the present moment in respect of a very large number of these societies, there is not any considerable amount of ability of management of a right kind. If we are going to burden these societies with the administration of two different kinds of loans proceeding from two different sources, at different rates of interests, and to be administered on different lines, I am sure we shall be putting upon these young societies a burden which they cannot bear Besides, I am quite in sympathy with the apprehension expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew that perhaps we shall be tightening the control of Government over these societies, if we prescribe them as channels through which agricultural loans should pass.

"Apart from that, I have another difficulty which is, I consider, more insuperable. Now the liability of these societies is unlimited. Now a rural society's liability is supposed to be equal to one-eighth of its assets. That is, when members join the society, their assets are totalled up, and the Registrar has fixed one-eighth of the total assets as the limit which may be safely reached in advancing loans to the society. If we are to ask these societies to distribute certain agricultural loans, are we not by so doing taking away from the co-operative assets available to these societies a certain portion which will come under a totally different category? I will explain myself. Suppose a sum of Rs. 5,000 happens to be one-eighth of the total assets of any society. If Rs. 2,000 are advanced as agricultural loans through such co-operative society, it would mean that that society would make itself liable to Government in respect of this sum of Rs. 2,000 There would, therefore, be only a margin of Rs. 3,000 left for the society to operate on co-operative lines That is to say, it can only be responsible for Rs. 5,000 and no more; and if a portion of it is to be taken away in the shape of agricultural loans, to that extent, I think, the usefulness of these societies will be diminished. At any rate, I cannot contemplate the probability of the Government granting loans to these societies unless they also impose a liability upon them to that extent Are these societies which are now under unlimited liability, to have their liability aggravated by another liability to Government, which, besides being of a very different character, would to that extent encroach upon their proper work? I feel these difficulties in giving my assent to the proposal. I am quite in sympathy with the desire of the Honourable Member to extend the usefulness and increase the prestige of these societies in a legitimate way If I be persuaded that my objections are fanciful, I shall only be too happy to say 'yes.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, the objections raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew have been mostly answered by the three Honourable Members who followed him. I have not very much to say therefore in reply. I wish just to point out that the objection that what I was advocating was really that the Government should finance every society, and that societies should be induced to rely upon Government support for money to be lent to the people is a complete error. I beg to point out that I do not suggest that the co-operative department should be converted into a branch of the Agriculturists' Loans Department. I have stated my proposition in two separate parts. In the first portion, I have requested the Government to see whether they cannot use the services of the Registrar and Assistant registrars of co-operative societies To that matter I am afraid that the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew has not directed any portion of his speech and my remarks in that connection have not been touched upon Presumably he thinks that they are overworked. The question is whether their services cannot be made use of.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

"The Honourable Member said that every society would be induced to depend upon Government loan if we are to give them money. There is no proposal to hand over any and every amount that any co-operative society may ask the Government to advance. That is not the proposal. The Government are setting apart a certain amount of money for distribution, and beyond that it is not suggested that the Government should go. What is suggested is that whenever it is found possible to set apart money they should do so and that, in distributing it, the Government may make use of certain existing agencies in addition. If the proposition should be accepted and if the Government are disposed to accept the line suggested by me, the Government may ask the Registrar whether he can pick out half a dozen societies which can undertake this work.

"Incidentally, speaking of the working of these societies, the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri remarked that these were infant institutions, and it would break their limbs if they were to carry this great burden on them. We have been trying experiments in making them undertake the execution of public works, but what I propose is exactly the work which they are doing, viz., the issuing of loans which are prescribed by Acts and Regulations—not trying to check-measure work, nor to find out labourers as is the case with regard to the execution of public works. This is a work which is of a piece with the work which they are doing. It is, therefore, impossible to suggest that their tender limbs will give way under the pressure of this work. So far, the objection urged in regard to the entrusting of this work to some of the societies is not very strong. It is not possible that the Government cannot rely upon Government loans being used for land improvements or agricultural improvements. At present rural societies do not confine their loans to loans which come under these two Acts. The proper purposes which a co-operative society ought to encourage in a village very frequently go beyond the terms of these two Acts. Therefore a certain number of societies may be selected and a certain amount might be disbursed through them.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew says that we ought to supervise and see that they keep this sum separate. A certain amount of supervision is necessary as these societies receive money from non-co-operative societies also. The Registrar keeps his Argus eyes upon the working of these societies. If a private society applies for a loan of Rs 50,000, the Registrar comes down upon it and after merciless and searching examination cuts down the application to ten or twenty thousand rupees. The Registrar or if necessary the Board of Revenue can find out how much money is being advanced and see to its being kept separately. There is no need for any further interference than that exercised by the Registrar at present.

"The only other point urged by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastriyar was that these rural societies have got unlimited liability and, if we place this liability on them in addition to their own ordinary liability, we impose two liabilities. This is an argument by which we can prevent them from taking in any deposit, recurring or current. I cannot see how this liability may be said to be specially harmful as distinguishable from the liability which a co-operative society incurs in taking up other loans. The objection does seem to me to be "fanciful"—I am obliged to repeat the expression of the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastriyar—and I do not think that this liability has anything special about it. In point of fact, the Registrar has fixed their unlimited liability, and the liability extends to Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 10,000. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar is quite right in saying that the loans will be confined to members of co-operative societies because under the rules under which they work, they cannot issue loans to others, and if loans are given to outside members, the co-operative society will know nothing about them. I presume that there is no departure from any co-operative principle. As to the liability for the amount to be advanced to a few societies, it will be within the limits prescribed by the Registrar. As for the addition of the liability to the Government, the liability is there already pre-existing. In every case, the Registrar has fixed the maximum liability; he generally puts one-fifth or one-tenth of the real assets. When we examine the state of rural societies, we find that the maximum borrowing powers are carefully fixed so as to see that no loss occurs to any creditor. Therefore, there is no danger to Government in making an advance to these bodies so as to enable them to make loans to their members.

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Cardew.)

"The opinion of a Bombay Member is quoted against my proposition. What he said was that *takkavi* loans should not be given at all, or should be given only when other sources have failed. I agree with his latter statement. If these co-operative societies take up the proposal of distributing these loans, they come to Government only after their other resources have failed. Every co-operative society that is worth its salt is working hard. For instance the Salem Central Bank was trying to get loans out of the local depositors, but capitalists not over-abundant in the mufassal and, under the existing conditions, we find we have reached the maximum and we cannot find any more money. In that sense, all our resources have failed. If we ask the Government for these amounts, it is because the Government are issuing loans for certain purposes, and if they refuse them to the existing rural societies, some of the members of these societies will have to resort to karnams, and may not after all get the money which the Government are willing to give and which they are unable to get. If there is no objection, co-operative societies should be made use of. I believe, therefore, there will be no serious objection raised to entrusting a few societies with this work. If the Government would accept the principle, and if the results are found to be satisfactory, the Government may proceed further with the experiment. I hope that, in this spirit, the Government may find it possible to accept the principle of this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"Of the arguments which the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has used in his speech, there is only one which I think should have much weight in this matter—his statement that the local bank has come to the end of its possible resources in the way of income or deposits. I am not prepared to say if that has been established to be the case. As regards the Madras Central Bank, which has in the past been helping these societies up-country, or the Indian Bank or other banks which have been giving advances, I am not prepared to say that they have come to the end of their resources and that there is no money to advance. If that be so, there may be some reason for Government funds being made available. But I should be very slow indeed to accept, under fairly normal conditions, the statement that that state of affairs has been reached. We want a good deal of evidence before we can be ready to accept it that they have reached that stage now. I thought that everyone would, on reflection, see that with the advance of Government money, Government control over these societies, which would receive that money, must be a great deal tightened, and the Honourable Member himself admitted that a certain amount of Government supervision would be necessary. We all know what Government supervision is in regard to these rural matters. There would be hard and fast rules applied, and there would be a danger to the societies if they got into difficulties about repaying the loans. There would be a danger of the tahsildar coming in and saying 'you have not paid the instalment; you have an unlimited 'liability; and I shall collect the loan as an arrear of land revenue under Act II 'of 1864.' This would produce serious inconvenience to those co-operative societies which in an evil moment had taken Government money. It is a doubtful policy to take Government money and to make yourselves liable to summary processes under the Revenue Recovery Act. It might damage the cause of co-operation very considerably.

"Another point is that by associating the Government very closely with these societies, the people would be led to regard them as a Government department. That would be very bad for the societies themselves. The societies should not be led to think that they have the Government money at their back and the people must not consider that these societies are simply a Government agency. For no man will take an interest in co-operation if he knows that the State is at the back of the whole thing. The more one reflects upon it, the more one sees that this is the antipodes of the direction in which their co-operative movement should proceed. The Central Bank or other banks can take up the control of these societies, in which case it will be in safe hands. No doubt there will be Government inspection; and the Government audit would remain. But it will be reduced rather than increased, so that self-help and local interest may be stimulated by making the thing self-supporting and self-managed. I feel sure that it will not be a good thing to do what is advocated in the resolution, not a good thing from the point of view of the societies.

(Mr. Cardew; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President.)

themselves. The Honourable Member has not referred to the several points mentioned by me, and he has not made it clear whether the loans should go to the societies or to individual members. The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar thought that the loans should be made to members."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"They would be made through the societies."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW:—"The Burma Registrar said that he had tried both processes, and he thought it fair that the loans should be to the societies, because if loans were made to members it would involve double account-keeping. This is a strong piece of evidence, and we should be careful as to how we proceed in this matter.

"I do not think we need labour the legal point, as that is not of much importance. My real point is that looking at it in the interests of co-operation, it would be a pity further to officialize these societies by using them as intermediaries for the disbursement of Government money. If a crisis arose and they had no money available from other sources, then as a last resort, to prevent complete stagnation, some help from Government might be given; and possibly to certain classes of societies, such as building societies, some help may be given. Otherwise co-operative societies should depend upon their own resources and on the private banks which have hitherto supported and financed them."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the honourable gentleman press his resolution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Yes."

The resolution was put and lost.

At this stage the Council was adjourned until 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 30th March.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

MEMORANDUM.

With reference to rule 29 (1) of the rules for the discussion of the annual Financial Statement, the Honourable Members of Council are informed that it has not been found necessary to make any alterations in the figures of the Revised Financial Statement which was supplied to them on 12th March last. The Revised Financial Statement may accordingly be taken as the Final Financial Statement for 1915–1916.

29th March 1915. H. A STUART.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 30th day of March 1915.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BEADLE.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. CORBET (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. FRANCIS.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MUDIRAJ.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. DUNCAN
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.
The Hon'ble the Rev. GEORGE PITTENDRIGH.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA Garu.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU Garu, Zemindar of Deddapanayakkanur.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR.
The Hon'ble Sir HUGH FRASER, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Raja Sri MADAN MOHAN SINGH DEO Zemindar of Dharakota.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur HAJI ISMAIL SAIT SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SOMASUNDARA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. MUIRHEAD, C.I.E.

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma; the President; Mr. Narasimha Raju.)

The discussion on resolutions on matters of general public interest was resumed.

RESOLUTION *RE* LOCAL BODIES TO DETERMINE LOCATION OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"With your Excellency's permission, I would suggest that, as the resolutions standing in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju and of myself cover the same ground, the discussion may, I think, be well confined to one resolution; and though the two resolutions may be treated as part of the same resolution, yet the vote may be taken separately in respect of the two resolutions. But the speeches of Honourable Members may, I think, be conveniently confined to one resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If the two honourable gentlemen agree, we will take the discussion on the first resolution; and the second resolution, if the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma wishes it, may be put to the vote without debate when it comes up. That would, I take it, meet your purpose."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"I shall address my arguments on the first resolution and I shall formally move the second."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Having argued on the first resolution, it would not be possible for us to have any discussion when the second is formally moved. It will, therefore, be merely put to the vote. But if the honourable gentleman wishes it, he can discuss both the subjects broadly, and then I will put the second resolution to the Council without debate. Does that meet the honourable gentleman's view?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"I may not be able to confine my remarks within a quarter of an hour, and also I will not have the right of reply, if I am to exhaust my arguments on the first resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member himself was good enough to make this suggestion, and now he seems rather to wish to draw back from it. It is an excellent suggestion that he made, and I think that between the two resolutions there is a good deal of common ground. Let us see how the discussion proceeds, and how the honourable gentleman gets along with his arguments. Both the resolutions deal with the location of arrack, toddy and liquor shops. One says 'let the question be decided by local bodies,' and the other says 'observe some definite rules.' I shall endeavour my best to discharge my duties as Chairman, and I hope the Council will help me in doing so."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"The resolution which I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'XII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that local bodies in selected areas be given the exclusive power of determining the number and location of arrack and toddy shops within their limits subject to revision by the Governor in Council.'

"At present, as far as the municipal areas are concerned, all municipalities have got advisory committees consisting of the Collector at head-quarters station or a revenue divisional officer at other towns, the chairman of the municipality and the district superintendent of police or some other police officer. They determine the question of the new shops to be opened and the total number of shops that are to be worked in a particular municipal area, and the Council is asked to give its opinion. The final decision rests entirely with the District Collector. He may accept or amend the recommendations of the municipal council. As regards rural areas, local boards are asked to express their views regarding the shops to be worked in a particular area. The opinion of the board will be examined by the District Collector and his word is final in the matter. The object of my resolution is that, in certain selected areas, the experiment of giving the option to local bodies to determine the number and location of shops should be tried, subject to the further safeguard that their opinion may be revised by the Government, not by the District Collector, as it is now

(Mr. Narasinha Raju; Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma.)

done. Of course, when the Government consider the question whether the views of the local bodies are correct or not, they will always have the assistance of the opinion of the Collector by their side; and therefore his views will certainly be before them when they consider the views of the local bodies.

"The deputation that waited on His Excellency the Viceroy on this subject placed various points for his consideration and suggested that the advisory committees should contain a more non-official element. Now, as I have already submitted, the advisory committee generally consists of three members, two of them being officials, and the third, the chairman of the municipality, who is the only non-official. Various Provincial Governments have expressed their views against the idea of increasing the number of non-official members in advisory committees. Their main reasons appear to be that in the local bodies, public opinion is not well represented, or that different classes are not well represented; and therefore in their zeal the members will press their own views in the matter, they might not consider the claims of the drinking classes and might even curtail their convenience to a great extent. But from the working of the advisory committees, we find that so far as the last three years' figures are concerned, there is no clash. Invariably the recommendations of the advisory committees have been accepted and there has not been much difference of opinion. But my object in bringing forward this resolution is that, at present, there is not much of non-official opinion in the advisory committees, the opinion of the chairman of the municipality is the only one against that of the two official members and it cannot prevail in most cases.

"As far as local boards are concerned, the figures are not available in how many cases their opinion was or was not respected. My impression is that in some cases the opinion of local bodies is not at all respected. With the two limitations now embodied in the resolution, viz., that this experiment may be tried in selected areas and the right of revision may be exercised by the Government, I think it may well be accepted and the results watched. Now the reasons given against the opinion of local bodies are more or less, I am inclined to believe, imaginary. Once the experiment is tried, there will be a firm ground to proceed one way or other in this direction. But as long as this matter is left in vague imaginary surmises, it is not possible for one to speak against the opinion of local bodies in this respect. It was stated that the local bodies were not representative of the drinking classes and that therefore their opinion would not be of much value; and it was also urged that if full liberty were given to local bodies to determine this question, there would be the danger of promoting illicit distillation and encouraging kindred offences. I am not able to see the force of this argument. As long as the department is working diligently, such offences can be checked. We see that offences are not increasing with the increase of taxation and I do not think that any other check that may be put upon the increase in arrack and toddy consumption will induce illicit distillation and kindred offences. With these remarks, I beg to move my resolution and to commend it for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, the subject of excise administration has been engaging the attention of this Government as well as the Government of India and the Secretary of State for years past and I have not the slightest doubt that the people as well as the Government themselves are at one in their desire to check the consumption of liquor as far as possible, and free the country from this drink evil. If some of us non-official members are not agreed as to the methods pursued by this Government in the matter of abkāri administration, it is not that we canvass the motives of Government or desire to attribute any improper design to any of the officers of Government individually or collectively, but that we believe that in their desire to check illicit drink and in the unconscious desire to raise as much revenue as possible consistently with the checking of the drink traffic, the Government have adopted a policy which practically leads to the very evils which all of us condemn. I shall explain myself.

"My Lord, it is admitted on all hands that the excise revenue of this province has been increasing with enormous rapidity from the year 1858 when Her Majesty Queen Victoria assumed direct control of the affairs of India. I shall confine my observations particularly to the Madras Presidency, and a perusal of the figures—

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

I am only taking the years in which the census was taken of this Presidency—will show how the revenues of this department were increasing:—

Year	Revenue. LAKHS.
1856–59	28
1871–72	57
1881–82	64
1891–92	121
1901–02	140
1911–12	331

Recently the figure has been put at 391 lakhs. That is, during a period of about 57 years, the revenue has increased from 28 lakhs to 391 lakhs. But the increase in the population, roughly speaking, was about 57 per cent.; the population in 1857 was 26 millions, whereas it is 41 millions at present. Apart from the evil which may be attributed to the drink habit, there is also the economic evil attached to it—that of the drain of money from this Presidency, which will be seen from the following figures—the budget figures for 1914–15 show that Madras has contributed 391 lakhs, Bengal, with a population exceeding that of Madras, contributed 158 lakhs, the United Provinces, with a population exceeding that of Madras, has contributed 129 lakhs, Behar, with a population which is 80 per cent. that of Madras, has only contributed 116 lakhs and Bombay, our good friend, comes very near to us with a much less population and it has contributed 227 lakhs, so that the evil is far too great in this Presidency; and there is a drain from this Presidency to the extent of two crores, assuming that two crores are usefully spent for the benefit of the people in this Presidency!

"The people have been asking for various remedies from time to time, and inasmuch as the subject for discussion does not cover the whole field of abkāri administration, I shall confine myself to the two subjects which have been brought forward for discussion, namely, the number of shops and the location of shops. The Government have been telling us that, during recent years, there has been a steady policy pursued of reducing the number of shops, on their own initiative, as well as on the advice of committees which have been appointed from time to time. I grant, that to a certain extent, this has been done. But, notwithstanding what has been done, a perusal of the figures will show that Madras possesses an inordinately large number of shops, many more than any other part of India. The figures are to be found on pages 195, 199 and 205 of the papers relating to excise administration in the Blue book issued in 1915. On page 195 Honourable Members will find that out of a total of 24,583 shops dealing in country liquor, Madras alone possessed during the year 1912–13 as many as 8,986 shops or more than one-third. Dealing with toddy shops, we find that, out of a total of 33,476 shops, there are as many as 16,215 shops in Madras alone, or nearly one-half of the total number of shops in the whole of India; and with regard to foreign liquor shops, Honourable Members will find that out of 3,139 shops, the number in Madras is 737 which is a larger number than in any other province in India, and this is notwithstanding the reduction in the past five years by 202 shops dealing in country liquor and about 200 dealing in toddy. Honourable Members will see at once that a good deal more has to be done in the way of reduction in the number of these shops if much is to be expected in the way of reducing the drink evil in this Presidency.

"But too much faith cannot, in my personal opinion, be placed upon mere reduction of shops because I have been watching the figures in the Bombay Presidency as well as here for some years past, and I have found that notwithstanding the reduction in the number of shops, there has not been any corresponding diminution either in consumption or in the revenue derived on the whole from the people. I do not wish to weary the Council with any long quotation of figures; but I think that my observations may be found to be fairly accurate when you find that there are in Bombay only 2,114 shops dealing in country liquor against 8,976 in Madras, but the drink evil is not very much less in Bombay than in Madras. The question as to whether these shops should be rented for particular periods on the fixed fee system, or should be auctioned year after year, was discussed recently in this Council and opinions were divergent on this point; and I do not propose to deal with that question today. At any rate much can be said on both sides; but my own personal view is that we should look

(Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma.)

in another direction to check this evil, and that is, that particular care should be taken in the matter of the location of shops. I say that for two reasons—first because, although there are many classes in India, especially in the Madras Presidency, to whom drink is not forbidden, and who indulge in a glass of toddy occasionally or on festive or ceremonial occasions, yet prior to the organisation of the department by the Government, the people were unable to obtain in fixed quantity, day after day, hour after hour, liquor for consumption; and secondly although the indulgence on certain occasions was rather excessive, yet we did not find that the classes as a whole were devoted to this drink habit. That is my answer to the observations made by the Madras Government on more than one occasion—that the percentage of population to whom the drink is absolutely forbidden in this Presidency is comparatively small and that consequently it would be foolish to suppose that it is the Government that has encouraged the drink traffic in this Presidency. To those who have observed the progress of events during the last 20 or 30 years it has been clear, that, along with the development of drink traffic, the regularization of this traffic, the reorganisation of the department and the planting of toddy and arrack shops in populous villages, people are in a position to buy this commodity to a much larger extent, and much more regularly, easily and punctually than they had been able to do before. I hope therefore, the increase may be partially attributed to that cause. This cause, in my opinion, operates to a considerable extent in contributing to the increase in drink traffic by the exceptional opportunities which are afforded by the department to the sale of liquor by placing the shops in prominent places notwithstanding the general regulations issued by the Government to the contrary.

"I am suggesting these reasons for passing over the licensing function to local bodies in selected areas and I shall confine my observations as far as possible to that purpose. The Government were wroth at the suggestion that the revenue functionary utilized his position for the purpose of placing the shops in convenient places, having an eye to increase the revenue. I have already said that we do not wish to attribute any motives to individual officers. It may justly be said that where interest and duty conflict in any individual case, the high character and integrity of officials may well be a guarantee that they will carry out their duties as opposed to their interests, in this case as well as in any other case relating to civil and criminal administration. But unconsciously without knowing that such a thing is done, I respectfully suggest that revenue officers are influenced by revenue considerations and the evil is not nipped in the bud, but is allowed to grow from year to year. That has been the observation of many of us. I shall try to convince the Council and the Government that my observations are not confined to mere personal experience. The President of the temperance league has requested municipalities and local boards to furnish information to me on this point and I have received replies from various municipalities in this subject, and as an ounce of experience is preferable to a ton of theory, I would give some specific instances.

"Let us take the Cuddapah municipality. Here is their report. It says:—

'*Arrack shops*—No. 1. This shop is in the midst of labourers such as Beston (fishermen), weavers and Muhammadans. It is within 200 yards from Mandy Bazaar and within 50 yards from Chennarayaswamy temple. A road leading to Devalli Cuddapah and Pata Cuddapah branches off at this shop.'

"I shall not read the regulations on this subject, because they are substantially the same as those which I have asked for in this resolution and Honourable members will see that every one of the regulations is, in practice, broken in most of these cases. If your Lordship will permit me a little more time, I shall finish a few more of these extracts—

'No. 2. This is behind the Bahadur Khan Masoud street where mercantile population lives, and is on the main road through which goods to and fro railway station and Bazaarchoti are conveyed by carts.

'No. 4. This is about 25 yards from Bahadur Khan Masjed and on the Madura street now leading to Jagannatha Pillai Street and Saiyipet and Almaspet and Agadi. In its vicinity Madaras and Muhammadans mostly live.'

"Madaras are people who generally take to drink.

'No. 5. This is at the junction of railway road and Bagga Road. Paraiahs, potters and other labourers live around the shop.'

(Mr. Narasimhesvara Sarma.)

"As regards toddy shops, it is stated—

'No. 5 This shop is situate the town close to the Dhobighat toll-gate on the road leading to Eyyachoti. The people living in its vicinity are mostly agriculturists.'

"As regards the Chicacole municipality, we find in regard to toddy shops—

'Shop No 1 lies by the side of Palakonda road. Panchamas of Relly community live close by, but their present quarters will shortly be shifted to a place selected near Bandilipur.

'Shop No. 4 is situated by the side of the Trunk Road at its eastern limit.'

"One thing struck me which confirmed my personal observation that the Abkari Department invariably puts these shops at the entrance to towns; and I have noticed it especially in the case of Vizagapatam and other mufassal municipalities.

'Shop No. 5 is on the Calingapatnam Road at Arasavilli, a place of pilgrimage. It is about 590 yards from the temple.

'Shop No. 6 is on the Collector's Bungalow Road at the end of Kaki street.'

"As regards the arrack shops—

'Shop No. 1 lies on Sarugadola street at the entrance of the market, but the gate towards market has been closed.

'Shop No. 2 lies in Batchayyapeta very close to the fishermen's huts, but the removal of their present quarters is under consideration.'

"Fishermen are notorious drinkers.

'Shop No. 4 lies near Enfage, a hamlet at the entrance of the town.

'Shop No. 5 lies on Calingapatnam Road at Arasavilli situated about 100 yards away from the temple.'

"In regard to Vellore, it is stated—

'Toddy shop No. 1 is located on the busiest road in the town. This is the first shop at the entrance into the town from Katpadi Railway station.

'No. 3 toddy shop is located at the junction of three important roads, viz., Main Bazaar, Arcot and Kaithapattadai roads where Panchamas, fishermen and wage-earners congregate.

'No. 4 It is an arrack shop, and is located a few yards to the south of the above toddy shop and midway between the toddy shop and the temple referred to above.

'No 7 toddy shop is located at the important main road leading to Arni and other places. There is the private cart stand where carts from outside villages bringing grains to mandies for sale halt and take rest.

'Shop No 9 is located between the main portion of the town and this locality where Odders, Panchamas and other wage-earners live.

'Shop No. 11 is located in the midst of bazaars of all kinds. A few buildings off to the south, there are the dwelling houses of tailors, and almost to the front there lies the municipal fish market and an old English cemetery.

'Shop No. 12 is located in close proximity to Taber Schell Gosha Hospital.'

"I shall read only two more cases as the list is inconveniently long. In Nellore, we find—

'Shop No. 2 is situated close to the Dramatic Pandal amidst dwelling-houses.

'Shop No. 5 is situated near the Panchama school not far from Muhammadan quarters.

'Shop No. 6 is on the road, on the way to railway station for Ranganayakulapet people. This is amidst Muhammadan quarters. This road is most frequented by the Stonehousepet people at all times when they go to Ranganayakulapet temple.

'Shop No. 9 is at the junction of Anicut and Hospital roads, not far from Santhapet Bazaar.'

"I have received communications from 25 municipalities and out of 254 shops I have collected details so far with reference to 194 shops and they are almost all of them situated close to temples, mosques, churches, schools, or places of public resort or at the entrance to the town, or localities where Panchamas and others live. It is remarkable that as many as 22 are situated in places where panchamas and others live. The Temperance Committee of Coonoor has sent me a communication to say that their efforts to help the aboriginal tribes have not been a success on account of the temptation which the young men could not resist by the location of shops in

(Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma.)

various objectionable places, notwithstanding the protests of the Temperance Committee. They have given a long list of shops and places where they are situated, and I find that they are situated near bazaars and other places which according to theory are the last places in which these shops ought to be located. I am sure that, if the Government would only call for a return as to where each and everyone of these shops in the Presidency is situated, the Government will be able to arrive at the conclusion that, notwithstanding the instructions which they have issued to their revenue officers, and excise officers in the matter, nowhere has it been found possible by them in a very large proportion of cases to fix these shops in places which are not objectionable. Most of these objectionable places are near markets and entrances to the town and places where men who are notorious drinkers live and congregate; and we find that in these places the abkari officials generally find a convenient habitation for these shops. To my mind, it appears that this location of shops promotes, to a very large extent, the tremendous traffic in liquor in this Presidency. There is no doubt that the continual increase in the prices which has been put upon liquor by the Government has to a certain extent, checked the evil and many people who would otherwise indulge in liquor to considerable excess moderate their consumption. But when the palate gets accustomed to this it finds it impossible to resist the temptation so long as some money is available, notwithstanding that the result may be to leave the family and children in abject penury.

"Therefore, the Government ought to aim at preventing this temptation from being thrown in the way of these people. The use of paternal, autocratic and absolute Government lies in checking evils of this description, because democratic Government would not be able to do it to the same extent; and it is therefore meaningless to say that the Government cannot cope with this evil. It would be idle on my part to refer the Council or the Government to the various efforts made in Europe and elsewhere, especially after the announcement of the war, towards eradicating the evil of drink. The evil was looked upon with indifference in these countries; but it is now realized that the labourer is able to put forth greater energy and is economically more useful if he will only abstain from liquor and the same thing is found in the army. I find that the American Government has been successful in opening up the marshy lands towards Alaska and dig the canal, because they forbade temporarily all sale of liquor. I find that in certain cases there are regulations which prohibited the sale of liquor in localities where people cannot resist that habit. This is no new policy, nor is it new to Government, and I hope therefore that the Government will be able to adopt it in practice.

"The reason why many of us ask that power should be given to local bodies to locate the shops and fix their number is to try, as an experimental measure, whether people at any rate would utilize the advantages of the regulations framed by the Government in checking this habit. We have had a century of experience of the excise department being run by revenue officers; and the Government are now asked to see whether they should continue the system longer. Revenue officers have tried it for 50 years, and we know the result in the number and location of shops. What we ask is that a small experiment may be tried in selected localities where the licensing function may be usefully transferred to local bodies. If the Government after trying the experiment should find the same thing or that it is not better than when this function was handed over to local bodies, then we should look for another remedy. When non-official members introduce resolutions of this kind, I think there is nothing wrong in asking the Government, not to be so complacent with their abkari policy, but to see if they can assist the public in putting down this evil which the Hindu religion and the Muhammadan religion alike look down upon as highly objectionable. Stringent regulations have been adopted by both these religions for the purpose of completely rooting out the evil. The Muhammadans have to a large extent succeeded and the Hindus too were successful. But it is difficult, as I say, to eradicate the habit from a whole community and the experiment had to be stopped, because people who were accustomed to different ideals became rulers.

"There are two or three objections with which I shall deal before I resume my seat. One objection is that the Excise Committee as well as the several Governments are opposed to this experiment inasmuch as there are political reasons against the change, and also because there would be a chance of the drinking classes being

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma; the President; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar.)

oppressed by the non-drinking classes. My Lord, there is no political danger, when the Hindu religion and the Muhammadan religion try to enforce this policy as far as possible in the matter of the regulation of drink. The religious conscience of the people is with the Government and it is no use saying that on these local bodies non-drinking classes are in the majority and consequently the drinking classes would be oppressed. But the drinking classes are, to a certain extent, to a large extent, I would say with due deference, represented, because there is the European divisional officer, there is the medical man, and a number of other officials who understand the difficulties of the people feeling the want of drink, and the excise department also is represented there; and the non-official nominees are far more numerous than the elected members, and consequently these members are likely to obey the officials far more than the men with pet theories of their own trying to rid the evil from the country."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am sorry, but the honourable gentleman has been speaking for more than half an hour."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"I submit that there is no political danger to be apprehended, no political danger in Madras, and the non-drinking classes are not likely to tyrannise over the drinking classes. I am glad that the Brahmans and the higher classes of non-Brahmans are clubbed together for this purpose as against other classes who indulge in drink. I submit that these artificial distinctions are very fine and are supported by specious reasons; but when you find the evil growing, some remedy ought to be found, and I hope that the Government will accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, I am in entire sympathy with the object which the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju and the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma have in moving this resolution and with their desire that steps should be taken to check the increase in the consumption of liquor in this country. We have always recognized the importance of this subject and the whole of the excise policy of the Government has been guided by that consideration. The Hon'ble Mr Sarma has referred to the growth in the excise revenue within the last forty or fifty years. Undoubtedly there has been a great rise in revenue, and it must be conceded that the growth in the revenue is more than the proportionate growth in the population. But the Hon'ble Mr Sarma may be reminded that the purchasing power of the rupee in those early days that he referred to was very much greater than it is now; and any figures as to the revenue then derived from excise must be considered in the light of this fact. Making allowances however for such considerations, we do not deny that there has been considerable increase in the consumption of liquor, but we have done our level best, and are doing our best to put down this increase in the consumption of liquor.

"The question now before the Council is whether the remedy that is recommended by this resolution is a suitable remedy for this evil. The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma says that he has based his support of the recommendation mainly upon the way in which the instructions of the Government, with regard to the location of shops have been disregarded in actual practice. So far as the principles which should determine the location of shops are concerned, he has admitted that they are exactly the principles which he himself has put forward in the resolution to be moved by him. But he thinks that the words 'as far as possible,' which are to be found in the Standing Order laying down the principles upon which the location of shops should be determined, have been utilized for the purpose of departing from the rules and locating the shops in undesirable places. The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has also referred to a number of instances in which the instructions issued by the Government and the Board have not been followed. It seems to me that the more proper course for the gentlemen who have discovered this departure from the instructions of the Government would have been to bring it to the notice of the authorities concerned, either to the Collector if the Collector had not been a member of the Committee, or to the Board of Revenue. It is not possible for me now to make any reply with regard to these various cases, as they will have to be examined in detail. If the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma will send us a memorandum of the various instances in which the instructions of the Government have not been followed, I am quite willing to see that these are enquired into. It is one thing to say that the rules that have been laid down have

(Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar.)

not been followed, and another thing to say that the rules themselves are faulty or require modification. The principles laid down are quite suitable, and it is only the application of these principles that has given rise to this complaint. The proper course, then, is to see whether there has been a breach of the instructions or neglect of the principles which have been laid down for the guidance of local advisory committees and local officers in charge of these abkāri areas.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma also complained that the number of shops both for the sale of toddy, and for the sale of arrack is very much larger in this Presidency than in other Presidencies. I am not now concerned to say how this large number of shops came into existence in Madras. But this much I am in a position to say: that there has been a steady endeavour, during the last several years, to reduce the number of shops both for the sale of toddy and for the sale of arrack. The figures he has given with reference to the number of shops and other particulars would have to be scrutinised, and a very careful enquiry would have to be made, before it would be possible to arrive at any useful conclusion as a result of that comparison.

"This question of local option is not one that has been raised here for the first time. Both the Honourable mover and the seconder of the proposition have suggested that the experiment should be tried in selected areas; but though they are willing that it should be so limited in the first instance, we must remember that it is really the introduction of the thin end of the wedge in the matter of local option, and we have to consider whether the principle of local option which has been recommended is one which is suitable or expedient. Going back to the report of the Excise Committee, that body examined the question of local option with great care, and the conclusion they came to was decidedly adverse to the adoption of any such principle. The Council will bear with me if I refer to the report of the Excise Committee. In paragraph 238 they say:

'A point on which temperance advocates have laid more stress than on any other is the grant of local option. This matter has not been referred to the Committee for consideration, but in view of the importance attached to it in some quarters it may be well to notice it briefly. Its advocates do not explain the term; but from an examination of their evidence it would appear that a definition given elsewhere would be applicable, namely that local option is prohibition in its more rational form. Action in this direction has never yet been taken in England, nor did the Royal Commission on the Liquor Licensing Laws recommend that it should be attempted. Where it has been tried, as in America, the best temperance opinion is doubtful of its entire efficacy. Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell are "unable to believe that local option, if adopted, would solve the problem where it presents the greatest difficulties (i.e., in the towns and cities)," but think it "probable that it would find fruitful operation in the rural districts, as well as, occasionally, in a suburb or ward of a city." Dr. Gould reports it in America to be "confined to country districts and harmful outside its own area." The conditions of India are peculiarly unsuited to the adoption of any such system. To quote the Government of India's Despatch No. 29 of 1899: "A system of local option would throw the whole administration into confusion, and would in some places create an intolerable class-tyranny which might have very serious political effects. We doubt greatly if a Sikh community would quietly submit to the total prohibition of liquor by a Muhammadan majority, and we believe that in some tracts local option would lead to the indefinite multiplication of liquor shops, and the reduction of the rate of duty to a minimum. . . . . Any system of local option presupposes the existence of a highly developed system of local or municipal institutions to which representatives are elected by the mass of the people, and in which all conflicting interests command their due share of attention. No such system exists in India." The Select Committee on the Bengal Excise Bill of 1904, having considered the progress made in the matter since the above lines were written, arrived at the conclusion that local option properly so called is no less impracticable now than it was fourteen years ago, and the Committee of the Calcutta Temperance Federation, in a letter written as recently as 7th April 1908, state frankly that after full consideration of the question they can name, even at the capital of the empire, no registry of voters qualified to decide the questions at issue. It may thus be taken as settled that, whether it is in itself a desirable measure or not, local option as understood in America is no more possible in India in 1908 than it was in 1890.'

"That was the opinion of the Excise Committee in 1906. The question was raised before the Council by the late Hon'ble Mr. Perrazu in 1910. He then proposed to vest the power to decide upon the location of shops in municipalities, and that resolution was elaborately discussed in this Council and was rejected. This resolution goes very much further. It proposes to leave to local option not merely the location of shops as the late Mr. Perrazu recommended, but also the question of the number of shops. I may also point out that the Government of India were unable

(Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar.)

to accept the principle of local option when they passed orders on the report of the Excise Committee in 1908. Last year the subject again came up before the local Government and the Government of India. The Government of India then observed:

'On a considered view of all the circumstances we are of opinion that it would be not merely unwise but dangerous for local Governments to surrender licensing functions to committees possessing non-official majorities. By retaining this power in the hands of experienced officers or of committees with official majorities they ensure its exercise by the one authority capable of forming an unbiassed opinion on the desirability of granting or withholding licenses. There is no doubt, however, that the advice of the committees is generally salutary. The system, as already observed, is gaining ground steadily, the views of the committees command great and increasing attention; and we consider that it would be most imprudent to attempt to hasten unduly a movement which has developed and is developing naturally on healthy lines of its own.' . . .

"The reasons why they came to this conclusion are interesting and they set them forth in the previous part of the letter which is their despatch to the Secretary of State. In that despatch the Government of India observed:

'It is only too likely that, if non-official committees received full licensing powers, one of two tendencies would at once manifest itself. If the temperance element prevailed, shops would be abolished at the first opportunity, and an immense field would thus be thrown open to illicit manufacture. On the other hand, in more backward areas, the apathy of the members would afford openings to those interested in the trade, and licenses would be indiscriminately granted. These apprehensions are by no means illusory, but are based on actual experience. The former tendency is well illustrated by the remark made by the Hon'ble Dr. D. P. Sarvadhikari, as reported in the proceedings accompanying your Lordship's despatch under reply, that 'if we had our way, most of the drink shops would disappear tomorrow.' Its dangers are noticed by the Government of Madras in paragraph 11 of their letter of the 12th November 1913. Instances of the latter tendency are cited in paragraph 8 of the letter of the 30th September last from the Government of the United Provinces and in paragraph 7 of the Central Provinces letter of the 12th idem. In the United Provinces, an increase in the number of drinking shops was sanctioned by a municipal committee with the avowed object of stimulating competition and so reducing the retail price of liquor. In the Central Provinces, the Collector of Jubbulpore 'had to intervene to prevent the opening of a new foreign liquor shop, the petition for which had been backed by a large number of respectable people.' The possibility of alternations between both tendencies is mentioned in paragraph 9 (1) of the letter from the Government of the Punjab.'

"Thus they arrived at the conclusion which I have already read to the Council.

"I may also refer to the fact that there are Honourable Members in this Council who would be disposed to advocate that toddy ought not to be made dear to the poor people, and that an increase in the price of toddy is likely to deprive the poorer classes of a much desired and wholesome beverage.

"Under these circumstances we can understand that it is hardly likely that the vesting of this power in the hands of local bodies will be attended with any certain or beneficial results. The object which the Government of India and the local Governments have always had, in their excise policy, is to minimise the temptation of those who do not generally drink, and to discourage excess on the part of the people who drink. These are the two objects which have always been present in the mind of the Government, but if the local bodies are to adopt the one or the other course predicted by the Government of India, of closing a number of liquor shops or reducing them to a point where they cannot adequately meet the legitimate and proper needs of the consuming public, or of indiscriminately granting licenses and cheapening unduly the price of liquor, we shall be confronted with evils of even greater magnitude than we are now faced with. That steps should be taken to ascertain local opinion is conceded. The Government have referred to the salutary nature of the advice that is received from local advisory committees. In the despatch which was sent by the Secretary of State in answer to the one from the Government of India, His Lordship approved of the method now in force in this Presidency for the purpose of ascertaining local opinion. In paragraph 6 of his despatch, the Secretary of State observes:

'For instance, I observe that in Madras the existing rule is that local opinion and, where necessary, the opinions of persons who may be specially interested, such as railway authorities, forest officers, and large employers of labour, should be obtained, and representations from district or taluk boards or from village panchayats should receive attention.'

(Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar.)

"His Lordship also said:

'Your Excellency's Government take the view that without prejudice to the eventual development of local control, it is not desirable at present to grant executive powers to the advisory committees. I accept the opinion that their institution is as yet too recent to warrant a further extension of their functions.'

"Under the present system of advisory committees every possible precaution is taken to see that local opinion is duly ascertained. I am not concerned to deny that here and there there may have been some departure from the spirit of the instructions issued by the Government and the Board; and, as I have already pointed out, any persons who have felt aggrieved that the principles of these instructions have not been followed are at liberty to bring those instances to the notice of the Board or the Government, and we are quite prepared to enquire into these cases. But the principles themselves which have been laid down are quite sufficient to secure the ascertainment of local opinion. I may here refer to some of the provisions of the Standing Order which lay down how local opinion should be ascertained. In this Standing Order, it is laid down that—

'Local opinion and, where necessary, the opinions of persons who may be specially interested, such as railway authorities, forest officers and large employers of labour, should be obtained and representations from district or taluk boards or from village panchayats should receive attention. To this effect, a list of the shops proposed to be opened during the ensuing lease with the prescribed limits, should be forwarded each year to the district or taluk board concerned in time to allow of any representations as to number or limits being received and duly considered by the Collector. Moreover a notice in the subjoined form, setting forth the limits within which a shop is to be opened, should be put up each year in the chavadi of the village concerned as well as at or near the proposed site and the proposal should be notified in the village by beat of drum.'

Again you find—

'In municipal towns and certain unions, local committees appointed for the purpose will propose the number of arrack and toddy shops to be actually opened and the maximum and the minimum limits for these shops. In this work the committee will be guided by the instructions in paragraphs 2 and 3 *supra*. It will suffice if the maximum and minimum limits are thus revised once in five years, but a list of the shops proposed to be opened during the ensuing lease with the prescribed limits should be forwarded each year to the municipal council in sufficient time to allow of its remarks being received and considered both by the local committee and by the Collector. The final decision as regards the number and location of shops in municipal towns and selected unions within the maximum and minimum limits fixed by the Board rests with Collectors, but the recommendations of committees should be accepted wherever possible.'

"I do not see how it is possible to go further than that and lay down any more stringent rules for the purpose of determining the location and number of shops.

"I may inform the Council that the system of local advisory committees obtains not only in municipalities, but also in a number of unions. Last year, we extended the principle of local advisory committees to as many as 96 unions in addition to municipalities; and it may also be of some interest to the council to know how far the recommendations of local advisory committees have been accepted or not by the Collector. The figures for the year 1913–14 are as follow:—With regard to municipalities, the committees recommended the withdrawal of 8 arrack shops and the recommendations were accepted, the committee recommended a change of site with regard to 16 arrack shops, and the recommendations were accepted wholesale. In the same year the number of toddy shops recommended for withdrawal was 50 and all the recommendations were accepted; the number of toddy shops with regard to which a change of site was recommended was 29, and the recommendations were accepted in 25 cases out of 29. In the 96 unions—these are the figures for 1914–15—the number of arrack shops, the licenses of which were proposed to be withdrawn, was 17 and the recommendations were accepted as regards 15 shops. With regard to arrack shops in unions, recommendations were made for a change of site in 39 cases and they were accepted in 33 cases. The number of toddy shops, the licenses of which were proposed to be withdrawn in unions was 16 and the recommendations were accepted in 13 cases. The number of toddy shops with reference to which a change of site was recommended in unions was 46 and the recommendations were accepted in 41 cases. So that the council will see that there is no lack of disposition on the part of the Collector to accept the recommendations of these

(Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar.)

advisory committees. But it is just possible that the recommendations of the committees may not in particular cases represent the views of the non-official members of the committee.

"It has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju that the only non-official member in the committee is the chairman of the municipality and his view does not always obtain acceptance. We are prepared to increase the non-official element in these advisory committees, subject, however, to an official majority being preserved, if it is considered that the non-official view does not obtain a sufficient hearing or that the different sections of non-official opinion do not obtain a hearing. If it is considered necessary that the Collector or other deciding authority should be in a position to know in what way the non-officials vote, or what the non-official view with regard to a particular shop was, I am willing to issue instructions that the votes be recorded with regard to any decision about particular shops and, if it was not unanimous, how many voted for and how many against any particular proposal. That would, I believe, serve the purpose which the Honourable mover and the seconder of this resolution have in view—the securing of sufficient consideration and hearing for the views of the non-official members of the committee.

"The principle of local option has not been adopted anywhere in the United Kingdom, where municipal bodies are administered much more efficiently, and where public opinion is much more powerful. The only instance of any legislation in this direction that I am aware of is the Scottish Temperance Act of 1913 which comes into force not now, but in 1920; and according to that Act, when it comes into force, the power of deciding upon the number of shops will vest, not in any municipal body, but in the electors at large. It is only if a specified majority of electors are in favour of 'no license' or any other particular course being adopted, that action can be taken upon that resolution. The course now proposed to be adopted in this resolution is not on the same lines as that which has been adopted in the Scottish Temperance Act. There it is practically a referendum to rate-payers. I doubt very much whether, if the question were to be decided here on a reference to rate-payers, Honourable Members would feel quite happy as to the result of such an appeal to the rate-payers at large. The Hon'ble Mr Sarma has pointed out that local bodies in this country were representative of the classes who consume liquor, and he was pleased to refer to certain members of these local bodies as representing the classes who consume liquor. But surely the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma must admit that the classes who take liquor are not adequately represented on the municipal councils. I for one should be surprised to learn that the classes that consume liquor are adequately represented on our local bodies—municipal councils and district boards. If the power is to be entrusted to anybody at all, it should be entrusted to the rate-payers at large, or the people; and it is only by means of a referendum that the question can be satisfactorily disposed of in such a manner as not to create any discontent.

"I would only add this: the resolution proposes that the question of the number and location of shops should be finally settled by these local bodies, subject to revision by the Governor in Council. It proposes to shut out all avenues of information to Government except the opinion of local bodies. It is hardly possible for the Governor in Council to decide upon a question as to where a particular shop should be located, whether in street A or street B in a municipality or a union, without the advice and assistance of the local officials; and even with such advice and assistance the licensing function is not one which it will be possible for the Government to undertake even in the shape of the exercise of revisional jurisdiction over local bodies.

"I may just make one remark and I shall have done. This principle of entrusting the power of deciding the number and location of shops was entrusted to municipal bodies in several States of the United States; and, according to one writer, people now seem to be dissatisfied with the result of the experiment, and the tendency now is to take away power from municipal bodies, and entrust it to Boards and Commissioners. According to the licensing authority—I am reading from the Encyclopedia Britannica, from the article on Liquor Laws—

> 'There is a general tendency, due to the prevailing corruption, to withdraw from the municipal authorities the power for licensing, and to place this function in the hands of commissioners who may be elected or nominated.'

"I am unable to accept the resolution."

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the Rev. Geo Pittendrigh.)

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Your Excellency, in the course of his observations, the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar has given us a reassuring statement, though at the same time he seems to have withheld from us the consolation which ought logically to follow from the concession he made. It appeared to me, when he was kind enough to state that the Government would consider the question of increasing the non-official element on the committees, that he was conceding the proposition now before the Council. The proposition before the Council, I do not construe to mean that in a full assembly of the municipal council or taluk board, or panchayat, the entire body would sit and vote where toddy and arrack shops should be located. Many think that such a proceeding will end in confusion. There are several gentlemen who have been consulted on the matter and who seem to be of opinion that the better thing would be for a local body to have its own committee. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar thought that the drinking classes were not represented on the taluk boards and municipalities. I am not quite sure of the correctness of his statement. If you take that only into consideration, the majority of the members of these boards belong to classes and castes to which drink is not forbidden. They are not specimens of the extreme use of drink and in that sense they are not representatives of the drinking classes. I believe most of them would not at all feel any disdain in stepping into a drinking shop, and think that their caste scruples would thereby be violated. Even among Brahmans there may be some who, in spite of their caste prejudices, may be conversant with the peculiarities of the drinking classes and their tastes and the way in which matters relating to toddy and arrack shops may be regulated. I take the resolution to imply that committees of a local body selected in a few places from classes which know all about drink should be told off to deal with the location and number of shops, just as they have standing committees to deal with such questions as collection, education, etc. Suppose there are secondary schools or a college in a municipality, there is a school or college committee, there is the public works committee; and similarly the effect of this resolution if accepted would be that the body which is to decide the question of the location and number of shops would be a committee of the body for these purposes.

"I understand that the principle of the Government is that they will not be allowed to have a predominant voice. I do not know whether they really concede that a municipality or a local body should be given the power of electing or nominating the committee. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar's principle about the official majority being maintained seems to be a very serious difficulty in the way of the working of this resolution. I do not know whether there will be a sufficient number of officials to constitute a majority. If there should be only two or three officials, the entire number of representatives of the local body on the committee must be under that number. I believe full local knowledge will not be available if you confine the number that a local body could send to only two or three; and it would be much better if the number of representatives to be elected or selected—I rather prefer election—from the local body should be something like four or five. I believe officials are not available in a similar number; but no objection need be raised on that score. If that proves to be the case and the Government would not object to the principle of selection or election from local bodies, it might be possible to work these committees. The Salem municipality on the 27th of last month passed a resolution that it might be given powers more or less on the lines of this resolution. I hope the Government are in receipt of that resolution. They, for instance, would be content if the Government would empower them to appoint a committee of non-officials to act in this matter or to help them in the decision of this matter. Of course, in extreme cases the power of veto may be reserved, if there is no official majority on these committees. That may perhaps satisfy the Government. I believe that in the light of the representations I have made it would be possible for the Government not to insist upon the existence of an official majority and to be content with an official veto to be exercised in rare cases."

The Hon'ble the Rev. GEORGE PITTENDRIGH:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr Sivaswami Ayyar has stated that it is the object of Government to diminish the consumption of liquor. We grant that. The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has prefaced his remarks by that admission. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar also conceded that the increase in the consumption of liquor was more than the increase in population. If that is correct, I ask, is the Government prepared to acquiesce in the

(The Rev. Geo. Pittendrigh; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar; the President; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

futility of their attempt to diminish the consumption of liquor? What is the meaning of these repeated resolutions in the Legislative Council?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR (*interrupting*):—"I did not say that the increase in consumption was greater than the increase in population. What I said was that the growth of revenue was greater than the growth of population."

The Hon'ble the Rev. GEORGE PITTENDRIGH (*continuing*):—"I am sorry. I understood it that way. At all events, there is no question that there is a tendency to an increase in consumption in the Presidency. If that is so some effort must be made by the Government in order to meet that problem. What is the meaning of all the efforts that are being made by the members of the Legislative Council? Manifestly they are not the efforts of faddists or mere enthusiasts. They are attempts on the part of the better thought of the Presidency, Hindu, Muhammadan and Christian, to help the Government in their effort to make a temperate India. No one supposes now-a-days that India has been made intemperate by the presence of the British; but surely we ought to be able to do something more than we have accomplished to remedy the state of affairs that exists and to reduce the drink evil.

"I do not think that the resolution moved now is free from objection. I should have very much preferred if the Hon'ble Mr Narasimha Raju had left out the words 'number and' and confined himself simply to the location of shops. I quite admit the difficulty in dealing with the question when it refers to the number of shops; but it seems to me that if the Government were to accept that portion of the resolution relating to the location of shops there might at all events be some little attempt at progress. I do not profess to hope that this resolution, if carried in this limited way, would accomplish what all temperance people desire. But if you put power into the hands of local bodies to decide the location of shops, some little may be accomplished in the way of doing what the Hon'ble Mr Sarma's resolution proposes to do. I do not know whether I should be in order in moving an amendment for the omission of the words 'number and'."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Certainly."

The Hon'ble the Rev. GEORGE PITTENDRIGH:—"If that is so, I venture to move the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and lost.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The amendment is lost; and the resolution stands in its original form."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I should like to offer a few observations on the resolution as it stands. I wish that the small amendment which was proposed by the Hon'ble the Rev. Pittendrigh had been accepted by this Council. The resolution of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Narasimha Raju proposes to give power to local bodies in this Presidency to determine the location and number of shops, and the second resolution in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma deals with the subsidiary question of the present objections to sites. Both these subjects, as observed by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar, are not entirely new to this Council. But there are certain facts which I believe have not been hitherto stated in this Council and with regard to which we are to some extent fortified by the most recent official pronouncement of your Excellency's Government in answer to the deputation which waited on the Secretary of State. In their letter No. 3239, Revenue, dated the 12th November 1913, the Government compare the figures for the growth of revenue for the years 1906–13, and I think for the purpose of this discussion it seems to be altogether unnecessary to go over a longer period. The result of this comparison as regards the growth of revenue, as stated by your Excellency's Government, is:

> 'The total revenue from country spirits has increased by nearly 70 per cent., but for present purposes only the revenue derived from excise duty on the quantity of country spirits consumed need be taken into account, and this revenue, it is observed, has increased by 29·5 lakhs or 64 per cent.'

"Then they go on to state that all the increase in revenue is not the result of increased consumption, but is partly due to the enhancement of the rates of duty and that about 16 lakhs is to be attributed to increased consumption. They say 'that

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

'the quantity of country spirits consumed increased in the six years by only 25 per cent.' It seems to me that the statement in the letter that consumption has increased 'only by 25 per cent' suggests that the Government regret this increase should be only what it was and they would not feel sorry if it was more. Then, My Lord, with reference to the toddy revenue the communication states:

'The total revenue has increased by Rs. 48,02,116 or 50 per cent., but, for present purposes, only the revenue under tree-tax need be considered. This exhibits an increase of Rs 25,02,015 or 55 per cent. But of this again over 24 lakhs is the result of the enhancement of the rates of tree-tax and less than a lakh is to be attributed to an increase in the number of trees tapped. As a matter of fact, the number of trees tapped has increased by only 53,936 or 1·00 per cent., while the number of trees licensed per head of population has decreased from 073 to 071.'

"Then they refer to the question of opium and other miscellaneous items of revenue. So that Honourable Members will see that during the last six years there has been considerable increase in revenue as well as in consumption. But this is a matter which does not now arise for discussion.

"The direct issue raised in this resolution is the question of the location of shops and the powers of local bodies. With reference to this matter which was one of the points raised, your Excellency's Government state in paragraph 11 of the letter as follows:

'In other countries where local option has been tried it is based on a broad popular franchise. In this Presidency, the voters even in municipalities number less than 1 to 3 per cent. of the population (in rural tracts they are considerably less) and their representatives are almost exclusively drawn from the higher non-drinking classes. The Government have consulted the Board of Revenue and agree with it in considering that, if the constitution of the Advisory Committees were enlarged so as to give them non-official majorities, these would almost certainly consist of men of the higher castes who would have little sympathy with the drinking population; they would inevitably tend to use their power of regulation in furtherance of their own views, and in their anxiety to diminish open drinking, to disregard the secret evils that so often take its place. The Government have with much trouble reduced illicit distillation and kindred offences within manageable limits, and any injudicious step towards the reduction of reasonable facilities for drinking might lead to a serious recrudescence of such practices.'

"This is the view, I take it, to which the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar has given expression in stating that the members of local bodies do not represent the drinking classes in this country, and therefore the decision of these bodies will not be one which will be agreeable to the consumers of liquor and that their interests might not be consulted. My Lord, I must enter my emphatic protest against this view. Local bodies represent all classes, and all interests so far as it lies in their power. Where duties are statutorily assigned to them or where specific duties are assigned to them as they may be in this particular instance, they have been discharging them without inconveniencing anybody or riding rough-shod upon the people, and with a due regard to all the representations that may be made to them. The logical consequence of the position taken up by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar would be that we in this Council or even the members of Government or the non-official members cannot be said to represent the drinking classes in this Presidency. I do not know whether it can be said that the Honourable Member who has spoken on behalf of the Government can say that he represents the drinking classes in this Presidency, and that the statement made on behalf of the Government is one made in their interests—I do not say in their interests but on their behalf—and with due regard to their own wishes and requirements. After all, as pointed out by the Hon'ble the Rev. Pitrendrigh, the point is to what extent the advanced thought in this country could influence the action of the Government in checking the admitted growth of consumption.

"There is only one other point to which I should like to refer, and it is this. If a referendum which has been suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar is taken exactly on the lines of the Scottish Temperance Act, I have no doubt of the results. I may mention that I find that the referendum in Scotland is not to the drinking classes, but to the electors in any particular area with a population of over 25,000. This is what I find:

'The chief provisions of the measure are that on the request of 10 per cent. of the electors in any area under the Bill (country parishes, small burghs, and wards of burghs having over 25,000 population) a poll must be taken on three resolutions:—(1) no change, (2) reduction (reducing licenses by 25 per cent.), (3) no licenses. A simple majority is sufficient to adopt Nos. 1 and 2, but the majority in the case of No. 2 must constitute 30 per cent. of the electors. To adopt No. 3 the majority must be three-fifths of the votes recorded, and not less than 30 per cent. of the electors in the area.'

[Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.]

"I believe that if the electors in any municipality or in any local board are asked as to the location of shops, we have no doubt whatever of the judgment of electors, consistently with the interests of Government and the local body.

"There is only one other observation which I should like to make. In paragraph 12 of their letter to which I just referred the Government stated:

'The deputations' third recommendation is that the committees should be empowered to deal with all licenses for the sale of intoxicants. The Government consider that there is no necessity to extend the committee's powers to foreign liquor licenses which are issued on payment of fixed fees, but have no objection to their being empowered to deal with auctioned shops of all kinds.'

"I shall be glad if the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar would kindly enlighten us as regards the last sentence which I have just read. The letter gives me the impression that your Excellency's Government are agreeable to the suggestion which has been made, namely, of the committees being empowered to deal with the auctioned shops of all kinds."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"'To deal with' in the sense of 'advising'."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I do not know what interpretation is to be put upon the wording. I am sure that the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar would enlighten me as to what it means. As I understand it, it is proposed to empower the committees to deal exactly with the question of licenses with reference to shops which had been auctioned by the Government. If that is the intention of Government, it will go a great way in carrying out the wishes of my Honourable friends as to the location of shops. Whether it is done by committees or taluk boards, it seems to me that it is contemplated to give the power of deciding upon location, to these committees exclusively."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"Advising on the location."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"That power they already have. I thought that the Government wanted to make an advance on the existing position. I do not think that this would be such a revolutionary measure. If a small experiment in localities which the Government may choose is made, the results may be watched and, if it is found unsuitable, it will have to be dropped."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I am not in a position to appreciate the objections urged against the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju whereby it is proposed to enable local bodies to exercise these powers relating to number and location of shops subject to revision by the Local Government. The first objection urged against this resolution was that it would introduce the principle of local option—as if there is something very alarming in the phrase 'local option' and that for that reason it would not commend itself to the Government. If you take into consideration the present constitution of local bodies and also the fact that there is a certain amount of official element represented in these bodies, there is absolutely no danger of the Government not being in a position to ascertain the views of local officers in the matter of the location and number of shops. Take for instance district boards. We find that the president of the district board is always the Collector of the district; and that is the officer who is even now entrusted with this function of determining the number and location of shops. If a power of revision is vested in the Governor in Council, there will be ample opportunity for him to place before the Government all that can possibly be stated either for or against the resolution of the district board. Similarly if you take the municipality, according to the present constitution, the revenue divisional officer is an ex-officio member of the council; and as the resolutions of the municipal council are submitted to the Government through a process of double filtration, first through the revenue divisional officer and then through the district collector, both of them are in a position to make remarks either in favour of or against the resolutions. There is absolutely no difficulty whatever in the Government being in complete possession of all the facts either for or against the location and number of shops suggested by the municipality. Under these circumstances, there can be no objection whatever in entrusting certain local bodies, such bodies as have been doing their

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Brodie.)

work in a satisfactory manner, with this function of determining the number and location of shops, reserving the right to Government to alter their decision whenever necessary.

"Another point which has turned in the course of discussion is as to whether it is not enough that local opinion is obtained. It is said that advisory committees are doing their work fairly satisfactorily and that their recommendations are also accepted. I tried to follow carefully the figures given by the Hon'ble Mr. Siraswami Ayyar when he stated that, in regard to the number of cases wherein advisory committees suggested the withdrawal of shops or change of sites in regard to such shops, those recommendations were mostly accepted; but when you take into account the composition of these committees, and when they consist mostly of officials, persons who have to decide this very question, there is absolutely no reason to doubt that their recommendations would be accepted. Again it was suggested that the Government would have no objection to the number of non-officials being increased, provided that an official majority is maintained. This is the statement made by the Government in their letter, dated 12th November 1913, to which reference has already been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. But it is anomalous that this Government should have objected to a non-official majority in the composition of these advisory committees. I believe other Local Governments accepted the suggestion made that there might be a non-official majority on these advisory committees, so long as the functions of these committees were of an advisory character, and so long as they were mere consultative bodies. This thing was specifically referred to in the resolution of the Government of India of the 12th July 1914 wherein they stated that they could not find any objection to the presence of the non official majority on such advisory committees, though the Madras Government raised some objections against the non-official majority being maintained. If they are to be mere consultative bodies, I fail to understand why the Government should object to the existence of non-official majority on these committees."

The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BROME:—"I have no wish to take up the time of the Council with an exhaustive criticism of the foundations upon which the resolution now under discussion rests. It purports to be, and is, a modest suggestion to introduce the principle of what is called local option into the administration of the Indian liquor traffic. Local option is of course a misnomer, it ought to be local restriction of option, but we must not be hypercritical and a rose and an arrack shop by any other name would doubtless smell as sweet. But I wish to lay stress upon the fact that local option means curtailment of the liberty of the subject and measures affecting the liberty of the subject should only be adopted on very very strong grounds. Now the question of local option has been under discussion in India for at least the last thirty years and on every occasion it has been finally decided that, as a general principle, local option is impracticable. The reasons for that belief have been stated again and again and are briefly these as far as this Presidency is concerned. It can be shown that about 75 per cent or at all events considerably more than half of the population of this Presidency belong to castes whose social customs and religious beliefs do not find anything objectionable in the consumption of liquor. These castes and classes comprise by far the larger proportion of the labouring community who have neither the leisure nor the education nor the inclination at present to take any part in the Government of the country. It is almost inconceivable that they could, even if they had the opportunity, take any intelligent part in the Government even of their own village. On the other hand about 25 per cent. of the community belong to castes and classes whose customs and religious beliefs not only discountenance all forms of alcoholic indulgence but make drinking a crime to be reprobated in every possible way. It is from these classes that practically all the existing representatives of the non-official public are at present drawn. Not only that, but the very electors of these representatives are drawn, in the vast majority of cases, from these classes. We have been assured that on some of the local boards there are representatives of the other castes but it must be admitted that these do not live the lives of the working classes and in all their desires and aspirations wish to be amalgamated with the classes that abominate drink. It is no doubt true that a certain number of these representatives are possibly not, in their private capacity, so strict in their professions of total

(Mr. Brodie.)

abstinence as they might be, but it is obvious that as a public body they must comply with orthodox views and, as such, would be bound by all they held sacred to prevent opportunities for drinking as far as possible. If they had the power they would in fact be under a religious obligation to withhold their sanction from public recognition of liquor shops. Now all experience has shown that it is extremely difficult if not impossible for a body of individuals holding extreme views of any kind to administer matters which affect the concerns of other individuals holding quite different views. It is no doubt possible that some might have the strength of mind to resist the tendency of their traditions but we must remember that the final decision rests with the majority and it is almost inconceivable that the majority would not be with the advocates of prohibition. It seems hardly fair to the comparatively untrained local bodies at present existent in India to entrust them with such a delicate and difficult task. It seems equally unfair and unjust to the labouring majority to place them at the mercy of a governing body which has no practical knowledge of their conditions or temptations and no sympathy with their desires. It is a matter of common knowledge that the traditional influence of the higher castes over the lower is waning rather than increasing and the working classes are becoming more and more resentful of interference from what at one time no doubt they regarded as their natural superiors. Conditions are so entirely different from those in England and America that no useful comparison can really be instituted with the results achieved in those countries. There all classes of the community are usually represented on the licensing bodies and there is full liberty of opinion on the liquor question. If the licensing body by any chance consists entirely or almost entirely of total abstainers, it is a reasonable probability that the vast majority of the inhabitants of that locality are also total abstainers. Moreover the areas controlled by licensing authorities are comparatively small and there is every likelihood that although the particular locality is governed by a teetotal bench an adjoining locality affords facilities for the indulgence of the tastes of the minority. Hence the harm done, if any, is comparatively slight. Here, however, the areas under local boards are not only large but there is a practical certainty that whatever be the size of the individual local area all the surrounding local areas throughout the entire Presidency will be under the control of local bodies whose opinions and practice will all be identical. Add to this the fact that the working majority of the population who see no harm in the liquor traffic are at present totally unfit to appreciate the reasons for the action of the minority. It must further be remembered that the control of the Government over the liquor industry in India is very far from complete and no army of excise officials could really enforce total abstinence or any approach to it (even if the non-official committees decreed it) unless the public opinion of the classes principally affected was in favour of it. This seems obvious when we remember that facilities for illicit distillation and opportunities for illicit tapping exist in every compound, on every hill side, in every mountain valley. I venture to think that the outcry against the forest laws would pale into insignificance compared with the outcry against the liquor laws and we should soon have a quarter or a third of the population in open rebellion. Consequently local option as a working principle of general adoption may be ruled out as unworkable whilst the composition of Indian society remains much as it is at present. The question then is whether it is worth while making experiments in this direction when we know that even if successful they could only be extended to a very limited degree. If, instead of the existing local boards and municipal councils, a local body could be devised including intelligent representatives of those classes whose interests are affected by the location and number of liquor shops I should personally not object to the experiment being tried in some selected area of moderate dimensions but I am extremely doubtful whether any such area could be found and whether any working arrangement could be devised for the election of a truly representative body at present. The present system is to give every possible consideration to the opinions and recommendations of local bodies and individuals whilst keeping in mind the probable wishes and requirements of what I may call the inarticulate section of the community. Because that section is inarticulate is no reason why it should be ignored and a prudent Government cannot afford to ignore it. The system may not be ideal but surely it seems to be the most reasonable one until the Indian working man is in a position to judge for himself on

(Mr. Brodie ; Mr. Narasimha Raju.)

the subject of temperance legislation. Local option is only possible in England because the English working man is already in that position. But I shall be surprised to find any temperance reformer in India go so far as to contend that the Indian labourer as a rule is in that position. Until he is, I cannot doubt that he would regard interference in the matter by other castes as an intolerable tyranny to be evaded in every way possible and I could not reasonably be surprised at his taking up that attitude.

"With regard to the special subject of the location of shops I have only to say that the proposals of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma are already embodied in the Excise Manual for the guidance of collectors and licensing committees generally in dealing with such questions. It is true the terms of the resolution as it stands in the agenda paper are qualified by the addition of the words 'if possible' and it seems hardly necessary for me to labour the point that if it is not possible to find a site fulfilling all the conditions laid down in the resolution the only thing that can be done is to find a site as nearly as possible complying with those conditions. As a matter of fact there is probably no subject in the entire range of excise politics regarding which so many diverse opinions may be held and are held on almost equally strong grounds as the location of shops. Generally speaking there are two opposite camps—one group of reformers being in favour of relegating shops to the most obscure positions possible and another group advocating their being brought into the light of day and subjected to the scrutiny and control of the general public. There is no doubt a good deal to be said in defence of both these positions and it is quite possible that one view may be better suited to one locality and the other to another. The net result of my observations and discussions on the subject has been that the wisest course is to have as few general restrictions as possible. This conclusion is amply confirmed by the facts brought to our notice by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma the only legitimate deduction from which is that if the rules in the excise manual were rigidly enforced it would be absolutely impossible to find a site for a liquor shop in a municipal area at all. If all critics of our excise system were agreed that this was a desirable result there might be something in it but many gentlemen whom I have consulted on the subject are as strongly opposed to it as its advocates are in its favour. It is urged that in that case the coolies would probably combine to buy large quantities of liquor for consumption in or near their own premises and drunken orgies would become common in all parts of the town instead of being confined to particular localities. I must say that I consider the terms embodied in the Excise Manual are already too stringent but they serve a useful purpose as pointing out most if not all the points which may advisedly be taken into consideration in dealing with the subject. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma would, however, have the recommendations of the Excise Manual converted into a hard and fast rule which in some cases would be absolutely impracticable and in others might be distinctly injurious. I cannot therefore advise the Council to accept the proposal but I can assure it that the subject has received the most careful consideration for many years past and that the general object aimed at is to place the shops where they will cause the least annoyance and be at the same time subject to the closest supervision. It would be absurd to claim that this object has always been attained but no efforts have been or are being spared to accomplish it."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"My Lord, I have carefully listened to the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar, but I am sorry to say that I am not convinced why the Government are not prepared to accept the resolution. Apart from the question of the growth of revenue and the growth of consumption, the objection put forward for not accepting this resolution is that local bodies consist of a majority of temperate persons and the interests of the drinking classes would be overlooked and great difficulties would result. I wish to know who are at present looking after the interests of the drinking classes. I do not think that the Government for a moment could say that they are representing the interests of the drinking classes. The other objection put forward was that if the local bodies were constituted of drinking classes, then the licenses would be freely given, and the number of shops would be increased. From the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Brodie, I understand that he is prepared to concede that, if consultative bodies be constituted

(Mr. Narasimha Raju; the President; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar.)

of representatives of the intelligent section of the drinking class, the experiment may be tried in selected areas. Of course, the view expressed by him is a new one, and requires consideration. But I do not think that the Government will be justified in saying that the local bodies do not represent the interests of all classes. Whenever any proposition comes up before them I am inclined to think that they will not be swayed by the interests of one particular class, but on the other hand they will weigh all the interests and come to a proper conclusion and that is a sufficient guarantee for the claims of all the classes being taken into consideration.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar has taken us through various figures regarding the recommendations of advisory committees, showing in how many cases they were accepted, and in how many cases they were rejected. I do not think these figures will satisfy us in any way, because these are cases recommended by official majority. In all cases the district collector is the final authority and therefore these figures cannot in any way convince us one way or the other. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar said that the principle advocated in this resolution was nowhere adopted; but I find that in the report of the Chief Commissioner of Assam on page 9 of this blue book it is stated.

'The list of shops is published and is considered, together with any objections, by the municipal commissioners at a meeting. If the district officer is not able to accept any recommendation made by the municipal board, he is bound to refer the case to Government.'

"Here the final authority is not the district collector, but the Government. And my recommendation is that the Government should revise the resolutions of the local boards and in that way adopt the principle now being adopted in Assam.

"Regarding the revision of the resolutions of local bodies, the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar was pleased to say that the Government will be in a disadvantageous position in reviewing the opinion of local bodies, because they will not have the opinion of officials. It was never my intention that the Government should be deprived of official opinion on the matter. At first, when I moved the resolution, I clearly indicated that the opinion of local bodies would be revised by the Government, and an official like the collector would submit his report to the Government either for or against the resolution of the local body and the opinion of the collector would be looked into when the Government comes to a conclusion one way or another.

"As to the question of the referendum, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has given a reply. If a referendum has to be made not to the drinking classes alone, but if a referendum is to be made to all classes of voters in any municipal area, I am inclined to believe the opinion will invariably be in favour of closing some shops and of shifting some of the existing shops."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Before I call upon any other gentleman to speak, I want to make it clear what the phrase 'local bodies' means in this resolution. The Council will remember that, in admitting resolutions, I have to see that they are 'in the form of a specific recommendation,' and are 'clearly and precisely expressed,' and 'raise a definite issue.' 'Local bodies,' as understood by the honourable gentleman submitting the resolution, means the already existing and constituted local bodies, *i.e.*, district boards, municipalities and taluk boards. The honourable gentleman has not himself departed from this interpretation. But other honourable gentlemen in this debate have created local bodies for themselves with some freedom, and applied my honourable friend Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar's remarks and other remarks as if they were addressed to some other kind of local body. The 'local bodies' in this resolution means the already existing and constituted local bodies, such as district boards, municipalities, and taluk boards. Otherwise it would not have been possible for me to admit this resolution for discussion."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"I may just mention that in the case of Madras City the opinion of the Madras Corporation is taken with regard to the location of liquor shops."

The resolution was put and lost.

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

RESOLUTION *RE* RESTRICTIONS ON THE LOCATION OF LIQUOR SHOPS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B NARASIMHESWARA SARMA :—"In moving the next resolution on the subject, I do not wish to make any speech. There is an amendment which has been proposed to restrict the operation of this resolution which I shall accept and I do not want to make a speech If it is agreeable to the Council, it may be accepted, and if not it may be put to the vote. The original resolution runs as follows :

'XIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that in determining the location of arrack, toddy and other liquor shops, the following rule should be observed, viz., that no such shop should be located in a bazaar or at the entrance to a bazaar, nor near a bathing ghat or any other place of public resort, school, hospital, place of worship, factory, in the interior of a village, at the side of a road leading to a bathing ghat or other place of water-supply, and that it should not be in such a situation as to obtrude itself on the attention of the public.'

"The amendment is that the following words be added to the resolution : 'When 'the deciding authority finds itself unable in any particular instance to observe the 'rule, it shall record its reason in writing.'"

The amendment was put and lost.

The original resolution was thereupon put and lost.

RESOLUTION *RE* ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE IN THE AGENCY TRACTS.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA :—"The resolution No. XIII standing in my name runs as follows :—

'XIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that, subject to such modifications as the Local Government may from time to time notify in the "Fort St. George Gazette," the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code which have been extended to proceedings under the Estates Land Act I of 1908 by section 192 of the said Act be made applicable to all proceedings in the administration of civil justice within the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari.'

"This resolution deals specifically with the administration of civil justice in the Agency tracts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari and deals with an area of 20,000 square miles and a population of one and a half millions of people. I may remind Honourable Members that there are two classes of people living in these Agency tracts. One class may be said to be extremely ignorant and comprises the aboriginal hill tribes who require special treatment; the other class living mostly in the fertile plains of the Agency tracts are as intelligent and wealthy as, and sometimes more wealthy than, the people living in the adjoining plains and the litigation in these tracts is sometimes as heavy and intricate as any that can be found on the plains. Until 1839 the same laws as governed the rest of the Presidency governed these Agency tracts. But in that year the Government of India passed a special Act, Act XXIV of 1839, which limited the administration of civil justice in these Agencies to the jurisdiction of officers called Agents to the Governor, and the limits of the Agency tracts were extended or restricted from time to time by notifications in the *Gazette* Under this Act XXIV of 1839, the Governor in Council is empowered to frame rules for the administration of civil justice. With regard to the Agency tracts of the Gōdāvari district they have been brought within that Act by the Scheduled Districts Act XIV of 1874. Under section 3 of that Act, the Governor in Council is entitled to extend the operation of any law operating within the ordinary portion of the Presidency to these Agency tracts, and under section 6 of that Act, the Governor in Council is entitled to frame rules for the guidance of officers administering civil justice.

"Now I ask this Council to recommend to Government that the rules to be framed by the Government with regard to the administration of civil justice may be alike in these tracts, both in proceedings under the Estates Land Act, and in other proceedings relating to other branches of civil administration. This Legislative Council has

(Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma.)

included the Agency tracts within the operation of the Estates Land Act, and by the operation of section 182 of that Act they have extended to that area the Civil Procedure Code, barring certain sections, which have been considered unsuitable for the purpose.

"My first position is that there is absolutely no reason why there should be any difference between the rules governing the administration of civil justice in regard to one set of proceedings as contra-distinguished from the other. My suggestion is that both may be brought under the same category, subject of course to this: that if the Governor in Council should find it, at any time, impossible to extend any particular rule, he is at perfect liberty to modify that rule, which power he has already got under the statute.

"I ask for this for various reasons. In the practical administration of civil justice in these tracts various difficulties have cropped up which have not found a solution by the amendment of rules at present in force in these Agency tracts, and we find various anomalies and difficulties which must be solved only by a modification and revision of these rules. For instance, in the good old days when there was not much litigation or litigation of value, the primitive methods of administration might very well have been sufficient, but a reference to the statistics to be found in the report on the administration of civil justice shows that very important litigation is at present engaging the attention of the courts situated in those Agency tracts—litigation which affects the passing from one hand to the other of taluks averaging hundreds of square miles in area, litigation which affects trade rights of considerable value, sometimes amounting to lakhs.

"Let me take the case of the execution of decrees. This is one of the difficulties noticed by the High Court and this ought to be remedied by Government. The provisions of the Limitation Act of a highly technical character have been introduced into these Agency tracts. So that if a district munsif in the Agency tracts dismisses an execution application, or the Assistant to the Agent of the Governor dismisses an execution application on the ground that it is barred by limitation, there is absolutely no appeal provided and the matter is final. The party cannot appeal to the Agent or the High Court or the Governor. But there is one provision under which the Governor in Council may interfere by referring the matter to the High Court, *i.e.*, under rule 31. That is possible only if a decision is come to by the Agent and not by a subordinate. So that there is absolutely no safety for the subject if the Assistant to the Agent or the district munsif should dispose of all these applications erroneously, whatever may be their value or the intricacy of the point awaiting solution in the case. The point came up for decision before the High Court in a case reported in I.L.R., XIII, Madras, on page 151. Their Lordships decided that in that particular matter, an appeal lay to them from the Governor's Agent, because it was a decision by the Agent and not by a subordinate. That will be found on page 153. I know from experience that in a matter which was decided recently by the Munsif, the matter came up before the High Court because the Agent originally entertained the proceedings. I do not know what would have been the case if objection had been taken by the other side. The matter could be taken on appeal, because the Agent took action. But if the Agent does not choose to take proceedings, there is absolutely no remedy. That is the state of the law which requires a remedy. What I ask is that the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code relating to execution of decrees among others should be extended to these Agency tracts. I know that the Government may say that in exceptional cases they should have the power of refusing execution. There is such a power reserved under the rules in certain exceptional cases; and my resolution does not interfere with that power. I say that if, in particular cases, the Governor in Council are unable to extend the provisions of the Code, they should have the power to refuse to do so. The difficulty will come if the Code were extended as a whole, but there would be no such difficulty if the rules framed embodied particular sections, and the rules which may be in force can be modified at any time. Therefore I do not think that there is any force in the objection that once the Government modify the rules, their hands are tied and they cannot go back upon the rules and cannot therefore accept the resolution.

"As to the necessity for the reform suggested, that has been made clear by various proceedings in the civil courts in the matter of the execution of decrees. I shall refer

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma; Mr. Narasimha Raju; Sir Harold Stuart.)

to another matter also which is fraught with inconvenience. It appears that if a district munsif disposes of a matter, the disposal on appeal by the Assistant Agent is final unless the Agent interferes; and if the Agent interferes there are three appeals which I must say are ruinous. If the Agent entertains certain cases whatever they may be, and sends them to the Assistant Agent, there is an appeal against that to the Agent, and from the Agent to the Governor in Council, and from the Governor in Council to the High Court. There are two appeals thus provided, whereas in the Civil Procedure Code, there is only one appeal. Then again in certain interlocutory proceedings, which have recently arisen in connection with the execution of decrees, appeals could be filed under the rules but there is absolutely no appeal under the Civil Procedure Code. Suppose a person applies to be re-instated in possession of property when disturbed in execution of a decree, the order of the court is final subject to determination in a suit. As the rules stand, there is an appeal to the Governor in Council and the High Court at the instance of the parties. I am citing these instances to show that there are exceptional difficulties which have arisen owing to the Government being slow and reluctant to interfere with the rules which they framed 40 or 50 years ago. I know that in a very few cases, certain sections of the chapter relating to the execution of decrees they have extended to the Agency tracts, and beyond that they have not gone.

"What I ask is that the Government may be pleased to revise these rules and to bring the whole administration of justice in the Agency tracts to the same level of efficiency that they themselves have provided under the Estates Land Act, retaining to themselves the power of modification whenever occasion may arise. I do not think, Sir, that the resolution is an unreasonable one or asks for a radical alteration in the present methods; and I hope, therefore, that the Government will be able to agree to the resolution."

"I have already said that there are two classes of people in the Agency tracts, one very wealthy and intelligent and the other class very ignorant. So far as the latter are concerned, their case would not come up before the Agent or the Assistant Agent, and would not be of an important nature. The Government have at present power to make rules to restrict the course of litigation in those tracts. But I do not think that such a conservative power leading to inconvenience and hardship in the administration of justice, ought to go unremedied for a long time. I hope therefore that the Government will deal with it as a practical subject awaiting solution."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"In seconding this proposition I do not think that many words are required for commending it to the acceptance of the Council. The Estates Land Act is in force in the Agency tracts, and as far as that Act is concerned, the principles of this resolution are in force. There is sufficient provision made in this resolution whereby the Government may from time to time revise the rules whenever necessary. Under these circumstances I do not think that the Government will find any difficulty in accepting the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, the argument of the Honourable mover and the Honourable seconder of this resolution is, I take it, that inasmuch as the greater part of the Civil Procedure Code has been extended to certain proceedings in the Agency tracts—those connected with the Estates Land Act—therefore these provisions should be extended to other civil proceedings in that area. I believe, my Lord, it was quite an accident and an oversight that these portions of the Civil Procedure Code were by the Estates Land Act extended to the Agency tracts. I have not had time to make a reference about it, but I have little doubt that in practice no notice whatever is taken by the civil courts in the Agency tracts of that provision in the Estates Land Act and that suits under that Act are still decided in accordance with the civil Agency rules. Moreover, we propose to amend the Estates Land Act so as to exclude from its operation the Agency tracts of Ganjam and I have no doubt, now that this matter has been brought to our notice, we shall also amend it to exclude the operation of this particular provision.

"My Lord, the Honourable mover is not correct in his description of the people of the Agency tracts. From it the Council would gather that there are a few jungle people inhabiting the Agency tracts, while in their fertile plains there is an intelligent and advanced population. I do not know what personal acquaintance the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma may have with the Agency tracts. I have a

(Sir Harold Stuart; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

fairly extensive acquaintance with them and I can assure the Council that the people who inhabit the so-called plains of these tracts are among the most backward of the classes and castes to be found in this Presidency. The simple rules under which they are governed have worked so for very well indeed. When the Civil Procedure Code was passed, we made a reference—the Government of the day made a reference—to the Agents of the three northern districts on the advisability of applying portions of that Code to those tracts, and all three replied strongly deprecating any such course of action.

"My Lord, in this hand I hold a copy of the Civil Procedure Code which the Honourable Member wishes to apply to these backward people; in the other, my Lord, is a copy of the Civil Agency rules at present in force—the nine pages of simple rules under which these people have managed to get along so well for a number of years. We are not, however, averse to amending these rules as occasion shows amendment to be necessary. I see that the last amendment was in the year 1909.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has drawn attention to what he called inconvenience and hardship. But he has not given me any information which showed any instance of inconvenience or hardship. His main contention was that a difficulty has arisen owing to the present rules. I will give an undertaking that these matters will be examined, and if necessary we will amend the rules so as to meet any real case of hardship and serious inconvenience.

"Every law, I take it, is in itself an evil in that it interferes with the liberty of the subject. Therefore we want our laws to be as simple as possible, so that they may be understood by the people. We have so far managed to have a very simple law for these people in the agency tracts; and until we are convinced that this simple measure is insufficient to meet the interests of these people, we shall surely be wise to retain it and not supersede it by any such elaborate and voluminous work as that which I hold in my hand—the Civil Procedure Code. I am afraid, therefore, that I am unable to accept the resolution; but, as I have already stated, I will undertake to examine the instances which the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma mentioned, and if necessary to amend the rules."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I am afraid I cannot claim the intimate acquaintance which the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has with the Agency tracts, nor can I say on behalf of my Honourable friends who have moved and seconded the resolution that they have the same experience of the people inhabiting these localities. But the point for consideration is as to whether the Civil Procedure Code should be made applicable in the trial of suits arising in the Agency tracts. It is certainly not the case where any substantive rights are taken away from or are conferred on the people. But the only question which has to be considered is as to whether the rules which have been drawn up for the guidance of civil officers should be as elaborate as they have been made in the Code or whether they should be confined to the 22 or 23 rules which have been framed in the year 1860. That is the question which has been raised; and I regret very much to hear from the statement of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart that he proposes to bring under re-consideration the question of the application of the Civil Procedure Code to the proceedings under the Estates Land Act. I trust that this resolution would not end, so far as the proceedings under the Estates Land Act are concerned, in the repeal of that portion of the Act, which makes the Civil Procedure Code applicable to proceedings under that Act in those areas. That is a matter which would certainly be discussed when the time comes. I regret very much that he should have stated that that would be the direction in which this debate would end. However, we shall certainly have to say a great deal when the matter actually arises for consideration.

"But the point for consideration is whether your Excellency's Government are satisfied with these 22 or 23 rules, which, according to the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, contain the essence of the Civil Procedure Code and which are made applicable to those tracts. My Lord, the question of the backwardness of these areas has nothing to do with the application or otherwise of the Civil Procedure Code. The Code is intended for the guidance of officers who are entrusted with the trial of suits. Such of those as have experience of litigation in those parts confidently assert that the persons very much backward in procedure are the officers entrusted with this class of work; and therefore I believe that the application of the Code of Civil Procedure

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

has nothing to do with the backwardness of the people, or that this would place the community which live in the Agency tracts in any disadvantageous position.

"My Lord, I have known various instances in which the results of the procedure adopted were disastrous to the parties concerned, as they entailed a great deal of expense by way of appeals. If your Excellency's Government would inquire of the High Court to what extent it is necessary to amend these rules, I am certain that this proposal would be backed up by the Judges who have had a number of civil appeals before them coming from the Agency tracts; and I think if there is one question in which your Excellency's Government should be guided by the opinion of the High Court, it is certainly in regard to the procedure applicable to appeals from the Agency tracts. Therefore I trust that the result of the suggestion would not be in the direction of repealing the existing procedure, but in the direction of consulting the High Court, who have had a large number of appeals from the Agency tracts, and of ascertaining from them the extent to which these rules should be amended.

"I may also mention the hardships to which the people are subjected. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart was saying that the liberty of the subject would be interfered with seriously by these rules being elaborated. I may mention on the other hand, so far as litigation is concerned, the troubles of the litigant begin after the decree is obtained. There have been instances where the Agent has refused to execute the decrees passed by courts in the Agency tracts. Power is given in the rules whereby if the Agent in his discretion find it undesirable that any decree obtained should be proceeded with for execution, he has the power to stay the hands of the court. That is a thing which is altogether anomalous, and requires consideration. There are various rules which require that any civil process in any other part of the British India may be stopped from being executed in the Agency tracts. I should like to ask whether these rules do not place restrictions on the liberty of the subject. There are various matters showing that the rules are now archaic; for instance the rules were issued in the year 1860, though amended from time to time, and the *Sudder* court is always referred to in the rules, though it has ceased to exist. It is an indication that these rules are altogether out of date, and should entirely be modified.

"My Lord, in regard to the procedure in criminal matters also, there is a good deal to be said. But that does not seem to arise in this resolution and therefore I would not at all refer to it. I would, therefore, request your Excellency's Government to invite the opinion of the High Court as to what extent it is necessary in the changed condition of the country—having in view that these rules were issued in the year 1860—to what extent it would be necessary to elaborate a more elastic and accurate procedure for the trial of suits in the Agency tracts. I would, therefore, support my Honourable friend's motion embodied in this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, I beg to support this resolution and in supporting it I wish to make a few observations. The chief object of withholding the extension of the Civil Procedure Code in the backward areas of the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Gödávari Agency tracts is that the intricacies of the Procedure Code will be taken advantage of against the backward classes in those areas, and that the several sections embodied in the Civil Procedure Code are too much for the people to understand them, and that the intelligent people might take undue advantage against the backward classes. Again it was said by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart that instead of the whole of the Civil Procedure Code being applied to the Agency tracts, simple rules framed under the Scheduled Districts Act were applied and justice was administered by the munsif's courts or Assistant Agent's courts in the Agency tracts. Under section 192 of the Estates Land Act the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, subject to certain modifications, have been applied to Agency tracts; and no difficulties have been found in the application of the Civil Procedure Code in the Agency tracts in that respect. Besides, as the Honourable mover of this proposition has mentioned, there are two classes of people, one a very backward class which owns little or no property, and the other which is wealthy and the latter consists of persons who have settled in the plains, and who go there as merchants, and acquire large property by trade and become very influential. Whatever the case may be in the case of these backward people, the result of

(Mr. K. B. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

withholding the extension of the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code from these influential and wealthy people, who are actual settlers in the Agency tracts, has been causing a great deal of nuisance and trouble to persons living in the Agency tracts as well as those living outside the Agency tracts. Now as I have already mentioned, the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, as far as they are applied under section 192 of the Estates Land Act, have not been causing any trouble, or have not been standing in the way of giving substantial justice to people; and no difficulty is found by courts in administering justice in the Agency tracts. I therefore think it advisable that the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, as far as they may be found necessary should be applied to the Agency tracts.

"Whatever it may be, it has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao that the rules regarding the transfer of suits, process services and the execution of decrees are very arbitrary, and that the Agents have power to transfer suits or to withhold process service or not give effect to the decrees or stop the execution of decrees provided, it is said, no doubt, in the rules, that they record their reasons in writing. Whatever it be, under these heads, extensive powers are given under the rules. With regard to the execution of decrees, there is an amount of practical difficulty felt as has been mentioned; and one class of people who go and settle in the Agency tracts as merchants and acquire large property, and become influential there, can evade decrees passed against them in the plains or the Agency courts, and they can do any amount of mischief. There are very few cases in the matter of decrees passed against backward people who have no property. With regard to landed property, the Civil Procedure Code is applied under the section mentioned in the Estates Land Act. With regard to the other decrees, there are few, that would be executed against the backward people. Most of the decrees will be against the influential people, who will take shelter under these rules, and can evade payment. So in the modification of these rules, I beg to point out that the Government may be pleased to afford facilities for the execution of decrees and extend the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code regarding the execution of decrees to the Agency tracts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari districts.

"I may here mention, Sir, that the Local Boards Act was already extended to these backward areas especially in the Gōdāvari district, and the Abkāri Act, as far as tree-tapping is concerned, has been introduced in these backward areas. For these purposes these areas are not supposed to be backward, but only for the extension of the Civil Procedure Code under which persons expect to receive substantial justice they are supposed to be backward. I beg to point out this anomaly and to request the Government to frame rules in such a manner as to afford every kind of facility for the service of processes, and also the execution of decrees in the Agency tracts."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I am not directly concerned with these districts, but from what I have heard from the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma and his seconder, I thought that there would be something forthcoming form the Government to explain their attitude in opposing the resolution. I thought that the circumstances which necessitated the special treatment being accorded to this area would be dwelt upon, so that this Council could come to a conclusion whether the Civil Procedure Code need not be extended at all to that area. But what was done was only to bring out two exhibits, one the Civil Procedure Code and the other a small pamphlet containing some rules. These exhibits prove only one thing—that small pamphlet can only apply so long as the State emergency requires such a thing to continue. It is too late in the day to say that the Civil Procedure Code ought to be rejected. Anybody who thinks that the ordinary rules of Civil Procedure Code ought not to apply in any locality, will have to make out a very strong case for not extending the ordinary rules of justice prevalent in civilised countries. Now one argument that might be advanced is that till now the rules continued to be in force in this particular area, and it has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao that for various purposes we have been treating this particular area as an advanced area. Since my joining this Council, considerable amounts have been set apart in the shape of grants for opening up these areas, and improving their condition. All this would only imply that the Government have been developing this area to bring it up to the level of other parts. The rules referred to are I find dated 1860 in the case of one district, and 1839 in the case of another.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar, Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

"Act I of 1908 has extended the Civil Procedure Code, so far as the suits under the Estates Land Act are concerned. If for the Estates Land Act it is found that these tracts are fit for the application of the Civil Procedure Code, there is no reason why the suggestion made in the resolution should not be accepted. There is a suggestion made that they will go back on this matter. But this matter has to be considered when the thing actually comes up. Every step to go backward will have to be explained in its own place. My Lord, I do not know if it will be argued in behalf of the Government that, even if the locality is fit for ordinary treatment just as other localities are, the Civil Procedure Code which is cumbrous may be put aside, and simple rules adopted for the dispensation of justice. I do not think that that argument can be put forward in this Council at this time of the day. I have gone into the provisions of some of the rules, and I find that action can be taken with peculiarly despotic powers. In some cases the rules may be unjust, and I daresay that if there is a rule which is felt by the Government at this time of the day as backward and retrograde, it must be expunged unless it is proved that that particular rule is necessary in the interests of the population. My Lord, that is the position I wanted to point out. The arguments so far advanced do not convince me that this state of affairs can be allowed to continue unless there is the necessity to stop completely the ordinary law. Power is vested in the Government by this resolution to make such modifications as they may think necessary, and as they may notify from time to time. It is the modification that must be notified, and not the application generally which could be stopped in a particular area. It seems reasonable and just to say that no scheme for this special state of things to continue must be put forward and approved in behalf of Government."

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 3 P.M.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, I certainly cannot claim the same intimate acquaintance with the people of the Agency tracts that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart possesses. Still I may say that I am not altogether unacquainted with the people living in those parts and I have been in touch with the litigation arising there for upwards of twenty years and it is my experience of that litigation both in the mufassal courts and in the High Court that has induced me to draft this resolution and submit it to the consideration of the Council. I can understand Agents generally returning a negative reply to all suggestions for flattering their hands and discretion, because it is in the nature of the training which the executive officers receive to consider as a nuisance all restrictions which the legislature imposes upon a free discretion in the exercise of authority. Unless the matter is so pressing upon their attention as to require immediate remedy, they generally believe in letting things alone. I hope, therefore, that, in this matter, the Government will see what the improved conditions of the country require and will not simply be guided by general statements from their Agents.

"After all there does not seem to be so great a difference between the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart and myself. I am thankful to him for having promised so kindly to inquire into the necessity for a revision of these rules and to revise them if necessary. The point of difference is very small. Here is an enactment of the legislature which has been introduced deliberately by this Council into the Agency tracts. I use the word "deliberately" for this reason. I was one of those who, when the Estates Land Act came up for consideration, suggested to the Government of the day that it might be inadvisable to introduce all the elaborate provisions of the Estates Land Act into the Agency tracts, but the Government of the day disagreed with me, over-ruled me and chose to apply the provisions of the Estates Land Act to the Agency tracts. Therefore, it was not the result of an accidental oversight but I believe was deliberately done. At any rate, the Act has been introduced and has been working there for the last five years and I believe no complaints have been received by the Government by reason of the introduction of the Civil Procedure Code into these Agency tracts. I do not ask for the revision of the Agency rules simply because the Estates Land Act has introduced the Civil Procedure Code. I ask for the introduction of the Civil Procedure Code on the merits. The difference between the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart and me resolves itself to this. I say, take the Civil Procedure Code as the working basis and modify any rules in it which are found inapplicable to the Agency tracts by reason of the existing conditions and make them suitable to

(Mr. Narasimhesvara Sarma; Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.)

those conditions and introduce the Code as thus revised into the tracts. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart thinks that the Code is too elaborate for the requirements of these tracts and, therefore, he would deal with the rules as they are at present and modify them only to the extent that is absolutely necessary. I look upon that as tinkering with the existing rules and landing us into far greater difficulties in future than we can anticipate at present. We have here a scientific code and we have not hesitated to introduce such scientific codes into the Agency tracts. The whole of the Criminal Procedure Code has been so introduced. The Limitation Act which requires very skilful handling is in force there. The Abkari Act, the Forest Act, the Local boards Act and several other Acts have been introduced into the Agency tracts. Why then should we not take the question on its merits and see whether any particular provision of the Civil Procedure Code is not applicable? If that is done and if the High Court is consulted in the matter and if the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code which are unsuited are omitted, I think a very satisfactory solution will be found. I hope that the Government will be induced to look at it in that light and take the Civil Procedure Code as the basis to work upon, and modify it having regard to the special circumstances of the Agency tracts. I take it that is the procedure which the Government have in view; at any rate there cannot be any substantial difference of view on this point, namely, whether a scientific code introduced by the supreme legislature in the country as being fitted for the ordinary conditions of the country should be adopted as a working guide. I therefore hope that the Government will change their view and accept this resolution."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

RESOLUTION *RE* IMPROVEMENT OF MINOR PORTS AND THEIR TRADE.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Your Excellency, the resolution that I have to move runs thus:

'XV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a special officer be deputed to inquire into the causes of the decline in the number of minor ports in this Presidency and in the trade in many of them and to suggest measures for improving their number and developing their trade.'

"In this connection I wish to draw the attention of the Council to the answer given by the Government to a question put by me at the meeting of the 11th November 1913. Therein it is said that in 1879-80 the number of ports in the Presidency was 71, in 1889-90 it was 145, in 1899-1900 the number was 147, and in 1909-10 the number was 102. The decrease in the number of ports since 1900 is said to be due to the closure of several small ports at which there was little or no trade. The Government said they were considering the question of improving several of the minor ports. On a question put again at the meeting of the 20th November 1914 by me, the Government were pleased to give me an idea as to what improvements they had done or proposed to do in regard to the ports. The improvements were not of a character that I had expected the Government to undertake in the interests of the ports. They were mainly improvements to some bigger ports like Tuticorin and some other ports which do not very much concern my interest in the minor ports. I understand that the present number of ports is 65, that is, from 102 in 1910 it has come down to 65 in 1915. The reason for this large decrease in the number of ports, your Excellency, is a matter which requires to be found by an inquiry. The Government were pleased to say that some of the minor ports were compelled to be closed on account of want of trade; but when such a large number of ports suffer from want of trade, there is, I believe, necessarily a case for inquiry. I also have to draw the attention of the Council to the fact that in many ports there has been decrease in the quantity of trade. I wish to confine myself to the ports south of Madras on the east coast. Cuddalore, Porto Novo, Tirumaluivasal, Velanganni, Topputturai, Muttupet, Adirampatnam, Ammapatnam, Tondi and several other ports suffer very seriously from this decrease in trade. I shall not weary the Council with many quotations, but, I shall give a few, just to give the Council an idea of

(Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.)

the decrease in most of these ports. In Cuddalore in 1903–04 the quantity of rice exported was 10,934 bags; in 1904–05, it was 3,352; in 1905–06, it was 1,005; in 1906–07, it was 1,564; and in 1907–08, it was 892; and so the decrease has gone on till it comes down to 110 bags in 1913–14. Similarly with regard to Porto Novo, it comes down from 54,692 in 1903–04 to 22,806 in 1913–14. In Tirumalaivasal, it came down from 143,259 in 1903–04 to 16,263 in 1913–14; in Velangunni from 75,003 to 37,476; in Muttupet from 227,010 to zero; in Adirampatnam from 239,776 to 19,693; in Ammapatnam from 86,303 to 29,655; in this port it was zero for many years. Similarly, in Tondi it was 42,067 in 1903–04 and the port disappears altogether in 1913–14.

"Your Excellency, that is an enormous deterioration in most of the ports on the east coast south of Madras. In the total volume of trade also there has been some decrease. I am here particularly concerned with the decrease in the exports of rice, and I wish to draw the special attention of the Government to it, inasmuch as this Presidency has a large population depending upon the production of rice and it is the duty of the State to see that that rice is taken to the consumer with as little cost of carriage as possible. All rice particularly from south of Madras, as we know, finds its consumer almost entirely in Ceylon. At present, all this rice goes to Ceylon through Tuticorin and latterly through Dhanushkodi also. Very often the railway companies give certain reduced rates for certain special stations which are near those ports and so for the time being rice is exported by means of railways through these stations; but it will not be difficult to understand what the position of both the producers and traders in rice will be if, after a certain port is closed, the reduced rate is not given to them at all. The reduced rate is mainly given with a view to divert trade from those minor ports into a certain big port, say about 400 miles south of the place, and to see that all the cost of the carriage goes to the railway company. But in this matter the Government have a duty that they owe to the people. Port after port is dying or dead for want of trade. The question is whether the Government will allow things to drift like that. I should certainly like every facility being afforded for the development of railways; but even that I believe can be over-done and may be opposed to the general interests of the agriculturists in this Presidency. Recently about this manipulation of railway rates there was a discussion on a resolution in the Viceroy's Council; and I hope it is within the knowledge of this Government and of the Council that the Government of India have promised to make an inquiry into that matter. Why I mention this matter is that I have every reason to believe that this manipulation of railway rates has a great deal to do with the decrease in trade in several minor ports that I have brought to the notice of this Council. We can easily understand what risk there is if rice has to go to Tuticorin all the way from Tanjore and there pass through the hands of so many people—one man takes it from the train to boats and another takes it from the boats and ships it in steamers and so on. People will command far better prices if, as was formerly the case, it could be exported from those ports which people can use for shipping just near the place of production and taken down to the consumer at far more convenient rates and at far less risk and loss. What I would therefore urge upon this Government is to inquire into the causes of the heavy decline in trade in all these ports, what possible measures could be adopted to improve it in the interests of a large body of producers, particularly of paddy in this Presidency, and then to adopt such measures as would speedily develop the trade of these ports.

"In this connection I might draw the attention of this Council to the instance of a port of which I have personal experience and that is about Tirumalaivasal. In this port steamers were regularly calling for upwards of thirty years. Later two steamer companies were calling at that port, when there was large trade at that port. Later on however those two companies combined together and raised their freight. Then there was slight change of traffic through railway and later on in spite of the change of freight, the main export of rice to Colombo was going through the neighbouring ports. Sometime later it happened that the railway company also effected a combination with the steamer companies and then the steamer company still further raised its rates. At the same time, the railway company reduced its rates so much so there was not a large difference between the freight through steamer and that through railway; but all the same there was the loss and difficulty to which I have already drawn attention in sending rice all the way from a distance of 400 miles

(Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.)

to Tuticorin and shipping it there and sending it to Colombo. What happened was something more serious than this. In spite of the not a very great difference in the rates that existed, the people were in favour of shipping it at Tirumalaivasal as before; but the steamer company would not call, very probably because of an arrangement come to with the railway company. It may be said that this is a matter between the railway company and the steamer company, but then I wish to ask if by that sort of combination, which I cannot but characterise as unhealthy, railways, which so far as this country is concerned are under State control, can be so allowed to manipulate rates as to kill off one port after another in a manner so extremely disadvantageous to the large number of producers in this country. Just at this hour we find at most stations large quantities of paddy are stored up for want of rolling-stock to carry them even to Tuticorin. If we had steamer service at those ports, we should be in a considerably better position; and people will be able to command far better prices for paddy. Now whatever paddy they have produced they cannot take to the place of destination in time. It is in that view I think that an inquiry is absolutely necessary.

"With regard to the port of Tirumalaivasal, I may draw attention to another fact which is within my knowledge. After this combination between the railway company and the steamer company, the Traffic Manager of the South Indian Railway has himself moved the Collector of Tanjore to see that the port is closed. I have got the correspondence; notice was given to the traders as well as landholders, who hotly protested that it ought not to be closed. The question has probably been postponed. I have the letter of protest in my hands and here is the notice of the Collector.

நோட்டீஸ்.

திருமலைவாசல துறைமுகத்தில் சரக்குமடி முதலிய இடவசதிக்கு அறிமுதலியது வசூலித்துவரும் வர்த்தகர்களுக்கு.

1906-ம் ஜூன் வரையில் திருமலைவாசல் துறைமுகத்தில் போதி, திருமலைவாசல, இலைதுறை எம்பக்கம் சிராமங்கள், இவைகளிலிருந்து தொலைதூர செலவுவரையில் எடுத்துச் செல்லுவதற்கு நான்கு செல்லப்பட்டு வந்ததாயும் அதற்குமிருந்து தென்னிந்திய ரெயில்வே கம்பெனியாரும் பிரிட்டிஷ் இந்திய ஸ்டீம் நாவிகேஷன் கம்பெனியாரும் உடன்படிக்கை செய்துகொண்டதில துறைமுகத்தில் எற்றுமதி செய்யவும் வேலைகள் பேண்பட்டதாயும் துறைமுகமே எடுத்துவிடவேண்டிய சமயத்தில் இவ் பிரதேசத்தின் முதலிலையில் எதியாடிக (Asiatic) கம்பெனியார் மதுபடியும் துறைமுகத்தில் கப்பல்கள் வரவேற்று எற்றுமதிசெய்யுமாறுதாயும் வர்ஸ்மென்டார் ஸ்டீம் கப்பல்கள இவைகளில வெளிநாடுகளுக்கு நேரில்வேயில் நான்கு தொகை செலவு மிதருக்கிறபடியால் துறைமுகத்தை எற்றுமதி வரியங்களுக்கு உபயோகப்படுத்தாமல செய்கையில் எல்லா எற்றுமதிகளையும் திருவிடவேணுமென்றும் செய்து டிராபிக மானேஜர் ஸெளத் துறையார்களுக்கு எழுதியிருக்கிறார். அதன்மேல இவ்விடத்தை புகை வியாபாரிகளும் மற்றவர்களும் எதியாடிக் (Asiatic) கம்பெனிக்கு நஷ்டமாய முயற்செய்யும் பிரகாரமாகவும் விசாரித்து எழுதப்படி கேட்டிருக்கிறது.

துறைமுகம் இதனடியில் கொடுத்திருக்கும் எற்றுமதி விபரத்தையும் துறைமுகமும் படையும் வளர்ந்த தெரிவில கம்பெனிக்கு எற்றுமதி அனுப்புவதிலும் துறைமுகத்தை சொந்த சக்திகளுமாத்திரம் வைத்துகொண்டு பெரிய எற்றுமதியை நிறுத்திவிடுமாறு உடனடியாக சரகபாதகங்களின் எழுத்துமூலமாய் இவ்விடத்துக்கு இச் ஸ்டேஷன 5 நிமிஷத்தில தெரியப்படுத்தவேண்டியது.

திருமலைவாசல் துறைமுகத்திலிருந்து கொழும்புக்குசெய்த எற்றுமதி விபரம்.

				மூட்டை
1903-ம்இல் ஜனவரி 1உ முதல்	1903-ம்இல் டிசம்பர் 31உவரையில்	...	31,828
1904-ம்இல்	கூடி.	1904-ம்இல்	கூடி.	...	28,419
1905-ம்இல்	கூடி.	1905-ம்இல்	கூடி.	...	7,215
1906 ம்இல்	கூடி.	1906-ம்இல் ஏப்ரல் 30உவரையில்	...	3,107
1906 ம்இல் மேமீ 1உ முதல்	1906-ம்இல் மேமீ 23உவரையில்	...	3,838

பைட்டு வரும்படி.

1903 ம்இல் ரூ. 38,833-4-0.
1904 ம்இல் ரூ. 21,991-8-0.
1905 ம்இல் ரூ. 3,001-10-8.

for *Tahsildar.*

(Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar.)

"The protest was made and perhaps as a result of that protest the port has not been closed, but there is little difference between the port living and the port dead. That is the position of most of the other ports.

"Your Excellency, I believe under these circumstances an urgent and searching inquiry should be made into the circumstances that have led to the decline in the number of ports and the decrease in trade in so many of them; and as far as practicable all steps should be taken to increase the number of ports as well as to develop the trade. I have thought the matter worthy of the most serious consideration by Government at this stage, as it affects the whole rice-producing class in this Presidency, which forms 70 per cent of the entire population. With these words, I move the resolution for acceptance by this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. C. M. AHMAD TAMBI MARAKKAYAR:—"In seconding the resolution I beg to say a few words. The outcry among merchants is so very great that the minor ports referred to by my Honourable friend have to be re-opened, as in their absence, trade has gone down very seriously. As has been already explained by my Honourable friend, the steamer company and the railway company have entered into an agreement whereby the position of the steamer companies is so bad that they could not take their steamers to those ports where they are badly needed. Otherwise they are quite willing to take steamers. As far as Muttupet is concerned, as the Government are aware, the shipping facilities are altogether impossible because the river is silted up and there is no communication whatever. Unless the Government take such steps as to cut open the river, communication will be almost impracticable. As for Adirampatnam and Tirumalaivasal, the shipping facilities are very good, but on account of the difficulties mentioned already, steamers would not call at those ports. In my opinion, to safeguard the interests of merchants, the Government should take the necessary steps that they think proper to remedy the evil. With these few remarks, I second the proposition."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR:—"The resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar raises a question the importance of which we are prepared to recognize. I do not think, however, that he has succeeded in showing that the decline in the number of ports in the Presidency and in the trade in those ports is due to any avoidable causes or is not due to natural or economic causes. There has undoubtedly been a large reduction in the number of ports. A reduction in the number of ports has been ordered by Government from time to time, but this action of Government followed the decline in the volume of trade in the ports and it was not the cause of the decline. The grounds on which Government proceed in this matter are these: if we find that the volume of trade in any particular port has fallen so low as to be almost negligible and that it is not worth while maintaining an establishment at the port, we order the port to be closed.

"There are various causes to account for the decline in the trade of ports. Owing to the competition of railways it is often found by the trader or exporter to be more advantageous to send his goods by rail than by water. If the trade has already been diverted to railways from those ports and the volume of trade has consequently fallen, it is hardly worth while maintaining an establishment at some expense.

"Another disadvantage, apart from the expense of establishment in maintaining small ports, is that they offer considerable facilities for smuggling things like cocaine, arms, birds' feathers and so on. While it is difficult for smugglers to get in at the larger ports, it would be easy for them to carry on their operations at minor ports. It is these reasons that have generally induced Government to order the closing of particular ports.

"Why trade in these ports has fallen is a somewhat complicated question. It may be due, and very probably it is due, to the operation of economic causes. Whether it is due to any causes which could have been averted by action on the part of Government has not been shown. Suppose a port does not offer natural facilities for shipping, or that shipping companies find it more advantageous to call at certain other ports, that would lead to the neglect of that port in favour of other ports which have better facilities. For instance, the port of Madras now offers much superior facilities to those which it possessed and which it offered some ten years ago. That may be a reason for the decline in the trade in some of the other ports on this coast.

(Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar, Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.)

Whether the decline is at all due to causes which could have been averted by any Government action is a matter upon which little light has been thrown by the Honourable mover or seconder of this resolution. They seem to have some personal experience of two ports. The Hon'ble Mr Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar spoke about the particular port of Tirumalavasal while the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar based his support of the proposition upon his personal knowledge of the port of Muttupet. If there are any particular ports with regard to which the Honourable Member thinks that it is possible to arrest or counteract the causes which have been at work to bring about a reduction in the volume of trade, it would be possible for us to consider those particular cases; but I do not think he has succeeded in making out a case for a large inquiry of the kind suggested in this resolution, namely, an inquiry into the causes of the decline in the number of minor ports in this Presidency and in the trade in many of them and to suggest measures for improving their number and developing their trade. It may not be at all possible to improve many of the ports. They may have been unsuited, or may have become unsuited to trade, or may have suffered in competition with better equipped ports. It is not possible, therefore, to undertake any large inquiry of this sort, but if the Honourable Member will specify any particular ports with regard to which he could show that, for want of proper action on the part of Government or for other reasons, trade has suffered and that it is possible for us to take measures to develop trade, I should be quite willing to consider those cases; but beyond that promise I am not in a position to go. I hope that will satisfy the Honourable Member."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—" Your Excellency, I was rather congratulating myself when the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar began his reply with the statement that he recognized the importance of the question and felt that the decline was a thing which if possible ought to be avoided; but later when he went into the matter it appeared to me that it was otherwise. When he thinks that it is a matter to be looked into and when he also thinks that it might be due to natural causes as well as to avoidable causes, I say that, if that is not a position in which an inquiry is to be undertaken by Government, I do not know how else it would be feasible to establish a case for inquiry. We find that the number of ports has gradually declined to one half of what it was ten years ago. We find, as I have put before the Council, that it is due largely to avoidable and artificial causes rather than to natural causes, and even where they are due to natural causes to easily avoidable natural causes as my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar stated in his speech in seconding the resolution, and that, in so many ports that I have mentioned, if exporting steamers only called there, trade could very well go on. Particularly when we see that the decline in some ports in a period of ten years has been from lakhs of rupees to hundreds of rupees, it is a matter which not only requires to be carefully inquired into but inquired into by people who have also the requisite knowledge and who can command the requisite funds as well as the aid of the Government. Without that it is not possible for a member of this Council to make inquiries into all these points, how they have declined, to what share it is due to avoidable causes and to what share to natural causes and then come to Government and recommend an inquiry into the matter. If that is expected to be done by a member of this Council, I hardly know where exactly the duty of a member of this Council ends and where exactly the duty of a member of the Government begins. It is because we know that it might be due to causes which are avoidable that I have thought it fit to bring it to the notice of Government as a case fit for inquiry. I have been able to show from the records of Government that there is a heavy decline of 50 per cent. in the number and a heavy deterioration in the trade of these ports and that it has affected trade considerably and has affected seriously the interests not only of the traders but also of 50 per cent. of the population living upon agriculture, whose production of rice finds consumers outside this country. When I have put these facts and when I have also referred to some of the facts which were within my knowledge with reference to railway rates being manipulated I believe I have made out a very fair case, if I may say so, if not for anything more, at least certainly, for an inquiry into the matter. I may also say that I have been somewhat gratified to hear the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar on behalf of Government undertake to make an inquiry in regard to such ports as those in which there was heavy decline. My resolution evidently wants an inquiry into such ports as have declined in trade,

(Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; the President; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

That is what the resolution says; and it suggests that measures should be taken to inquire into the causes of decline and to improve and develop trade. If the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar concedes that, I believe he concedes what my resolution really asks for. I believe I have not much more to add to what I have said, and I hope that, considering the vast importance of the subject, considering the urgency of the matter, considering also that the matter is of importance not only to the trader but mainly to the producer of rice in this Presidency, the matter will receive the attention that it deserves at the hands of Government."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the honourable gentleman wish to press the resolution? I may suggest to the Honourable Member that the subject is hardly ripe enough for inquiry. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar, I think, undertook in his speech that if the honourable gentleman would forward to him the names of any ports in which he is personally interested either by observation or otherwise, he would be glad to look into the circumstances of those ports and see how far they form a justification for any further steps being taken. I may suggest to the honourable gentleman that if he accepts that assurance he may allow the matter to rest there."

The Hon'ble MR. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I shall let the matter rest there and I hope that the Government will inquire into the actual decline of trade in the several ports that I have mentioned. In that light I do not press the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* DEFINITION OF "DAY ON TOUR" IN THE MADRAS INSPECTION CODE.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I will call upon the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar to speak, before the next resolution is formally moved."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"In regard to resolution No. XVI the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri wants an inquiry to be made into the working of rule 95 of the Madras Inspection Code of the Educational Department. I beg to say that an inquiry is now being made by the Director of Public Instruction into this matter. We are prepared to accept this proposition. I want to save him the trouble of making a speech. If he would formally move it, I shall accept it."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Unless the Honourable Member wishes to have the resolution discussed we will accept it."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"I formally move the following resolution:—

'XVI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that an inquiry be made into the working of rule 95 of the Madras Inspection Code of the Educational Department on the subject of touring, with a view to removing the hardship which its enforcement causes to certain classes of inspecting officers.'"

The resolution was accepted by the Council.

RESOLUTION *RE* QUALIFICATIONS OF HEADMASTERS OF INCOMPLETE SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"I am afraid the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar is not going to give me a similar pleasure by accepting the following resolution which I desire to move—

'XVII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that, with a view to removing the inconvenience caused to the management of such schools, an inquiry be made into the working of rule 23, chapter III, of the Madras Educational Rules, which requires that headmasters of incomplete secondary schools should be teachers holding collegiate-trained teachers' certificates.'

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

"Your Excellency, I have first to read to the Council the rule as it obtained some years ago. It was as follows :—

'The teacher of an upper secondary form shall possess a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts; the teacher of a lower secondary form, a certificate of having passed the Matriculation or Upper Secondary examination, or the late higher examination for women.'

"Unfortunately all these examinations are obsolete, but they all correspond to the school leaving certificate of the present day; so that the headmaster of an incomplete secondary school could, in the times to which I am referring at present, be a teacher with ordinary qualifications corresponding to the old Matriculation. Now, however, the headmaster has to be a teacher holding a collegiate-trained certificate which practically amounts to saying that he should be licentiate in teaching. I wish to say, in the first place, that the object of this rule is excellent on the ground that it is intended to speed up efficiency. But we have to see whether this ideal can be worked up to. The time when this requirement was newly added was a time in the history of secondary education in this Presidency when it passed through adverse circumstances. It was then considered that secondary education and elementary education were two distinct things and that they should be treated under separate rules. It was also considered that, as far as possible, elementary education should be stimulated, while a pause should be called in the progress of secondary education. In view to bringing about this state of things, amongst other changes, the department ruled that a large number of incomplete secondary schools which then taught up to the third form or up to the standard of, what was previously known as, the lower secondary examination, should be given the choice of either rising to the status of a high school or sinking to the status of an elementary school. They were given an inducement to sink to the status of elementary schools. If they desired to rise to the upper secondary stage, attempts were made to put difficulties in their way. Among the difficulties I may mention this: if a school desired to remain a secondary school, the requirement was put on that the teachers should all be either matriculates, and in the three upper forms licentiates in teaching and that the headmaster had necessarily to be a licentiate. Certain schools were told to make the choice in the course of two or three years. It was by a general circular that this process was accomplished. The result is to be seen in certain striking figures. Between the years 1907 and 1913 as many as 226 incomplete secondary schools were obliged to fall to the status of elementary schools. At present, we have 168 of these schools. There are 332 secondary schools, 164 of which are complete, with the fourth, fifth and sixth forms, 9 up to either the fourth or the fifth form, that is, in process of becoming complete. Taking 164 from 332 we arrive at 168, the number representing the present incomplete secondary schools. We have got to remember that all these schools have got the third as the highest form; and they correspond exactly to the lower secondary schools of a few years ago, of which the headmaster, under the rule, could have been an intermediate man or even a matriculate. Now as soon as this new requirement was put into the Code, it was discovered that there was a great deal of complaint that there were not sufficient L.T.'s for the demand made for them; and therefore a good many schools complained to the Director that, while they had every desire to appoint L.T.'s it was exceedingly difficult to find them. Many more schools complained in another sense; they said that these L.T.'s required a salary of Rs. 60 or 90 per mensem, and as they were incomplete secondary schools, they were unable to find the necessary money to pay them. Moreover, if they found L.T.'s, they always looked out for complete secondary schools and left the incomplete secondary schools. In that way this was really a hard rule.

"Then instead of abolishing the rule, as perhaps another Director might have done, at that time it was decided that certain correctives should be applied,—not that the rule should be abolished, but that certain provisions might be made for exempting a large number of these schools. Even to-day, out of the 168 schools that I have mentioned, only so few as 41 have been able to fulfil this requirement by having L.T.'s as their headmasters, while the remainder are in a very peculiar condition. The Director has offered them a sort of alternative. He has told them 'if you cannot 'find L.T.'s you had better find a headmaster of a neighbouring complete school 'who must be an L.T. and ask him to supervise your school. We will accept that 'as a substitute for fulfilling the first requirement.' That is the alternative that most of the incomplete secondary schools are now obliged to adopt. More than a hundred of these schools have now supervising headmasters. At the time when

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

Dr. Bourne propounded this alternative, he had in his mind the idea that every complete secondary school should have around it a number of incomplete secondary schools which he called its feeders, so that the curricula and examinations in these incomplete secondary schools could be controlled from the central complete secondary school. Now this might have been possible, if all these schools were under the same management or even under similar management. But, as a matter of fact, in most places, the management is all distinct. The headmaster of a complete secondary school has nothing whatever necessarily to do with the surrounding incomplete secondary schools. The artificial connection therefore was for the sake of the rule of the department which was found unworkable. The management of incomplete schools cast about in the neighbourhood for some headmaster who would be willing to take charge of supervision. Very often it was found that the headmaster of the nearest complete secondary school was either unwilling or unable to undertake that duty as Sir Alfred Bourne had hoped. Sometimes the management of secondary schools refused to spare the services of their headmaster. Sometimes he was found to be a disagreeable person. In nearly every case a practice came to be established of offering a sum as honorarium for undertaking this work, because it was not under his own management and he would not do it for anything less than Rs. 150 or Rs. 200. His visits numbered six or seven in the year; and from all accounts I have received he did precious little good. Sir Alfred Bourne has acknowledged it in his quinquennial report. I must ask, therefore, whether it is necessary to keep any longer this farcical arrangement of having a headmaster to come and supervise an incomplete secondary school, who has no interest in it except what arises from the offer of a few tens of rupees. Sometimes it happens, I am sorry to say, that this headmaster who supervises a school one year does not like to go again and then the supervision changes hands and it takes place very frequently, especially in Tanjore and other districts where these schools lie thick together. I know in Tanjore a school which is an incomplete secondary school goes for a headmaster 15 miles away and sometimes he adopts the practice of sending an assistant in his stead who is not himself a headmaster. At Vettapalem we find that instead of the headmaster being taken from Bezwada or Tenali or Bapatla which is near, a supervisor has been brought over from Guntûr a distance of 40 miles. It may be that these men had been tried and that they were found too exacting or they asked too much. It is obvious that this rule requiring that the headmaster should be an L.T. and that in the absence of that arrangement some headmaster near the place who is an L.T. should be asked to supervise is almost a mockery. If L.T.'s were procurable, nobody would object to that rule. It is eminently desirable to have them as headmasters; but as we know, in the first place, L.T.'s in sufficient numbers are not available and when available they demand too much from incomplete secondary schools, which they cannot afford to pay. I think this is a rule which, whether in its original form or in the unfortunate alternative that I have described, must be given up. We have to give up such an arrangement with regret. It would be a good thing if we can find sufficient L.T.'s. Why do we not find sufficient L.T.'s? They are turned out from the Teachers' College; but in that college, although great efforts have been made recently to increase the accommodation, there is yet insufficient accommodation. Out of 150 people that apply for admission every year, there is room for 93 or 94. I know that the Government have given their consent to the opening of a training college in Rajahmundry; and when that comes, there should be some more L.T.'s turned out, and till then it is difficult to work this rule. But that would happen only eight or nine years hence. Till then this rule must go in my opinion. But there is a very great difficulty, when once we get a rule, to make it disappear. It is somehow or other the practice of Government to try to work a rule though it may be hard,—to try and work it with some alternative or other. It is only as a last resort that the Government may be obliged to cancel a rule which they once promulgate.

"I wish only, before I finish, to read a paragraph from the quinquennial report of Sir Alfred Bourne in which he confesses that this attempt to work this rule has proved fruitless. He says 'I am bound to say that the results of 'introducing it have fallen short of our expectations. The work of the supervising 'headmasters is too often perfunctory and spasmodic. It is not altogether their 'fault that it is so. In the nature of things it is difficult for the headmaster of a large 'high school to find time for supervising other schools particularly as this often 'involves journeys of some length. The system works best where a local board

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; the Rev. Geo. Pittendrigh; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar.)

'employs for a group of schools an itinerating headmaster who has no school of his 'own. This is done with conspicuous success by the Palghat Municipal Council 'and by the District Board of South Arcot. I do not consider that anything 'short of the provision of graduate headmasters for all these schools would be a 'permanently satisfactory arrangement. It will be long before this is possible 'and the grouping of incomplete schools under an itinerating headmaster is the 'best practicable solution of the problem of their staffing.' We now come upon the third alternative which struck Sir Alfred Bourne as perhaps in some ways the best under the circumstances. I am not responsible for the elegant phraseology 'itinerating headmaster with no particular school of his own.' You have three or four schools under the same management within a convenient area, as the municipal area of Palghat, or the district board area of South Arcot. There are two or three secondary schools and one man is appointed as headmaster of all of them, so that he divides his time of eight working months in the year amongst four schools, giving two months to each school and he is supposed to be the headmaster of every one of these schools. I cannot for one moment conceive that this is at all a feasible plan or that a headmaster who comes two months to a school will be anything but in a nominal sense a headmaster of that school. However, that struck the late Director as about the best possible arrangement under the circumstances, because he would not consent to cancel his own original rule If we have many such schools managed by 'itinerating headmasters with no particular schools of their own', we might find a solution; but how many schools have come under this arrangement? Only fifteen out of 170 schools of this class have come under this arrangement, round which Sir Alfred Bourne's hopes were centred. I must say, your Excellency, that the whole thing stands condemned. A rule is made which only 40 out of 170 can observe. Fifteen have come under the third arrangement, which upon the face of it is not worth a moment's consideration.

"Besides proving ineffective this rule operates, I wish to put it to the Council, as a check upon the growth of these incomplete secondary schools. Any person who wishes to start an incomplete secondary school or any local body, a municipality or district board which ventures on secondary education, in spite of the discouragement offered by the department, would find, in this rule, that an L.T. should be a headmaster, an effectual block. They dare not go and ask for special exemption; and especially a municipality or a district board which has to please the Government Secretariat on the one hand and on the other the officers of the department would find it a very tremendous obstacle if they wish to have an incomplete secondary school. My Lord, I cannot travel beyond the terms of this resolution, but I wish to state that this is one of the many ways in which secondary education is put under discouragement. It is in that regard that I have ventured to bring this particular point before the Council at this time."

The Hon'ble the Rev. GEORGE PITTENDRIGH :—"I wish to say a word in seconding this resolution. It seems to me that the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has established a *prima facie* case for inquiry and that is all that he asks for. I think this is just the kind of case which should be referred to the committee of experts that was promised. It may be argued that such questions concern chiefly the Grant-in-Aid Code. No doubt that is so, while this is concerned with a modification of the rules of the Madras Educational Rules. But if the Members will recall the Ootacamund meeting, they may remember that rule 99 of the Madras Educational Rules was submitted to that committee. It will save a good deal of trouble if Government will accept this resolution and refer the matter to that committee."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Member who has moved this resolution has travelled over wide ground and has dealt with what he thought to be the policy of the Educational Department in regard to incomplete secondary schools and generally the disastrous results that policy has led to. I do not, however, propose to cover the same ground. I shall confine myself to the specific resolution which he has moved. That resolution relates to the working of rule 23, chapter III of the Madras Educational Rules, in so far as that rule lays down that the headmaster of an incomplete secondary school shall be a teacher holding a collegiate trained teachers' certificate, that is, what they call an L.T. This rule, as the Honourable Member himself admits, is not an absolute one. It says that the headmaster shall *ordinarily* hold a collegiate-trained

(Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar ; Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

teachers' certificate ; that is to say, it is both a declaration of policy on the part of the department, as to what it is that they are aiming at, and also a rule of practice laid down for the department, so that gradually they may work up to a state of affairs in which every secondary school, even an incomplete one, shall have a duly qualified teacher at its head. So far as the policy is concerned, after the warm appreciation of it expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, there is absolutely nothing for me to say. He says that the object of the rule is excellent and that it is intended to secure efficiency. I have really nothing more to say in justification of the policy of that rule than what the Honourable Member has himself said.

"The question, however, remains as to how this rule has been working. Has it been working oppressively or in such a way as to seriously militate against the maintenance of these incomplete secondary schools? To that also the Honourable Member has given a sufficient answer. His complaint appears to be that the rule does not appear to have been adopted with sufficient rigour, that devices have been adopted which enabled the Director to abstain from enforcing the rule rigorously, and that in the result the rule is practically a dead letter. I would put forward that as a strong reason why we should not disturb that rule. The rule is admitted to be an excellent one, and it is also admitted that it is our policy gradually to bring about a state of affairs under which every secondary school, even an incomplete one, shall have a collegiate trained man at its head ; if you can cancel that rule you take away the only weapon which the Director has to bring about that state of affairs. The Honourable Member says 'let us wait for a time ; some years hence we shall have a large number of B.A.L.T.'s, and then we can re-introduce the rule.' What does it mean? The moment you take away the rule, there will not be any inducement for the management to go in for an L.T. The managers will not raise the pay of head-masters, and the result will be that people will not go to the Teachers' College to get themselves trained, because there is no demand for them. The present rush for admission into the Training College is no doubt to some extent due to this particular rule. The rule gives power to the department to enforce gradually the substitution of a competent teaching agency for incompetent agency ; and the result is that a large number of people are going into the training colleges. Your Excellency is aware that proposals are under consideration for an additional training college somewhere in the Northern Circars. At one time the Training College at Saidapet was the only institution of its kind in Southern India. We have now one in Travancore, there is going to be one at a later date at Rajahmundry, and the Mysore Darbar will soon have, I am told, one in that Province. We shall thus have four training colleges. This rule has been in force for the last nine years. To say at a time like this that we should abandon this rule and go back to a state of affairs under which it will be completely open to managers to employ cheap untrained agency is, I consider, unfortunate. It will be a most disastrous step for us to adopt.

"Both the honourable mover as well as the Hon'ble the Rev. Pittendrigh suggest that we should agree to an enquiry ; but what is the inquiry to be about? Is it to be an inquiry about the policy of the rule or is it to be an inquiry in regard to the way in which it has been worked? In regard to the policy we have the testimony of the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri that it is an excellent policy. In regard to the way in which it has been worked, he seems to have adequate data. We can agree to an inquiry when we do not understand the facts, but here the facts are well known. In the face of these facts I do not see why we should agree to a cancellation of this rule or an inquiry in regard to its working. My own impression is that the leniency of the Educational Department in working this rule, evidently for the purpose of preventing trouble, is now being turned against them. If they had worked it rigorously it would probably have been better. You say we have worked this rule leniently and therefore this rule is needless and that we should have an inquiry. The Hon'ble Mr Duncan will speak later on about it and he will give sufficient data as to the way in which this rule is being worked. I am not here to justify this or that particular deviation from the rule, but I stand on the main lines of the rule. Admittedly it has not been worked oppressively and there is no justification for accepting this resolution."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU :—"The figures given in answer to interpellation 66 (i) show that the college and high school departments are in great need of teachers who are professionally qualified. No doubt we

(Mr. Ramabhatra Nayudu; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

welcome the large establishment of training schools in Native States and in the northern and southern portions of this Presidency. I doubt very much whether the establishment of those training colleges will be able to furnish teachers for the college and high school departments. When it would take a good deal of time for these training schools to supply the wants of these college and high school departments, I do not see how it would be possible to supply teachers for incomplete secondary schools. There is not much utility in having a rule which could not be carried into effect. The Honourable the Educational Secretary says that the rule must be in black and white so that it may be used as a weapon; but I have serious doubts whether that rule would be worth having at all. As the manager of a high school I know the difficulties that we experience in sending up our teachers to distant places where there are these incomplete secondary schools. I must confess that the visits which my headmaster gives to these incomplete secondary schools are few and far between. He simply goes and comes back within two or three days and the visits in a year are limited only to two. I do not think that much good result accrues by such occasional visits. I think that such a rule is of no use if it could not be carried into effect."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I was really not able to understand the argument of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar. The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri in moving this resolution wanted to prove that it was impossible in the present circumstances to enforce the rule and therefore, it was a matter for consideration how the rule must be modified for the present or whether it should be deleted altogether. In beginning that argument, he wanted to hold up an ideal that ought not to be departed from. In fact if it were possible to have an L.T. for every incomplete secondary school, that was a position that might justify a rule like that being put on the statute book. The proper way of justifying the rule is to show that it is possible to find people of the necessary qualifications for the purpose. If the department was only adjusting difficulties, by modifying the rule or adapting it to the circumstances, that would not be an argument against the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri. It would be an argument for the inquiry.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri quoted how much the number of these incomplete secondary schools was reduced by this rule; he brought to the notice of this Council that about 200 odd schools had to be abolished and brought to the grade of elementary schools.

"Further, your Lordship might recollect that there are rules which prevent boys from being admitted into ordinary secondary schools when they have been reading in these elementary schools for the simple reason that they are in the elementary grade and not in the secondary grade. Without the headmaster, it would not be styled an incomplete secondary school but only an elementary school. A boy who has to get from that school into a secondary school will have to be taken to a lower standard. At a recent discussion of the association of teachers at Madura I was able to hear the speeches of some managers of schools, missionary gentlemen and also Hindu managers; and they were loudly complaining that this rule was working considerable hardship and they were prepared to say—and an American missionary gentleman of Pasumalai, Mr. Miller, particularly noted—that this was a cause of complaint which ought to be placed before the authorities. I should think, My Lord, that one main point which was under consideration at the time this rule was introduced was to check secondary education. The policy of Government has now definitely changed and we are giving definitely large grants to aid secondary schools and also to place teachers of those schools on a better status and to encourage them in all possible ways and we have run up our expenditure on the Educational department considerably. There is no likelihood of the Government changing this policy of encouraging secondary education also. Under these circumstances, My Lord, it is only very proper that this rule, if as is conceded it cannot be worked as it is, must be either modified or otherwise disposed of, pending a change in the state of affairs. I do not think this Government would like to have a rule which cannot be worked and which it recognised must be modified in some form or another. No argument that has been advanced by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar on behalf of the Government can be considered sufficient to stop an inquiry. The circumstances will have to be considered by the Government and the rule for the present or for a definite period or otherwise must be so modified as not to hinder the progress of secondary education."

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma; Mr. Narasimha Raju).

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar is perfectly right in finding fault with the wording of the resolution—with its asking for an inquiry into the working of this rule when all the facts are known. When the facts have led to but one result, the Honourable mover should certainly have asked for abrogation of that rule, pending the regular working of those colleges which are proposed to be started here, there and elsewhere with a view to make this rule workable and to improve the state of education generally. I think more than one reason can be advanced for asking for an abrogation of the rule even without an inquiry. I think it is the general impression—and I do not believe it is a wrong impression—of almost every one who has watched secondary education during the past ten years that the effect of this rule has been to retard the progress of secondary education by throwing obstacles in the way of starting incomplete secondary schools in places where they would have been started but for the promulgation of such an admittedly unworkable rule. The total number of schools is put down as 332 out of which 153 are complete secondary schools, so that practically the number of incomplete secondary schools is about the same as the number of complete secondary schools. If we ask what the result of this rule is, it is, as put by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, that it takes away some headmasters of complete secondary schools from their legitimate work and asks them to supervise incomplete secondary schools which they are not in a position to do, because they do not find time. That is only making an unworkable rule work an unnecessary hardship and you affect the efficiency of secondary schools which cannot afford to give the time of their headmasters to supervise incomplete secondary schools. That itself would be a sufficient argument for saying that this rule should be abrogated, because it does not do any good to incomplete secondary schools, but does harm to secondary schools, because it takes away the headmaster at least for a portion of his time from his legitimate duty. Another reason can be advanced for an abrogation of the rule. When Government promulgate a rule it must be like the laws of the Medes and Persians and people must not be expected to find loop holes to find a way out of the difficulty. They must see that the rule does work. The Government admits that this rule could not be worked and consequently various means had to be invented in order that hardship might not be inflicted upon the people in incomplete secondary schools; but I think it is bad discipline to teach people to look to Government for getting round a rule in this indirect manner. They practically admit the inefficiency of the rule; and simply to save the prestige of the Government when once they have framed a rule, they do not repeal it though they find it unworkable. The question at issue is with the present number of graduates available in the market for equipping the teaching staff of the various schools, is it possible for these incomplete secondary schools to find the men required by the rule at a reasonable cost? If you cannot, we must wait for better conditions before we promulgate a rule of that kind. For these and various other reasons which have been urged here, on the platform, in the press and at conferences with regard to the progress of secondary education under these rules, I hope the Government will be able to see their way to abrogate the rule without inquiry. All that has been asked for is an inquiry and I do not see why any objection should be taken to such an inquiry being undertaken."

The Hon'ble Mr C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU:—"It was admitted by the mover of the resolution that the rule was an ideal one but he wanted to make out a case that it was unworkable. I am not able to follow him in this respect. He mentions two cases of hardship: the first is the question of cost; and the second is the question of men available to fill up these offices. As to the question of cost I want to remind him that, as far as local bodies are concerned, in 1913-1914 the Government were pleased to make a decent amount of grant to meet the salaries of teachers. In that Government Order, the Director of Public Instruction made special mention that headmasters' salaries must be improved. Of the 165 schools, he says, 15 or 16 are provided with graduates and there are only 120 schools which are not provided with trained graduates and the boards would do well to consider the question whether they can well improve the salaries of headmasters and get trained graduates or L.T.'s as headmasters with the aid of this subsidy. Secondly, he refers to the supply of men but admits that a large number of L.T.'s are being sent out year after year from the Training College and therefore in course of time all secondary schools can well equip themselves with trained graduates. The rule is not absolute. The rule says that

(Mr. Narasimha Raju; the President; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Duncan; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

ordinarily the headmaster shall be a trained B.A." Now as a matter of fact I know that trained undergraduates are allowed, if they work efficiently, to be headmasters and these schools are not placed under supervising headmasters. I may mention the Parvatipur incomplete secondary school as an instance in point. The Director of Public Instruction was pleased to say that the school has been working very efficiently under the trained undergraduate; and he was pleased to exempt him from this rule. That discretion can well be exercised in all the schools which are well managed by men of that stamp and they can be exempted from this rule. I do not see any reason why the rule should be given up. No doubt a good case is made out as regards the supervising headmaster and I hope the Government will move in that direction and take away the provision regarding supervising headmasters. All schools which are not provided with efficient headmasters will be directed to be closed or to employ trained graduates. This ideal should never be given up."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I hope the Council will now think it fit to close the discussion. The matter has been thoroughly discussed and it is a subject of limited scope."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I will add one sentence after what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju. I wish to raise my voice to warn the Council against adopting a policy which would in the name of efficiency do a great deal of harm. To say that we must strike off a device which enables us to keep on at least the existing number of schools in the hope of affording a higher standard of education is to say something which would never commend itself to the public and to the Council. I hope that in any resolution that we adopt we shall not sacrifice the substantial interests of a large portion of the population of this country."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. DUNCAN:—"Your Excellency; I shall not detain the Council long. I only want to refer to one or two points touched upon by the Honourable mover of the resolution. He made a great point of the possibility of a person wishing to start a secondary school being frightened from doing so because he would have to put into that school a B.A. L.T. as its headmaster, and urged that for that reason secondary education and the opening of secondary schools are being given a set back. I think he might also have brought it to our notice that in many cases secondary schools that have started with matriculates or F.A.'s as headmasters have succeeded in getting L.T.'s as headmasters and have grown into high schools, that is, into complete secondary schools. These are cases where schools have not been frightened, but by giving a proper salary and getting an L.T. as headmaster have grown into efficient secondary schools. Then about supervision by headmasters. To my mind, if it is properly done, it is an excellent thing that a headmaster should undertake the supervision of incomplete secondary schools; and we should see that he does it properly. The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri says that the headmaster of a complete school has nothing to do with incomplete schools. I think in many ways he has a great deal to do with them. If he is the supervising headmaster of a few schools, then those incomplete schools, are, I take it, feeders to his complete secondary school; and in that way I think he must feel a great interest in the efficiency of the instruction given in these schools and in the way in which they are managed. One of the chief criticisms offered against this rule this afternoon seems to be that the department has not carried it out with sufficient strictness; that the rule is there and that it has been broken and that therefore we should remove the rule. The number of trained collegiate-grade teachers that are being turned out every year now is a little over a hundred and I think that in course of time it will be possible to meet the wants of these incomplete schools. I am very much against having this rule taken out of the Madras Educational Rules. I hope that this rule will remain, because I feel sure that eventually we shall be able to place these incomplete schools upon a better footing than they are at present."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I only wish to say one word with reference to the second portion of the Hon'ble Mr. Duncan's speech, that is, with reference to the supervision by headmasters in incomplete secondary schools. I am afraid that the present method of supervision is something like the inspection of subordinate judges' courts and district munsifs' courts by district judges. This is a matter of a few hours, usually ending with signing a few forms and making out

(Mr. Ramachandra Rau; the President; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

that the court has been thoroughly inspected. But I have seen some of these gentlemen going about the country making this as a sort of pleasure-trip and as a time of enjoyment rather than of instruction to the headmasters of these incomplete schools. I may compare the present state of things to the inspection of public offices with which so many of us are familiar. I wish at least to that extent the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar would see that the ideal has never been carried out and which is certainly not at all likely, for, a good long time to come, to be carried out or to produce substantial results in improving educational methods in incomplete secondary schools. I find it absolutely impossible therefore, from what I have seen, that these schools could produce better results by the inspection of supervising headmasters. In places where there are secondary schools along with incomplete schools there has been strong rivalry and jealousy between institutions which possess the same set of classes. Considering everything, whatever may be the ideal set up in this rule, I see absolutely no justification for the continuance of these supervising headmasters which is outside the scope of this rule and which has been insisted upon by the department. I hope that this source of annoyance of inspection of schools will be removed. When we are certain that trained teachers cannot be had for all schools in the near future, the rule may be withdrawn, though the ideal in the rule has kept up for getting qualified headmasters. I may perhaps suggest to the Hon'ble Mr. Duncan that he may call for statistics showing the days that supervising headmasters spend in their work of supervision. I am certain that the results would not justify the continuance of this practice."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If the Honourable Member has information, in his official capacity as chairman, of the way in which any supervising headmaster has neglected this duty, he might communicate it to the Director of Public Instruction, who will look into the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"When I first proposed to certain friends of mine in the Educational Department the bringing forward of a resolution of this kind, certain of them turned round on me and said 'Are you going to get the rule abolished which greatly increases the demand for L.T.'s a class to which you yourself belong'? I was almost reminded to-day of the plaintive cry of my L.T. friends when the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar spoke in defence of the rule. He seems to think that the demand for L.T.'s has been greatly increased by the existence of this rule and that for that reason it has merit. That is hardly the case. As a matter of fact, the demand for L.T.'s was far greater than the supply even before this rule came into existence. We never could, during the last 20 years, supply the necessary number of L.T.'s. It is not for the purpose of increasing the emoluments open to L.T.'s that a rule of this kind should be made. I certainly do not blame the department for working the rule leniently. It was very good that at a very early stage it was recognised that it was so unworkable and impracticable rule, that it was a mistake to have made the rule and that certain palliatives should be, from time to time, applied. I should have been pleased even to withdraw the resolution, if either in the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar or the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Duncan, I had any indication that the facts of the case were fully understood. As it appears to me, however, the essence of the system is the supervising headmaster, because this rule applies to one-fourth of the schools, and the great majority of the schools come under the supervising headmaster; and if the supervising headmaster was an efficient institution and if the department were sure of that, one could let the rule stand. But apparently the department is not quite aware how the institution of 'supervising headmaster' has utterly broken down. Everywhere the supervising headmaster and his visits are looked upon as matters of amusement rather than anything else. It affords variety in school life. An inspector who goes out, makes suggestions and sees that those suggestions are carried out. The supervising headmaster, who gets Rs. 150 for half a dozen visits in the year, has no power; he has no voice in the appointment of masters, he does not frame time-tables, does not fix the salaries of teachers and does nothing whatever except going there to see the schools in working order, talking a few words to the headmasters and others and perhaps in some cases putting down a few hints in writing. The next time he goes, he finds things exactly where they were. I am afraid that the Hon'ble Mr. Duncan is not quite

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar; the President.)

aware of this fact. If so, this is a case for inquiry. If he will inquire how this institution of supervising headmaster is working and whether it really subserves a good purpose, then I think we shall be able to see the rule properly worked.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Duncan spoke of feeders. That is a point on which it is a surprise that he has not got at the facts. The schools supervised by a headmaster do not act as feeders to his school. As I told the Council, in many cases the schools are situated at a greater distance from his school than the schools of other headmasters and students of those schools prefer nearer schools. Even if they go to his school he has to examine the pupils over again, and he can take them only if he finds by a severe test whether they are competent, although he has supervised the work of those schools. The boys of those schools are not accepted as a matter of routine as fit for higher forms; but are once more subjected to an entrance examination and if they are fit for the class into which they seek admission they are admitted into it. The idea of feeder schools has also broken down. I should think therefore that there is a case for inquiry and I think I am obliged to ask for it. Unless the Hon'ble Mr. Duncan says that he will look into this matter, it should be put to the Council."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"May I inquire what is exactly the matter about which the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri wants an assurance? Is it about the way in which the supervising headmasters are doing their work?"

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"The working of rule 23 in consequence of which the institution of supervising headmasters has become a necessity and how this system is working."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"A great deal has been said about the supervising headmasters; but that is not a portion of this resolution. The supervising headmaster is a device introduced by the department so as to make things easy, and this device has been turned against the department to show that they acted wrongly. By all means let us make an inquiry into this question as to how supervising headmasters have been doing their work; but I do not want to commit Government in any way or make Honourable Members think that we are likely to go back upon rule 23. That is a matter upon which the Government have made up their minds—the policy of having collegiate-trained men for headmasterships. I would not say anything which would induce Honourable Members to think that we agree to that question being reopened. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Raju has approached the question from a different point of view and he has largely supported my contention in regard to this matter.

"It is said that the object of the rule is to give a check to secondary education and that the effect of it is to retard secondary education. General statements like this it is easy to make and I have simply to give a general denial. I deny that the object of the rule is to give a check to secondary education or that its effect has been to retard secondary education. Our object has been to develop secondary education. If in the process a number of mushroom schools have disappeared, the efficiency of secondary education has improved and it has not had a set back."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member may rest assured that this debate will be noted by the department; but the department will not give an assurance that they will make an inquiry into the working of the rule, because it will give an impression that the rule will be abrogated. Some very sweeping statements have been made which I am not able to deny or accept. For instance, very sweeping statements were made about the supervising headmasters and they have been condemned root and branch in regard to the discharge of their duties. Probably the truth lies between the two extremes; but I have no definite information. I welcome the information of those who spoke with authority in this council and stated that some of them do take their duties lightly while others discharge them honestly and courageously. I do not know what the truth is. I can give the honourable gentleman the assurance that all that has been said in this debate remains on record and that it will be scrutinized by the Department of Public Instruction and examined; and if improvements can be made in the working of the rule, which admittedly is worked with great consideration, and if improvements can be made and other substitutes can be found to tide over the transition, till we shall have a larger

(The President; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

number of collegiate trained teachers, I am sure the department will welcome that as much as the managers of schools and the Council. Does the honourable gentleman wish to divide the Council?"

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—"I withdraw the resolution, my Lord."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I can assure the honourable gentleman that all that has been said will be borne in mind."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATIONAL BUILDINGS FROM PROVINCIAL FUNDS.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI:—Your Excellency, I beg to move the following resolution:—

'XVIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that in future reports of the Director of Public Instruction a statement be embodied, similar to the statement now published as to the distribution of teaching and fixed grants, showing how the amount spent every year on buildings from Provincial funds is actually distributed among the different institutions.'

"The report of the Director of Public Instruction is in two volumes. The second one is a rather thick volume containing remarks on matters of interest and useful information regarding the details of the work of the department. I have found, however, there is an omission in it to which I desire to draw the attention of the Council in this resolution. There is a sum year by year shown—sometimes it is Rs. 1½ lakhs, sometimes 2 lakhs, sometimes 3½ lakhs—I have never known it go beyond that—which is merely shown under the head of buildings. Information as to where they were erected and how much was spent in regard to each institution is not given in the report of the Director of Public Instruction. There are only two or three reasons why such information should be withheld. As a matter of fact these are details relating to expenditure of public funds and I take it that the public are entitled to full information under this head. Reason has to be made out for withholding such information. Sometimes it may be that matters are confidential. If buildings of a secret character are raised somewhere with arches and walls which nobody should see, I can understand information being withheld. Or if the information would take a lot of time to compile and involve huge printing expenses, I can understand it. This small amount of 3½ lakhs we distribute over a small number of schools every year. Take for instance the teaching and fixed grants, which amount to several lakhs distributed in small sums. Each school is mentioned by name and district and its management is mentioned and figures are given. A sum of 4 or 5 lakhs given in hundreds or two-hundreds are certainly likely to occupy more space than a sum of 3½ lakhs for a dozen schools, some of which get tens of thousands. Here is a report I have brought to see how much space will be taken up for giving the information that I want. There are four pages taken up with a lot of information regarding fixed teaching grants and the information is given in full detail. The information I ask for can be given on one page and may not exceed one and a half pages. I applied for this information for the last two or three years and the department was good enough to give me a typewritten statement; and I see from it that it is not very laborious to compile the statement and that it would be very easily made. There is a great deal of use in giving that information. When 3½ lakhs are spent on buildings every year, people would certainly like to know in what way this amount is distributed and what agency employed in the field of education to make use of it, how much is used for Government buildings and how much private agency gets. Your Excellency, I need say nothing more except that we seem to be entitled to have such information. The department has been giving information under every other head. I take it that it is a mere accident and that it struck nobody. This is a useful piece of information and I therefore plead for the inclusion of that information in the form of a statement in future reports."

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar, Mr. Rajagopala Acharlyar; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; the President.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR :—"I second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR :—"Your Excellency, I have little to say in regard to this resolution. I do not know if many Honourable Members have seen the bulky statistics in the annual educational report. This report is already quite a formidable thing and I fear that the further information which the Honourable Member wants will add to the bulk and also involve much more labour than he probably at present realises. At the same time I am anxious that it should not appear that we withhold information or that we veto any reasonable suggestion for information. I would therefore undertake that the suggestion shall be carefully examined and then see if we could comply with it. At the same time, I hope he will understand that we cannot at this stage commit Government to any promise in this matter. All that I can say is that the matter will be inquired into. I hope he will accept that as sufficient for the present."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI :—"Of course I will accept it."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I think the honourable gentleman may accept the assurance. We will examine his request and if possible accede to it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

At this stage the Council was adjourned until 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 31st March.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 31st day of March 1915.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AYYAR, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.S.I., B.C.V.O.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARUSW, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.

The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG.

The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. BRODIE.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. H. M. CORBET (*Advocate-General*).

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. FRANCIS.

The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. DUNCAN.

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.

The Hon'ble the Rev. GEORGE PITTENDRIGH.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA Garu.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar Avargal

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. Ramakrishna Nayudu Garu, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Kumaran Raman Kavalayppara Muppil Nayar.

The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. Zain-ul-abdin Sahib Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.

The Hon'ble Sir Hugh Fraser, *Kt.*

The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. Baker.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond.

The Hon'ble Raja Sri Madan Mohan Singh Deo, Zamindar of Dharakota

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Haji Ismail Sait Sahib Bahadur.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. Sennundara Chettiyar Avargal.

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Muirhead, C.I.E.

The consideration of resolutions on matters of general public interest was resumed.

RESOLUTION *RE* PROVINCIAL FINANCIAL SETTLEMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao moved the following resolution of which he had given notice :—

"XIX. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to make a representation to the Government of India asking for a reconsideration of the Provincial financial settlement and for a larger share of the revenues of this province."

In doing so, the Honourable Member said :—"This is a very important resolution affecting the growth and development of provincial finance. I crave the indulgence of the Council for a few minutes in which I shall briefly trace the history of the Madras Provincial Settlement from the year 1871, when during the Viceroyalty of Lord Mayo a definite arrangement was entered into with the Local Governments with the object of giving them more independence in the administration of their revenues. The absolute control of all finances in India was till then in the hands of the Government of India, which made annual allotments year after year to meet the demands of the various Provincial Governments. That system led to undesirable consequences and the distribution of the finances among the various Provinces became a regular scramble, wherein the most clamorous and the most violent succeeded in securing special advantages. In pursuance of the scheme of financial decentralization introduced in 1871, the Government of India transferred to the Local Governments the management of the following services, namely, jails, registration, police, education, medical, printing and public works, and a total allotment of 74 Lakhs was made for that purpose. Though certain additions were made to the above heads of services, the Provincial Settlement of 1871 did not afford any opportunity to the Local Governments to develop and improve their resources.

"In the year 1877, the Government of Lord Lytton introduced a system of quinquennial settlements whereby the Local Governments were allotted shares of revenue in lieu of fixed grants. The quinquennial settlements underwent revision in 1882, 1887, 1892 and 1897. When the shares of revenue allotted to the Local Governments were found insufficient to meet their increasing expenditure, fixed grants were made to supplement the revenues allotted to them.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

"Here is what Sir Arthur Havelock states in 1897 as the undesirable consequences of the quinquennial settlement:—

'It appears to me that the contract system, so called, is bad in itself. It is demoralising to the Provincial and Supreme Governments. It is bad in that each revision that takes place has a terribly disturbing and dislocating effect on the local administration, especially in the important department of Public Works to which the pruning knife has to be suddenly and ruthlessly applied. It is demoralising to the Provincial Government, because it tends to impair the sympathetic co-operation between the Supreme and Provincial Governments which is so desirable and because it tempts the Provincial Government in its financial relations with the Supreme Government, which is the master of the situation, to have recourse to the tactics of the weak. When we are well off we try to hide our money and spend it recklessly lest the Supreme Government should lay hands upon it. When we are poor we try to give undue emphasis to our poverty. The system is demoralising to the Supreme Government, because it relieves that Government from the consequence of extravagance. In my opinion the financial condition of the Presidency will not be satisfactory until a large degree of financial independence and control is conceded to the Provincial Government and until some arrangement more consistent, more permanent and less one-sided than the present contract system has been adopted.'

"As the system of quinquennial contracts did not work satisfactorily, a quasi-permanent settlement was introduced on 1st April 1904, whereby the Government of India reserved to themselves the power to revise the settlement only when 'variation from the initial relative standards of revenue and expenditure should, over 'a substantial term of years, be so great as to result in unfairness either to the 'Province itself or to the Government of India or when the Government of India 'would otherwise be compelled to impose general taxation.'

"The Provincial share of the revenues under the heads (1) Land Revenue, (2) Excise, (3) Assessed taxes and (4) Forest and the Provincial share of expenditure under heads (1) Excise, (2) Assessed taxes and (3) Forest was one-quarter and the Provincial share of revenue and expenditure under the head of stamps was one-half. In the beginning of 1904-05, the Provincial revenues assigned to this Province amounted only to 290·82 lakhs, whereas the Provincial expenditure was estimated at 350·48 lakhs; and a fixed assignment of 59·66 lakhs was consequently allotted to supplement the Provincial revenues. In view of the growing needs and requirements of this Province, the fixed assignments from the Imperial to Provincial came to about 67 lakhs at the end of 1904-05, 105 lakhs at the end of 1905-06, 161 lakhs at the end of 1906-07 and 156 lakhs at the end of 1907-08. It was consequently found necessary to revise the settlement of 1904 so as to give the Local Governments a larger share of growing revenues instead of fixed assignments as before.

"With effect from 1st April 1908, the Provincial share of revenue under (1) Land Revenue, (2) Excise, (3) Assessed taxes and (4) Forest was raised from one-quarter to one-half, the Provincial share of expenditure under Excise, Assessed taxes and Forest was also raised from one-quarter to one-half and the revenue and expenditure under heads (*a*) Major Irrigation Works—Direct receipts—and (*b*) Major Irrigation Works—Working expenses—Interest on debt—respectively were from that year divided equally between Imperial and Provincial. Famine relief was kept as an Imperial item of expenditure in pursuance of the scheme introduced in 1907-08. In consequence of the above changes introduced in the Provincial Settlement of 1908, a fixed assignment of Rs. 22·57 lakhs was made from Provincial to Imperial, in lieu of the former assignment from Imperial to Provincial.

"Again on 1st April 1911, the Government of India effected further changes in the Madras Provincial Settlement: Forest revenue and expenditure were wholly provincialized, and the amount of income-tax received from Public Works Department officers was divided equally between Imperial and Provincial and a fixed assignment of 3·51 lakhs was made from Provincial to Imperial to compensate the addition to Provincial revenues. The Government of India also modified the conditions of the Provincial Settlement, so as to increase the stability of Provincial finance. It is not necessary to refer to all those conditions in detail. I may, however, point out that the Government of India declared that the settlement would

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

be permanent and that it would not be revised, except by way of commuting fixed assignments into growing revenue. Such is the history of the Provincial Settlements now in force in this province.

"Before I point out some important features of that settlement, I shall briefly refer to the state of affairs in some of the other major provinces in India.

"BENGAL.—The Provincial share of revenue and expenditure under Excise was increased from one-half to three-fourths in 1911–12 and to the whole in 1912–13. The revenue and expenditure under heads (*a*) Major Irrigation Works—Direct receipts and (*b*) Minor Irrigation Works—Navigation, which were wholly provincial, were equally divided between Imperial and Provincial from 1911–12. The Provincial share of revenue and expenditure under Forest was increased from one-half to the whole from 1911–12.

"BOMBAY.—The Provincial share of revenue and expenditure under heads Excise and Forest was in 1911–12 increased from one-half to the whole. The income-tax on the salaries of the Public Works Department officers, which was wholly Imperial, was from that year divided equally between Imperial and Provincial. The revenue and expenditure under heads Minor Irrigation Works and Navigation are equally divided between Imperial and Provincial.

"UNITED PROVINCES.—The Provincial share of Land Revenue is $\frac{3}{8}$, the Provincial share of revenue and expenditure under the head Excise is $\frac{3}{4}$ and the Provincial share of revenue and expenditure under the head Stamps and Assessed taxes is one-half.

"PUNJAB.—The Provincial share under Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps, Assessed taxes, Major Irrigation receipts is the same as in Madras, except that there is a guaranteed net irrigation income of 41 lakhs.

"Though the Provincial Settlement of 1911–12 is an improvement over the previous settlements and though it has effected an increase in the Provincial revenues, it has not paid sufficient regard to the growing requirements of this province. A careful perusal of the available figures will show clearly that this province has not received at the hands of the Government of India that consideration and that treatment which it deserved.

"It is remarkable that the Provincial share of revenue has, even after the settlement of 1911, been ranging in this province between 54·2 and 54·3 per cent.; whereas it has been between 70·4 and 71·4 in Bombay, between 63·1 and 69·6 in Bengal, and between 54·4 and 62·0 in United Provinces. It is therefore necessary to consider the causes that have contributed to this unequal and unfair treatment of Madras as compared with the other provinces in India.

"When the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson presented the Imperial Financial Statement for 1911–12 on 1st March 1911, and announced the changes effected by the Provincial Settlement of 1911, the Hon'ble Mr. Andrew, the member for Madras, raised an emphatic protest against the treatment accorded to Madras. He then observed:

'Attention has, during the past few years, been rather frequently drawn to the accumulated surpluses of Madras. Two years ago the Hon'ble Mr. Meston in his Financial Statement referred to Madras's "ample balances" and even then I felt some alarm as to the effect that these balances would have, and I drew attention in the Council to the fact that the ample balance was due to that tradition of careful and economic management which had long characterised Madras Administration and which had led to caution in embarking on promising schemes until such arrangements could be made as would ensure in the long run the fullest regard for efficiency and economy. I added that the Madras Government foresaw no lack of works of permanent utility on which to spend their balances, not forgetting that in utilising them they would have to be careful to select objects which would not entail recurring expenditure beyond their normal resources. But the Hon'ble Finance Member again cast his eyes on these balances and last year remarked on the large balance which Madras had accumulated, greatly to its credit as he said, but, I fear, greatly to our misfortune; and this year the Hon'ble Mr. Meston has again referred to the "heavy accumulation of balances" acquired by Madras.

'My Lord, this is a very serious matter and I fear that this ungenerous treatment of Madras may be reasonably interpreted as putting a premium on extravagance and waste and a discount on thrift and economy.'

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

"While presenting the Madras Provincial budget for 1911-12 on 4th April 1911, the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick expressed agreement with all that was said by the Hon'ble Mr Andrew about the unfair treatment received by Madras at the hands of the Government of India and urged as follows:

'I shall show directly that we have plenty of objects on which we can usefully spend all the money which the Government of India may find themselves able to give us; and if our large balances suggest the contrary, the explanation is to be found in the fact that these grants have necessarily to be given at short notice and cannot, therefore, be utilized at once. Hurried expenditure means extravagance and waste and the grants can be employed much more economically and effectively if time is taken to examine proposals thoroughly and to carry them into execution without undue haste. We claim that we have taken that course and that we shall get much better value for our money by the more cautious though slower methods we have adopted.'

"This unfair and unequal treatment of Madras has been long recognized even by the Finance Members of the Government of India. In replying to a resolution moved in the Imperial Legislative Council on 7th March 1912 for revision of the United Provinces Settlement, the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson admitted as follows:

'I believe that by the ordinary statistical tests, the United Provinces and Madras are shown to contribute a large ratio (of their revenues to the General Exchequer) than the other provinces of India. Nor am I prepared to deny that this position may be in some measure the result of the economical working of the Local Government in years gone by . . . We have never attempted to regulate the spending powers of any one Province with relation to those of its neighbours.'

"Again when a resolution was moved in the Imperial Legislative Council on 27th February 1914 for revision of the United Provinces Settlement, the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer practically admitted that Madras is in a worse position in that respect than the United Provinces. It is unnecessary for me to adduce any more proof of the unfair—shall I say unjust—treatment accorded to this province by the Government of India, in the settlement of her finances.

"It is unfortunate that the Provincial Settlement of 1911 was made, without the views and opinions of this Government regarding the conditions of the settlement having been definitely ascertained beforehand. If such an opportunity had been given, it would have been possible for the Local Government to convey to the Government of India a correct and vivid idea of the requirements of the province and of the standard of expenditure to be adopted. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer also admitted last year that the settlement of 1911 was formally declared permanent. But it cannot be supposed to be permanent, though it is styled as such, so long as the terms and conditions thereof provide for a re-adjustment of the existing relations under certain contingencies.

"The main point for consideration is whether the present system is calculated to promote the steady growth and development of the resources of the province and whether it is not necessary to revise the Provincial Settlement so as to give this province a larger share in her growing revenues. The state of Provincial Finance has reached a stage when it is not possible to effect improvements in various useful directions and when it is not possible to advance the cause of Education, Medical and sanitation and other useful objects in a satisfactory manner, unless immediate steps are taken to augment the Provincial revenues.

I give hereunder figures showing the receipts and expenditure in this province for years 1908-09 to 1915-16 and to closing balance at the end of each year:—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus or deficit.	Closing balance.
	Lakhs	Lakhs	Lakhs	Lakhs
1908-09	532·18	361·00	+ 0·36	1·07
1909-10	598·38	535·63	+ 12·67	122·74
1910-11	613·23	559·32	+ 53·16	155·90
1911-12	701·42	671·93	+ 29·50	185·39
1912-13	806·38	765·98	+ 40·39	225·79
1913-14	767·42	819·41	— 52·00	173·80
1914-15	761·93	833·24	— 71·32	98·56
1914-15 (revised estimate)	761·93	795·32	— 33·44	84·44
1915-16 (budget estimate)	764·69			

"The closing balance which was 120·07 at the end of 1908-09 steadily increased till it became 228·59 at the end of 1912-13. It then gradually began to decline

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

till it was reduced to 82·44 for 1915–16. It is satisfactory to notice that there has been a decline in the closing balance and that large balances have not been allowed to accumulate as before. Though there has been a surplus till 1912–13, there has been a deficit from the year 1913–14 and the increase in expenditure has been met from the general balance. Taking out of consideration the years 1914–15 and 1915–16, wherein there have been fluctuations of revenue or expenditure, owing to special circumstances, the receipts which amounted to 582·15 lakhs in 1908–09 increased to 757·42 in 1913–14, that is, by 30·1 per cent. in six years. But the expenditure which amounted to 561·90 lakhs in 1908–09 increased to 810·41 in 1913–14, that is, by 44·2 per cent. in six years. Even if the years 1914–15 and 1915–16 are taken into consideration the receipts and expenditure have within the last eight years increased by 31·3 and 38·3 respectively. It is therefore clear that the Provincial expenditure has been steadily increasing at a more rapid pace than the Provincial receipts. If it has been possible to provide for a decrease in expenditure in 1915–16 from that in the revised estimate for 1914–15, the decrease had to be effected only under head 45. Civil Works. There was however a slight increase under the other heads. How long is it possible to maintain this standard of expenditure, unless Provincial revenues are augmented by definite sources of income? I shall now refer to some important and useful objects upon which larger expenditure has been incurred during recent years, than before.

Education.

Year	Imperial funds.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Total.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1911–12	5·05	45 81	10 93	3·27	65·06
1912–13	19·77	34 08	11 84	4·03	69·62
1913–14	31 08	61 79	11·03	4·17	111 83
1914–15 (revised estimate)	32 84	58·98	13 58	5·73	113·13
1915–16 (budget estimate)	24·42	61 39	10·81	6·66	103 28

"The figures given above show that the sum spent on education at the end of 1911–12, from Imperial, Provincial, Local or Municipal funds was 65·06 lakhs; but at the end of 1914–15 it came to 113·13 lakhs. Out of this amount, Provincial funds contributed 45·81 in 1911–12 and 58·98 in 1914–15. It is after all admitted that the sums allotted for Education, from whatever sources, are quite inadequate and insufficient, if the assurances conveyed in the resolution of the Government of India, dated 21st February 1913, are to be fulfilled in the near future. The number of new elementary schools opened and sanctioned during years 1911–12 to 1914–15 with the aid of special grants is 2,851; but it has not been found possible to provide for the opening of any new schools in 1915–16. During recent years, substantial grants have been made to local bodies to advance the cause not only of education but of sanitation, medical aid and the like. It is true that grants have been received from Imperial Revenues for such useful objects; but the grants have not been adequate." It is also not desirable for the Local Government largely to rely on doles from the Imperial Exchequer, without strengthening and improving their own financial resources.

"The Royal Commission on Decentralization made elaborate enquiry into this matter and came to the following conclusions regarding this important subject:

'Our conclusion is that it would be undesirable to make any sudden and violent change in the present system of divided heads, but, as already stated, we advocate the conversion of unduly large fixed assignments into shares of growing revenue. Moreover, it seems clear that, as the financial position permits, the resources of Provincial Governments will need to be increased, to provide for the expansion and improvement of local services. It may be, also, that the scope of Provincial financial responsibility will be directly expanded, *e.g.*, irrigation might be made a more entirely Provincial item than it is at present. This increase of regular Provincial revenues should, in our opinion, be met by gradually provincialising heads of revenue which are now divided, and for which the Provincial Governments must always be specially responsible, such as forests or excise.

	1910–11.	1911–12	1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.
* sanitary purposes	7·21	31 61	30·64	22·58	24 84
Construction of hospitals and dispensaries.	·7	3 48	2·13	0·85	7 81

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

'The above considerations apply to the existing conditions of administration, but we recognise that the grant to the local Legislative Councils of material control over Provincial finance, may make it necessary to do away, as far as possible, with the present divided heads, and to place some entirely within the purview of the Provincial, and others within that of the Imperial, Governments.'

"It is unfortunate that though excise revenue has been wholly provincialised in the Provinces of Bengal and Bombay and though it has been raised to three-fourths in the United Provinces, it has not been increased beyond one-half in the Province of Madras. Nevertheless, no Province in India has increased its revenue from excise so well as the Province of Madras.

"The following figures indicate the total excise revenue in the provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and United Provinces:—

Excise Revenue.

Year.	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal	United Provinces.
1908-09	284 43	..	..	..
1909-10	259 37	175 46	115-32	..
1910-11	277 74	186 72	128-80	..
1911-12	300 31	202 36	133-86	111 91
1912-13	331 97	212 27	137-58	124 98
1913-14	356 11	224 89	153-06 (revised estimate).	139 84
1914-15 (revised estimate)	364-00	218 00	154 90 (Budget estimate)	129 56
1915-16 (budget estimate)	361-00	215-00	.	138-00

"Notwithstanding the various remarks urged against the excise policy of this Province from time to time, the measures adopted have so far contributed to a steady increase in excise revenue. What is the result? What is the reward? Madras is not destined to enjoy adequate benefit from the increased excise revenue. There has been an increase of about 109·57 lakhs from 1908–09 when the provincial share of excise revenue was increased to one-half and an increase of about 86·26 lakhs from 1910–11, the year just preceding the Provincial settlement of 1911. It is highly prejudicial to the interests of this Province that the excise revenue has not been wholly provincialised as in the sister Provinces of Bengal and Bombay.

"In the major provinces of India, the expenditure under the heads of Excise, Stamps and Assessed taxes has always been divided in the same manner as the revenue under those respective heads. The head of Land Revenue, however, forms an exception to that principle. While the revenue realised under that head is divided between Imperial and Provincial in certain fixed proportions, there is no necessity or justification for not adopting the same principle of division in dealing with the expenditure under that head. A careful study of the figures relating to the revenue and expenditure under the head of Land Revenue for the years 1908–09 to 1915–16 shows that Madras is affected by that circumstance more than any other Province and that the expenditure under that head has been increasing at a more rapid pace than the revenue under that head.

MADRAS.

Land Revenue.

Year.	Receipts.	Receipts excluding land revenue due to irrigation.	Expenditure.
1908-09	637 01	541 25	129-17
1909-10	618 15	524 22	124-04
1910-11	661 32	562 16	127-89
1911-12	678 90	568-33	129 33
1912-13	689-34	580 04	144 03
1913-14	670-63	573 09	146 94
1914-15	677-58	571 48	136-11 (Including the item of 24 59 transferred to the head of Police) 149 07
1915-16	765 39	650-81	130 39 (do.) 115-20

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

"Within a period of eight years in 1908–09 to 1915–16 the receipts under that head increased by 66·88 lakhs, the receipts excluding Land Revenue due to irrigation increased by 65·59 lakhs; whereas the expenditure increased by 26·03 lakhs; that is the receipts under the head of Land Revenue increased by 10·5 per cent. and the receipts excluding Land Revenue due to irrigation increased by 12·1 per cent.; whereas the expenditure increased by 20·8 per cent. If we take out of consideration the case of years 1914–15 and 1915–16, wherein there have been fluctuations of revenue and expenditure owing to various causes and if we omit from the amount of expenditure for 1913–14, a sum of 5·46 lakhs included on account of Proprietary village service charges and Royal bonus—Coronation Darbar, leaving the balance at 141·46, we find that the receipts under that head increased by 6·67 per cent. within six years, the receipts excluding Land Revenue due to irrigation increased by 7·3 per cent. and the expenditure increased by 17·71 per cent. There is no justification for this anomaly and inequality being maintained, in dealing with the Revenue and expenditure under one and the same head.

"The following figures showing the total income from (*a*) Irrigation—Major Works and (*b*) Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation in this Province, again, make it clear that while there has been within the last six years a surplus revenue of 327·50 lakhs under the head Irrigation—Major Works, there has been a deficit of 224·50 lakhs under the head of Minor Works and Navigation:—

Year.	Irrigation—Major Works.			Irrigation—Minor Works.		
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1909-10	99·34	49 28	49·06	+ 2 48	41·02	— 38·54
1910-11	101 15	51 61	49 54	+ 3·09	37·41	— 34·32
1911-12	107 40	50 70	56·70	+ 2 17	35·10	— 32·93
1912-13	109 34	49 96	59·38	+ 2 31	36·35	— 34·04
1913-14	109 09	52 48	56·61	+ 2 53	40·23	— 37·70
1914-15	108 06	54·25	54 08	+ 3 20	44·50	— 42·26
			327·30			224·50.

"It is anomalous that the head Irrigation—Major Works, where there is a surplus income, should be a divided one while the head Minor Works and Navigation, where there is a deficit, is a purely Provincial item. It is apparent that such unequal treatment of the income and expenditure under these two heads has materially affected the resources of this Province. They have both been either purely Provincial items or divided heads in the other major Provinces of India. There is absolutely no reason why the item of revenue and expenditure now shown under the head Major Works and Navigation should not be wholly provincialized as in the case of Minor Works and Navigation.

"There are various other directions in which the revenues of this Province can be improved, though I have indicated only a few of them.

"It is highly essential that the Local Government should make a representation to the Government of India for a revision of the Financial settlement, so as to be placed in a more substantial and independent position in the administration of their finances. The suggestion contained in the resolution is not a novel one. It has been urged on several previous occasions by the non-official members of this as well as of the Imperial Council. Its reasonableness and necessity have long since been recognized and acknowledged by responsible members of the Local Government as well as of the Government of India. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart speaking from his place as Finance Member of this Government was good enough to make the following statement at the time of the Budget debate last year:

'Of late there has been a great development in several directions, in education, in sanitation and medical aid and we have been able to meet extra expenditure only by means of grants from the Imperial Government. It will, I am sure, be difficult for any Provincial Government to go back from this new standard that has been created; and that is, I think, a good ground for asking the Imperial Government to re-consider our Provincial settlement and to give us a larger share of the growing revenues than we now possess, in order that we may meet this higher standard of administration, which has been set before us for our guidance, and which we must certainly desire to maintain now that it has been once begun.'

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Sir Harold Stuart; the President.)

"I feel confident that the Government will have no hesitation or difficulty in accepting this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I beg to second this resolution and in doing so I wish to offer a few remarks. It is a very important matter which involves the financial prosperity of this Province and I believe every member of this Council as also the Government are anxious to improve the same so as to enable the Government to meet the growing expenditure on various reforms which have been of late inaugurated in this Presidency. It has been shown, my Lord, by the Honourable mover of this resolution that at the time of the Provincial settlement the Provincial share—the percentage to revenue—was 52·07 in 1908–09, 54·2 in 1911–12, and 54·3 in 1912–13 which is also the figure in the budget before us. In Bombay the increase was from 70 to 71·4; in Bengal the increase was from 55·1 to 68·7; and in the United Provinces it was from 54·4 to 59·9. Thus while Madras was able to make an advance by only 1 per cent., Bombay made an advance of 1·4, Bengal 5·6 and the United Provinces 5·89. At the time of the Provincial settlement the treatment that was accorded to Madras was admitted on all hands as unfair if not unjust. The reason put forward was the heavy accumulation of balances that were allowed to remain to the credit of this Government. In the year 1910–11, the closing balance to the credit of this Government was Rs. 155·90 lakhs, and the large accumulation of balances has been taken into consideration in the year 1911 when the Provincial settlement was made. However, in that year, *i.e.*, 1911–12, the Provincial balances were allowed to grow to Rs. 185·29 lakhs, which went up still further in the following year as has been shown by the Honourable mover to Rupees 228·09 lakhs. These large balances which stood to the credit of the Madras Government at the time of the Provincial settlement were urged to be the reason for the treatment that was accorded to Madras at the time of the last Provincial settlement. As remarked by the Hon'ble Mr. Andrew, the treatment was something like allowing a premium on extravagance and waste and putting a heavy discount on thrift and economy. The Madras Government did not pursue this policy of economy for any other reason than that they were anxious to examine the objects of expenditure carefully, and to spend money only after a careful scrutiny and proper examination of the schemes which they had to launch upon. As stated by the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick, the Madras Government allowed the large accumulation of balances not because they were not able to spend the money, but they were anxious to scrutinize and examine the several projects before expenditure was incurred. But unfortunately that stood in the way of a fairer treatment being accorded to this province at the time of the Provincial settlement. Time after time it was admitted by the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson and also the present Finance Minister, Sir William Meyer, that the treatment accorded to this province was not quite fair. Now my Lord, the expenditure of this Government has grown steadily."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART *(interrupting)*:—"I thought that the honourable gentleman was going to give chapter and verse for his statement that Sir William Meyer had said that the treatment accorded to this province was not quite fair. Will he kindly give us authority for his statement?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart asks whether the honourable gentleman will give his authority for the statement that he has just made that Sir William Meyer considers the Provincial settlement of this province to be not fair."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO *(continuing)*:—"I only inferred it from the discussion which took place in connection with the United Provinces. He said, when the question of the Provincial revenues of the United Provinces was under discussion, that the treatment accorded to Madras was even less fair than what was accorded to the United Provinces. From that I inferred that."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The honourable gentleman is free to continue his remarks."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Again, my Lord, the expenditure of this Government in the year 1911–12 was 671·93 lakhs, and it is now 783·33 lakhs according to the budget before us. The expenditure side is growing steadily in our province, while the income is not advancing in the same ratio. It has also been pointed out by the Honourable mover of this resolution that in order to provide

(Mr. K. B. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

sufficient revenues for the growing expenditure in this province, a fixed allotment in the revenues of the province should be allowed to Madras and that a revision of the settlement would have to be made, and the Government should be pleased to try and effect revision of the settlement. The excise revenue was wholly a provincialized one in Bengal and Bombay, while the Provincial share of it was raised to three-fourths in the United Provinces, here it remained at only one-half. We know from the budget estimate also how the excise revenue has been growing in this Province, and what share we are allowed. The excise revenue is growing at a rapid pace in this Province and this Province is not allowed to increase its share in that growing revenue. It is necessary, my Lord, that this Province should be allowed a larger share in that revenue; it may at least be raised to three-fourths as in the case of the United Provinces.

"Again with regard to the irrigation works, major works are no doubt divided between Provincial and Imperial, whereas minor works are wholly Provincial in this Presidency. I think the expenditure under these two heads also may be either made altogether Provincial or divided between Imperial and Provincial revenues. Now, my Lord, the financial prospects of this province depend more or less upon the larger amounts of grants that are being made by the Government of India year after year and again local bodies in their turn depend upon similar grants made by the local Government for medical, sanitary and educational purposes. So long as both the Provincial Government and the local bodies are made to depend entirely upon occasional grants and not given a proper recurring share in the growing revenues, things cannot continue as well as may be desired. The schemes that have been inaugurated and administrative improvements that have been made during the last few years can only be kept up if the growing expenditure can be met out of similarly growing receipts. Otherwise, this Government may not be able to continue the same progress, and there might come a day when they would have to stop all further progress and even go back on the progress already made. Judging from these aspects I think, my Lord, that it is advisable that the Provincial settlement is revised, and I hope that this Government will be pleased to press upon the attention of the Government of India a revision of the Provincial settlement. Now, no doubt, this is a most inopportune time to make any such proposal, but since a proposition has been moved before the Council, I think the Government will be pleased to take it up, though not now, at least at the earliest opportunity and see that something is done for Madras in the way of increasing its share in the growing revenues. With these words my Lord, I beg to second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara Sarma:—"I propose briefly to discuss the question whether the financial system under which the province of Madras has been working in its relation to the Government of India from the time the Crown assumed direct control of the destinies of this empire has been beneficial or otherwise in its results, when the true interests of the people of this presidency are taken into consideration.

"The Presidency of Madras is the oldest possession of the Crown in the east and in the early period of the British connection played a very conspicuous part in the building up and consolidation of the Indian empire. The Portuguese, the Dutch and the French contended for the empire in vain, and the wars between the French and the English which decided which of the European powers was to hold the sceptre were waged on the soil of this province and with armies raised from here. The subjugation of the Muhammadan kingdoms of the Carnatic and Mysore and the wars with the Nizam and the Maharattas led to the organisation of the army, which continued to exist as a separate entity until the year 1895; and the province bore the entire expenditure of these wars and the history of the Madras Army is intimately bound up with its finances. A large revenue had to be raised to meet both civil and military expenditure and the Government of India was not content to leave the presidency alone; it appropriated whatever surplus there was in the Provincial exchequer and utilised it towards the military and other expenditure in the rest of India. The province thus bore a double burden; it contributed not only towards the general military and civil expenses of India, but had to bear the entire burden of its own army. The natural result was, that a disproportionately large revenue had to be raised and expenditure tending towards improving the material resources of the country had to be starved.

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

"After the mutinies of 1857 an immense increase of expenditure took place; their suppression and the restoration of order involved an addition of more than 42 millions to the public debt; there was hardly a branch of the administration which was not more or less reorganized and demands arose for every sort of improvement; the revenues were insufficient and in its anxiety to prevent extravagance the Government imposed rules of such stringency that no financial authority remained except its own. The whole of the revenues of all the provinces of British India were treated as belonging to a single fund, expenditure from which could be authorized by the Governor-General in Council alone. The distribution of the public income degenerated into something like a scramble, in which the most violent had the advantage with very little attention to reason. The fate of meek Madras may easily be imagined.

"In 1871, the system of financial decentralization was inaugurated by Lord Mayo and was developed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, and a similar policy has been followed by his successors. Each Provincial Government was made responsible for the management of its own local finances and a certain income capable of expansion by good administration was in each case assigned. Certain heads of revenue and expenditure were treated as Imperial, others as Provincial or local; in the case of Madras, Jails, Registration, Police, Education, Medical, Printing, Marine, and Public Works excluding those connected with railways, canals and military buildings were treated as Provincial, and allotments were made therefor. This continued till 1882–83 when a revised decentralization scheme was introduced and instead of a fixed grant a share of Imperial revenue was given. An arrangement was made under which each Provincial Government received for a specified term, usually for five years, certain revenues from which it had to meet certain charges. The amount in each case was regulated by the estimated requirements of the province. The Provincial Governments had the benefit of any economies that they could effect and they received the whole or a share of any increase of revenue which might have accrued during the period of the arrangements between them and the Government of India. The scramble was with regard to the proportion of the assignment, and the head of revenue assigned being a growing head; and there was no motive for saving. In the case of Madras only a fourth of the land revenue and of the excise and three-fourths of the stamp revenues were allowed; the assessed taxes, which were wholly Provincial, then became an equally divided head, the same was the case with forests; the fixed proportion of the Provincial share was raised after sometime from 16 lakhs to 59; and Registration was provincialized after a hard and bitter struggle, the land revenue and excise share was raised to $\frac{1}{2}$, the share in stamps was reduced from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, the proportion of assessed taxes and forests varied from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. Since 1911–12 we have what is known as a quasi-permanent settlement under which, Salt and Customs are wholly Imperial, Forests, and Registration wholly Provincial, and the other heads of taxation are shared half and half. This has not however prevented a revision elsewhere, for Excise which was originally a divided head in Bengal has since been wholly provincialized.

"In a study of Provincial finance, there are certain facts which have to be clearly borne in mind when judging of the relative burden of taxation and the legitimate share each province is entitled to. They are

(*a*) that the systems of land revenue administrations are widely different in the several provinces,

(*b*) that the same may be said of Excise,

(*c*) that the revenue from Opium when it is not included under the head "Excise" and is derived chiefly from exports to China and the Far East has to be excluded from the calculations,

(*d*) that the burden of the customs duty paid at Bombay and Calcutta may be said to be shared not merely by the provinces where the ports are situated but by a large part of India, whereas, that collected at the Madras ports is borne chiefly by the Presidency, including Mysore and Travancore and there is no revenue from customs in the other provinces.

"The figures are obscured by large additions to the Revenue of certain provinces under Opium and Customs and the gross inequality of the proportion of revenue from taxation allowed to the several provinces is not revealed to the eye by a cursory

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

glance at the figures. A close examination will show that Madras even to-day contributes the largest revenue of any province for general imperial purposes, the amount being nearly 2½ times that which Bengal or United Provinces with larger population contributes and 9 to 10 times what Bihar and Orissa with a population of 80 per cent. of Madras contributes. Thus excluding Customs and Opium (the Opium figure being small has not been deducted in all the provinces), Madras contributed towards the general expenses of the empire (in 1914–15 budget) the large sum of 681 lakhs, Burma 370, Bengal 272, Bombay 269, United Provinces 256, Bihar and Orissa 75, Central Provinces 70, Assam 26, while the North-West Frontier Province was a burden to the extent of 67 lakhs.

"The revenue derived under the heads Land Revenue (excluding that due to Irrigation), Salt, Assessed taxes, Stamps, Excise, Customs, Provincial rates and Registration is treated as revenue derived from taxation, though sometimes a lame attempt is made by some to exclude land revenue from this category.

"A question naturally arises as to the basis on which a comparison can be made on taxation between the provinces. I shall attempt later on to show that the resources of Madras are not such as to justify a larger proportion of taxation being levied from this province and how an excessive contribution has retarded the material development of the country.

"Adopting the population test for the present it can be seen that the level of taxation has been year after year higher in Madras than the average obtaining in India; the total sum so raised in excess has been during the period under review 1833–1911, no less than 69 crores, not calculating interest on the excess of each year and excluding the revenue from Forests.

"But this was not the whole of the evil. I have already pointed out that the existence of the Madras Army paid wholly from the Provincial exchequer led to a starvation of expenditure under civil heads and that notwithstanding the burden any surplus was taken for general imperial purposes. When the army was abolished as a separate unit, the Government of India treated the level of expenditure existing at the time as a proper expenditure, assigned only a fourth of the land revenue and excise revenue and absorbed the whole of the remaining revenue for their own needs, making a small lump additional allotment. It was a continuous struggle between the Provincial and Imperial governments, the one trying to impress on the other the need for a larger share for the requirements of the province, the other trying to ignore that need as far as possible. There was no doubt a gradual improvement and a larger share under some growing heads such as Land Revenue and Excise has been given, while it has been reduced in others, *e.g.*, under Stamps and Assessed Taxes.

"The complete provincialization of Forest and Registration has and can have no material bearing, for the net revenue under these heads is very very small as compared with the gross, and cannot but remain so. Thus in the case of Forests the net revenue budgeted for 1915–16 is only 10 lakhs, though the gross revenue is 41·50, and Registration gives us another 14 lakhs. We cannot therefore congratulate ourselves on the net result; the radical defect in principle still remains and only a palliative has been applied.

"Coming to the net expenditure under truly Imperial heads, it may be noted that the charges under Interest, the Army, commercial undertakings, Mint, General Administration of the Government of India including the Political department and the Secretary of State in Council are Imperial. The expenditure under Collection of Revenue, and the Civil Services, including the pension charges paid in England, are properly debitable to the several provinces; and assuming them for a moment to be so, the general expenditure of the Government of India in 1912–13 was 8·4 millions sterling or, putting the cost of general administration and the Secretary of State in Council, etc., at 2 millions and including it, 10·4 millions sterling; of this the share of Madras would be 1·70 million sterling or 255 lakhs of rupees whereas Madras actually contributed 644 lakhs.

"I have adopted the population test, for the reason that in a federation of provinces, with widely different land revenue settlements, excise regulations and other variations too numerous to be entered in detail, no other test is possible; commercial undertakings, the interest charges incidental to the national debt, the army charges, the charges of the general administration in India and England have to be borne

(Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma ; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

alike; and taxation truly imperial operating alike on all, the salt duty, custom duties, assessed taxes, may well be treated as imperial taxes. But in respect of others a difference must be made.

"The Government of India has hitherto treated the several provinces as constituting a joint family, in which Madras should be treated as the earning and paying member, with all the attendant disadvantages and no advantage or privileges whatsoever. Except in the case of the North-West Frontier Province, which for administrative reasons has been separated from the Punjab, but is really a part of it, all the members alike are adults and are proposed to be treated alike in the quasi-permanent settlement, on the recognised principle, that the provinces should borrow on their own responsibility for their needs if from the revenue allotted they cannot meet the necessary charges. But in this method of settlement and partition the inequalities so oppressive in the past and at present and so patiently borne by Madras are proposed to be perpetuated. Can it be said that Madras is richer and should therefore bear a larger share? The figures under assessed taxes do not shew it. If salaries be excluded and private incomes including trade profits alone be taken into consideration, the disproportion would be glaring; it cannot well be otherwise, for with the continuous drain from this presidency there can be no accumulation of capital needed for industrial and commercial development. The trade returns, the customs revenue and the paucity of factories or large industrial undertakings are proof positive of our pauperisation.

"The area under crops is not proportionately greater in Madras than in other provinces, being less than one-sixth; nor is the average yield greater. The Government of India cannot therefore seek justification in the wealth of this province as compared with the rest. It must also be remembered that local taxation, which is being chiefly looked forward to for local improvements, presses chiefly on land, but the same rate of one anna would operate differently in different provinces according as land revenue is permanently settled or small or is liable to periodic revision or annually growing.

"Railways are being built elsewhere, the gold currency reserve has been raised and is being replenished, the national debt is being reduced, with the surpluses accumulated, which can nearly all be traced to our contributions to the imperial exchequer. It has struck me as rather strange, that, throughout the proceedings of the Finance Commission, when the Government of India justified its policy of utilising surpluses for purposes mentioned above without reducing taxation, it occurred to no one that it was mainly at our expense, that it was all being done. A scrutiny of the details of Indian finance from this point of view was necessary. Let us take the surplus between 1909—02 to 1911—12 which amounts to 27 millions sterling or 40 crores of rupees. The amount we contributed during that period was no less than 80 crores, and taking it that we should contribute on the same scale as the other provinces we may well claim the whole of the 40 crores to be our money.

"The continuation or perpetuation of such a system cannot but be disastrous to Madras; it may be a long day before we can come into our rights, but would it be too much to ask for the provincialization of the land-revenue and excise? Let us hope that justice will be done at last, though tardily."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar:—"This is a question which has been mooted more than once in the Imperial Council by some members of the United Provinces. Naturally, what was urged by the Imperial Government, by the Finance member, in reply to such resolutions must be anticipated by us in considering a resolution of this kind put forth before this Council. They will naturally say in reply that at the time of the settlement in 1908-09 the probable revenues and expenses of this province were estimated and the settlement arrived at that we should pay to the Imperial Government an amount of Rs. 22 and odd lakhs; there was a fair consideration of all the circumstances; and that it could not be said that this province was unfairly treated. In the case of the United Provinces it was urged that Madras was more unfairly treated and did not complain. Our not having moved in spite of such worst treatment was advanced merely as an argument against the United Provinces but strictly speaking Madras itself has no reason to cry for something more. Certainly that is an argument that we must be prepared to meet at the hands of the Government of India. If we place our case before the

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

Imperial Government and show that we the Imperial Government and this Government were equally under common mistake in estimating the normal expenditure of this province and that our extreme caution in our expenditure prior to the date of the settlement was the reason for such mistake —then, certainly, I think we will be standing on firmer ground than if we adopted the mere plea that we are contributing a larger share of revenue towards the Imperial finance than other provinces. It is a difficult position for us to contend that the Government then in charge of this province were negligent in determining the future expenditure; it is a difficult charge for us to make out. But still I think it will be possible for me to place before this Council some ideas which will enable us reasonably to approach the Imperial Government and tell them that if this Government accepted the figures under various heads of expenditure put forward by the Imperial Government then, it was because that under the circumstances of that period when they were trained to be very frugal they were not able to anticipate that the normal expenditure would grow as it has now done. If I can now place before this Council some ideas which will enable us to urge that position, my Lord, we will be standing on firm ground.

"In estimating the expenditure in 1908–09, they found that this province had an expenditure of 533 lakhs, and an estimated revenue of about 558 lakhs, and in the settlement of revenue, it was decided that we should pay 22 lakhs. When they decided that our revenue was about 558 lakhs, they made certain lump deductions. Under Land Revenue there is a lump deduction of 1·68 lakhs; under Law and Justice ·28, under Police 1·30, under Education 1·11, and under Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments, ·65. My Lord, I refer to these figures as showing the trend of the Imperial Government, the trend of idea that guided the Imperial Government in arriving at this settlement. They take the expenditure of the year and make a lump deduction, and indicate that the balance should be treated as the normal expenditure of this province. That is the idea. This matter is brought out in the budget of 1908–09 which was incorporated in the Financial Statement of that year. It will be seen that, when these lump deductions were made, this Government must certainly have approved of such lump deductions as might be spared in the consideration of the normal expenditure, as opposed to occasional expenditure that might have been added for the special contingency of that year or the previous year. In the course of the years 1908–09 to 1914-15 we have had under Land Revenue to incur considerably larger expenditure than we had been previously incurring. If in fact it was only the normal growth of expenditure that will be a point urged against us by the Imperial Government. What I submit is that it is not the normal growth. It may well be contended that the schemes of reorganization which have been undertaken since the last settlement was arrived at and which have entailed an increase in the number and pay of officers could not have been ordinarily anticipated and provided for when the settlement was made in that year. I find that the schemes of reorganization under Land Revenue will involve an additional expenditure of eight to ten lakhs. What I say is that considering that a lump deduction of 1·68 lakhs was made under this head as equivalent to an expenditure not necessary in that year and that this additional expenditure of 8 lakhs we have now to incur not as a result of the normal growth of the department, but for the sake of the special re-organisation, we can urge that not only 1·68 lakhs but also the sum of 8 lakhs, making a total of 9·68 lakhs, should be treated as expenditure which ought to have been treated as incurrable by this Government. There is one instance in which the Imperial Government have considered this question—that is the Police expenditure. The Police expenditure that was expected was 30 lakhs more than the previous year's expenditure. The re-organization scheme was then under question and the Government of India had passed orders on it and so they expected that the growth of expenditure under the head would be 27 lakhs more, and this they allowed in the calculation. Therefore, it is a fair argument to advance that similar expenditure that we incur on re-organization schemes under Land Revenue, Engineering and Judiciary, and whatever other expenditure we incurred extra over and above the normal growth must be provided for by a grant from the Imperial Government, especially when we are contributing a much larger share towards the Imperial finances than others.

"All the other items which the Honourable mover of this proposition has succinctly placed in the course of his opening speech will enable us to put forward

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Sir Harold Stuart.)

our case with some force. In regard to this police matter, I want to put one more idea. It was anticipated that a sum of 27·92 lakhs would be the expenditure to be incurred by this Government, but what we actually find to-day is we have to incur an expenditure of 53 lakhs and more. From that apparently it is clear that the Imperial Government thought that the normal growth of expenditure of 27 lakhs was only to be expected in the expenditure under the police on the day that the Provincial settlement was decided. But as we actually find, before we can reach the final expenditure stage, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart more than once in this Council on this police reorganization scheme, we have incurred an expenditure of 53 lakhs and more already, and we are really given credit for 27·92 lakhs of that expenditure, the remaining 22 lakhs could be asked to be treated by us as expenditure that ought to have been taken on that day to be the effect of this reorganization scheme.

"I have two other points to advance. In the calculation of expenditure under minor works, we have not been treated fairly. What I submit is that in the years 1904-05 and 1905-06 the expenditure on Minor Works, and Navigation was 48 lakhs for this province, even though much attention was not paid to the repairs of minor tanks; and we find that it fell to 40·43 lakhs in 1906-07. What is the actual amount for which we have been given credit for this expenditure? It is only 40 lakhs under Minor Works and Navigation. While we have been spending 48 lakhs, they have given us credit only for 40 lakhs. If for four or five years that expenditure can be shown to the Imperial Government who are guided by these figures in deciding the expenditure of this Government, we will be right in asking for an additional grant of 8 lakhs from the Imperial Government under this head. The real point which has been noted more and more—that was a point referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Andrew and the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick—is the question of the expenditure on civil works of this province before that year, when the civil works had not been taken up as they ought to have been. Subsequently we undertook the expenditure when we found bloated balances. That we did not attempt that expenditure on the same scale previously is no argument nor would it be an argument that because we have been frugal we ought to continue frugal; nor could they say that they ought not to have taken this expenditure in deciding this Provincial settlement. It will be a strong argument to urge that the expenditure for the last six years after the settlement may be taken to be the actual expenditure that ought to have been taken as the standard of expenditure on civil works. That will enable a contribution being made to local boards and others in every province if only this enquiry is pursued. That point has also been considered in the discussion in the Imperial Legislative Council.

"I have one other item that I wish to refer to, namely, Scientific and Minor Departments. Your Lordship is well aware that it is only this year that we have divided it into two heads, one agricultural and the other scientific, and the expenditure has recently grown to 22 lakhs. In fact, it ought to grow more. The expenditure was only 9¼ lakhs at the time of the settlement. Even with the small attempts that we have been making we have run the expenditure to that figure and we are bound to go on increasing it much more. That will be the other head under which we can plead for an average being struck for a greater amount. All these ideas will enable us to put forward a strong and reasonable case, a much stronger case than any other Province can advance. When we have been frugal and when we have not got our right share, the Government can say that we should not fail to get our due proportion of revenue for expenditure on local boards and rural areas and can urge that in determining the expenditure of the province we ought to be given a much fairer treatment. My Lord, I feel we have a very strong case to urge."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"In so far as the resolution suggests that we could spend more money if we had it and could usefully employ in the Presidency a larger portion of our revenue, I feel sure that there is only one opinion in the Council. Before however we can go to the Government of India with a representation of the kind suggested, we must have some sound and good arguments to place before them to induce them to reconsider our settlement. My Lord, these financial settlements are not made on a federal basis, as has been suggested by one of the speakers this morning. Originally the whole expenditure in India was Imperial. It was gradually

decentralized; but the provinces are still the creatures of the Imperial Government and the settlements rest on that basis. The quinquennial settlements, which have been superseded by the permanent settlement, were made on an examination every five years of the expenditure of the provinces. The account began with expenditure, not with revenue. It had no reference to revenues at all. It began with an examination of what had been the normal expenditure during the past five years, and allowance was made for any foreseen extraordinary additions or any foreseen extraordinary reductions, and the total annual expenditure of the provinces during the next five years having been calculated in that manner, the Government of India then proceeded to give each province a share of its revenue sufficient to meet expenditure. There was no question of any division of the revenue in accordance with what was paid, or in accordance with population or any other consideration except that of the normal expenditure during the preceding five years. It is, as the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma has already mentioned, a joint family system as against an individualistic system. There is something to be said in favour of it. Our aged parent at Simla or Delhi is distributing money, depending upon its earning members for the support of some of the younger members who are not so fortunate as we are—who are still in the educational stage and require money to be spent upon them. We are one of the elder brothers, doing very well and can therefore contribute a relatively larger share for the joint family expenses.

I would ask the Council to note how much of the expenditure is borne by the Government of India. They bear the whole charges for the army and defence of every kind, the charges for railways, most of the charges for debt, and practically the whole of the home charges. If we kept a larger portion of our revenue, somebody else would suffer. We cannot have more without somebody else having less, and although we could, no doubt, spend more of our revenues usefully, we have to consider what would be the effect on the country as a whole if we kept a larger share. It is probable that the Government of India would be obliged to put on additional taxation, which we should no doubt have to pay even if we had a matricular contributory system, and we in the end would not be very much the gainers. Contributions would be levied on a taxation basis, not on the basis of population, and each Province would be required to pay in accordance with its ability to pay, which is the perfection of any system of taxation. It would come to this: we should have our normal expenditure in past years examined and should probably in the end be paying quite as much as our matricular contribution as what we are paying under the joint family system under which we now exist. I do not propose, however, to discuss the change of system, because whatever arguments may be used in favour of it, I am sure that no arguments will find a hearing just now, for the Government of India will not listen to any proposals to change a system which would reduce its resources. I think it would be not only unwise, but almost improper, to press upon them now any proposal which might have the effect of embarrassing their finances.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar has criticized, and legitimately criticized, the accounts upon which the settlement was based. But I am sorry to inform the Council that there is very little in these objections upon which we can state a case to the Government of India. For instance, he points to a great increase in the land revenue expenditure and various schemes of reorganization. He forgets, I think, that the land revenue expenditure has been increased, for example, by a great part of the cost of what is known as the Meyer's scheme. For that we received a contribution *per contra*, and therefore the increase under land revenue is met by a contribution from the Government of India to the Provincial Government. Another cause of increase in the land revenue is the abolition of the village-cess in permanently-settled estates with the result that the cost of karnams and village officers in those estates is thrown upon the land revenue head, and there again we have a compensating assignment, so that the increase is purely nominal. The Honourable Member referred to the grants given for police reform as indicating an assumption by the Government of India of liability for the cost of all reorganizations. I am quite sure that the Government of India will promptly deny any such obligations and they would, if necessary, turn to this very item of police reform, and show it has cost us considerably more than the assignment given by the Government of India. What they gave us was the estimated cost of the immediate reorganization

without regard to the further large cost due to the natural expansion of the department, and they, moreover, gave us nothing towards the heavy expenditure on police buildings.

"The Hon'ble Mr. K. B. V. Krishna Rao declared that Sir William Meyer said that the Madras settlement was not quite fair. I was on the alert at once to grasp that as an argument which we might lay before the Government of India. I have examined very carefully and very sorrowfully the paper to which he referred me and can find nothing to justify our going to the Government of India with any such statement of our present Finance Minister's opinion.

"I am afraid, therefore, that it would be quite impossible for us to accept the resolution and approach the Government of India for a reconsideration of our settlement, quite impossible at the present time and, so far as I can see, impossible also at any time in the near future, for, as I said in my speech to this Council last year, our settlement is a very favourable one and I find that, if we omit special Imperial grants and what I may call the non-obligatory expenditure, that is to say, the greater part of the expenditure which we include under unallotted, then in the last four or five years our budgets show that we have had surpluses, sometimes substantial surpluses, of revenue over expenditure. In 1914–15 the surplus was as high as 42 lakhs, in the previous year it was 33¾ lakhs, and in the year before that 12¼ lakhs, and even this year it is nearly 8½ lakhs. You will see, therefore, that the case is one which we would not press successfully on the Government of India. It is true that I said last year that a new standard of expenditure had been set up. The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao was good enough to quote that expression of mine. I have no doubt that, when the Government of India find that their resources are more ample, they will consider the possibility of making a further distribution among the Provinces. They have done that already in recent years and we have benefited to a very considerable extent, and I have little doubt that, should they find that prosperity continues after this terrible war is over, they will also continue to return to the Provinces—in the form, I hope, for the most part of recurring grants—some of that surplus revenue which we contribute to the Imperial Treasury. More than that we cannot hope for and less than that I trust we shall not have to receive."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I might perhaps say at the outset that this question of Provincial settlement has been a matter in which most of us have been feeling a great deal of dissatisfaction from the commencement. The Hon'ble Sir Herold Stuart has compared the Local Government and the Government of India as constituting a joint family; and I believe that, if that comparison is correct—it may be taken to be fairly correct—we all feel the inconvenience, sometimes the hardship and the injustice of the system; and if we desire a separation it would be a most natural desire—and we look forward to a time, my Lord, when we shall have Provincial autonomy, when we shall have no more to do with doles from, or plaintive appeals for funds to, the Central Government. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has stood up for the Government of India today and pointed out—more, I suspect, from the respect due to the *pater familias* from the son rather than with any other feeling—that there is no necessity for a revision of the settlement of this Province or that the procedure adopted by this Government is entirely justified.

"My Lord, as I said at the outset, the present settlement which was concluded in the year 1910–11 was rather a one-sided bargain. In the year 1910–11 in announcing this settlement, the Hon'ble Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson stated in the Imperial Council that the present settlement was arrived at after patiently examining the needs and wants of each Province; and he said that this was done in courtesy to the Local Governments. My Lord, immediately after that announcement was made, I wrote to the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart to ascertain whether the Provincial settlement was concluded with the assent of, and after full consultation with, your Excellency's Government; and I was then informed that there was no reference to this Government before the settlement was concluded. I might also say that at a later stage of the discussion in 1910–11 it was explained that it was only in the final stages of the Provincial settlement that this Government were not consulted and that the matter of Provincial settlement was one which was the subject of correspondence between your Excellency's Government and the Government of India from year to year. But whatever it is, that is the genesis of the present settlement. In the year 1911 almost immediately after the settlement was concluded, the

Hon'ble Mr. Andrew, who was then the official representative of this Government on the Imperial Council, lodged a protest; and that protest was explained away that it was merely a desire to have more of non-recurring grants than of recurring grants. Well, my Lord, this marks the first stage of disappointment and disinclination to accept the settlement even on the part of your Excellency's Government.

"Next year in 1912 the non-official representative of this Council on the Imperial Council—the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Mahomed—moved a resolution for the provincialisation of the whole of the excise revenue. He was then informed by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillan that the difference between the expenditure and the income of this Province was as much as 59 lakhs, and that there was a clear margin that this Province ought to be satisfied with. In answer to that, I may perhaps bring to the notice of Honourable Members that in dealing with this subject at the budget discussion of 1912-13 the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart stated as follows:—

'Another point that I should like to refer to is what has been said in another place, that our recurring income has a balance of 39 lakhs over our recurring expenditure. That was in reply to a request for a larger share of revenue for this Presidency. That calculation means that out of our expenditure of 820·28 lakhs about 119 lakhs could be stopped if necessary. As a more account statement I accept it; and possibly we might even show a still more prosperous appearance of our finance; but it would only be an appearance. To get this balance of 39 lakhs of recurring revenue over recurring expenditure, we shall have to strike out of our budget all that unallotted expenditure which was placed before the Finance Committee, amounting to 72·13 lakhs, with the exception of two small items amounting to 3·86 lakhs. We shall have to strike out all the expenditure on buildings made necessary by the scheme of the re-distribution of districts, the provision of 2·25 lakhs for hostels, 16·20 lakhs provided for education and 9·00 lakhs provided for sanitation. As I say, that as a mere matter of accounts is quite possible. But we must look at it with a wider sweep of vision. I do not think that any of us will believe for a moment that we can possibly reduce our expenditure in that way. It will be difficult enough, when our balances are exhausted and the Imperial grants are stopped, to reduce our expenditure to a figure which will enable us to avoid a deficit. But it would be utterly impossible to go beyond that. We hope, therefore, that the Government of India will not go away with the impression that we are a wealthy province. It is true that much of our expenditure is of a non-recurring character, in that it is not absolutely obligatory like the payment of interest on debt; but still it is really of a recurring character, if we are to maintain the same standard of administration and to secure a development of the country in the way which we all desire.'

"Later on, my Lord, at the final discussion, he proceeded to state that if the present state of our finances was to continue, all grants to local bodies for sanitary purposes would have to be stopped. That was his feeling in 1912-13.

"My Lord, the question has been before the Council again in 1913. The Hon'ble Mr. Cardew again took up the attitude of justification of the present state of things and I believe that in doing so he has practically conceded all that we have been saying all these years. I am again referring to his statement of 1913. He said the Local Government would be extremely gratified if the excise revenue were provincialised as it would meet all our requirements. In 1914 the subject was referred to; and the statement of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart that the question must be reconsidered sooner or later is within the recollection of Honourable Members.

"Whatever may be the test applied to the Provincial settlement of this Province, I have absolutely no doubt that we are badly treated in this matter. From the beginning we have been labouring under a justifiable impression that we have not been sufficiently consulted and our requirements have not been sufficiently pressed. As a matter of fact, the settlement figures on which the Provincial settlement is based are the figures of 1910-11, and those figures make allowance only for an expenditure of 620·12 lakhs and an income of 643·28 lakhs. What is the present state of things? In the year 1911-12 the expenditure was 671·93 lakhs; in the succeeding years it was 755·08, 810·41, 832·04, and 790·33 lakhs respectively.

"My Lord, the test of expenditure has been set up by the Government of India themselves, and I am quite prepared to take that test and urge upon this Government again to renew our request for a fresh Provincial settlement at the end of this period of five years. It is evident that the present time is inopportune, but we have arrived at the end of our five years, and this will be the most convenient stage at which the expenditure and receipts of this Province should come under review and a suitable representation made to the Government of India.

"My honourable friend who preceded me referred to the population test and the test of total revenue raised in this Province. The test which has been laid down by

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Sir Harold Stuart, Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

the Government of India in regard to this matter is to be found in the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillan in answer to the Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad. He said:

'We do not start on the Revenue side at all or determine on any *a priori* grounds the shares of revenues to be given to the Provinces. We begin—and it is really the only possible method—on the Expenditure side. We consider what a Province ought to spend; we fix a standard of expenditure, and then we make over to the Province, either by dividing certain heads of revenue or by making fixed assignments, sufficient revenues to cover the expenditure. Each settlement is consolidated, and it is really of very little relevance to enquire in what particular proportions the different heads of revenue are distributed in the different Provinces. The requirements of a settlement are two, first that the revenue made over to the Province should be sufficient to cover the charges with which it starts on its new settlement; that much may be taken for granted. Secondly, that its revenue should be elastic so that it should cover the inevitable growth in expenditure.'

"My Lord, I am perfectly willing to stand by this test and request your Excellency's Government that, on the standard of expenditure for the last five years, the requirements of this Province may be judged. I have already given you the figures for expenditure since the year 1910–11. On the basis of the present expenditure which has been laid down by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart and by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillan on behalf of Government, there is absolutely no doubt that we have a very strong case to ask for a revision of the settlement. I am, therefore, sorry for the statement that has been made that we have no case to go to the Government of India. In view of the admitted test which has been laid down both by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillan and by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart himself, I can only say that the present attitude of satisfaction is probably due to the official respect due from Local Governments to the Government of India—to stand by what has been decided in the year 1911–12.

"We have had a growth of expenditure under various heads. The expenditure on Police reorganization has been referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar, and the amount assigned to this Province as regards Police expenditure was 27¼ lakhs."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART (*interrupting*):—"It is 27·92 lakhs."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO (*continuing*):—"Now it is about 37½ lakhs or even 40 lakhs. This is one of those matters in which we should have a fixed assignment in favour of this Province. Then, my Lord, there is the question of the educational expenditure. We are thankful to the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart for the clear figures given for both recurring and non-recurring expenditure on education. That is another case which requires consideration. There are various other items referred to; and I trust that the opportunity will be taken as early as possible, immediately after the end of the war, to get the present terms of the Provincial settlement modified in every possible way.

"As regards the total revenue raised in this Province, Honourable Members will find that 54 per cent is spent here, whereas in the other major Provinces it is considerably more: 71 per cent in Bengal, 68·7 per cent. in Bombay, 59·93 per cent. in the United Provinces, which is being spent for Provincial expenditure. In this Presidency we are placed in a disadvantageous position in securing a fair proportion of the revenues raised in this Province for our needs. Whether a federal basis should be adopted or not is a matter for future consideration. But I would strongly urge upon your Excellency's Government—and in this all my Honourable friends in this Council will join—that there is a case to ask the Government of India to alter the settlement. As I said, it is already five years and it is time that a representation is made to the Government of India on this subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"The only objection that has been urged against the acceptance of this resolution is the present position of finance of the Government of India. Some of the objections which may be urged by them have also been anticipated. It is pointed out that we cannot expect this Province to be treated on a federal basis, that we are to be viewed as the members of a joint family where the earning members are doing their best to support the other members. But time has come when even in the case of a Hindu joint family there is a disintegration of the former system. I need not go further for an instance of it than the Bill which my Honourable friend opposite to me has recently introduced into this Council; and under such circumstances, when even in Hindu families it has been

felt that the old joint family system cannot be continued as before, is it not high time that we should take a complete survey of our financial position and try to see in what possible manner improvement can be effected in this direction?

"It is urged that we have possibly no case to go up to the Government of India and that we have no arguments to advance. I do not think it necessary to point out that no other facts are necessary to be placed before the Government of India than those suggested by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart himself. He has pointed out in a very forcible manner how the expenditure has increased and how it is not possible to go back from that expenditure. It is also clear that when the Provincial settlement was arrived at and when the figures for this province were taken into consideration, this Government were not at all consulted. Though there was correspondence going on between the Local Government and the Imperial Government during the year 1910-11, before the proposals were finally settled, this Government were not consulted. This is the complaint made by the Hon'ble Mr. Andrew on behalf of this Government. Is that not a ground for urging that, when the period of five years is over, the question should be reconsidered? Correspondence may be commenced now and the settlement may be revised at the end of 1915-16. Seeing that the calculation was not based upon the growing expenditure of this Province, that this Province was not definitely consulted before the last settlement was arrived at and that it is not possible to give up large schemes involving expenditure upon which this Province has embarked, can it not be urged that the settlement should be revised so as to put this Province in a better position? I do not think that there is any divergence between the views of the Local Government and the views of non-official members, and it is hoped that the Local Government will do their best to see that the financial condition of this Province is improved."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"I should like to explain to the Council, in order to remove any wrong impression that may have been created by the concluding remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao, that when I wrote to the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, as Chief Secretary, saying that this Government had not been consulted, I referred only to the action of the Government of India in declaring that the settlement then existing would be regarded as permanent. That settlement had already been declared to be semi-permanent and it had lost its quinquennial character, and all that the Government of India did was to declare it permanent without previous consultation with the Local Government. I do not think that that would be a sufficient ground for reopening that question; and Honourable Members who were in the Council at the time will remember that the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick expressly declared that there was no feeling of soreness on the part of the Government at not being consulted.

"There is one other point. The forests were made entirely Provincial, and that applied to both expenditure and receipts. I find from the figures that I have before me that, on the whole, we have done very well by that. Whereas in the first year the net revenue from forests was only 7½ lakhs, it increased to 9½ lakhs in the following year and to over 12¼ lakhs in the year after. We have actually had an advantage which has been steadily growing.

"There is one more point which I should like to mention before I sit down. I do not think that this Province can expect that the Government of India under the present system of financial settlement will allow the Province gradually to increase its expenditure and then use that as an argument for getting a larger share of its revenue; if it did, that would be a direct encouragement to Provincial extravagance. What the Government of India would do would be to look at the initial figures of the settlement; to examine carefully the revenue of the year and see if it is reasonable; and, if it was found to be reasonable, to reopen the question of expenditure, urging that expenditure must be kept within the resources of the Province. It is for that reason I thought we should have no case to go to the Government of India if we based our demands solely upon our great growth of expenditure. But we do think, as I have already said, that at a more favourable season we might perhaps induce the Government of India to take into consideration the crying needs of this Province, which they themselves have inaugurated, and urge them out of their abundant resources to give us some further aid."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

RESOLUTION *RE* COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL CONDITION OF LOCAL BODIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I have the honour to move the following resolution standing in my name:—

'XX. This Council recommends that the Governor in Council may be pleased to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to inquire into the financial condition of the local bodies in the Presidency and to suggest means of improving their resources wherever necessary.'

"So far as this resolution is concerned, it is not necessary for me to detain this Council for any length of time to satisfy it that the resources of local bodies, local boards and municipalities, in the Presidency are quite inadequate and insufficient for the discharge of the various functions of responsibility entrusted to their care. Both municipalities and local boards are entrusted with the task of looking after education, sanitation, medical aid and various other local objects which are of paramount importance, and which should be carefully looked after. But for the grants which have been recently given by the Government of India and later on by the Local Government, it would not have been possible for local boards or municipalities to do even the little that they have been doing in discharging the functions entrusted to them. While it is admitted—I do not think that this position will be controverted—that the financial condition of local bodies is not very satisfactory, it is a matter of the utmost importance to enquire how best their resources may be improved. That is a question which has been under the consideration of the Government and also the public for a long time. This was one of the various questions considered by the Royal Commission on Decentralisation and they made certain recommendations on this subject. It is no doubt true that they did not examine this question completely as they should otherwise have done; but still the suggestions made by them deserve consideration before anything further can be considered. They have suggested among other things that so far as local bodies are concerned, it is necessary that they should not be called upon to maintain the various trunk roads and direct communications from one district to another and that the expenditure on trunk roads should be provincialised. That is one of the recommendations made by the Decentralisation Commission. They further suggested that various rest houses and travellers' bungalows in the mufussal which are now maintained by local bodies should be taken over by the Government, seeing that they are mostly used by Government officials while they tour through various districts. They also suggested that the additional contribution of 25 per cent. of the ordinary resources now made to local bodies should also be increased, when funds permitted. It was also suggested by the Commission that the rate of land-cess which is now fixed at one anna in the rupee should not be increased. It was also suggested by them that in the case of municipalities the maintenance of hospitals at head-quarter stations should be taken over by the Government and the municipalities should be at liberty to impose taxes within the limits laid down by the Municipal Act. These are some of the means suggested by the Commission regarding the methods to be adopted in improving the resources of local bodies.

"I shall now point out how matters will stand if their suggestions are adopted. First, taking the question of trunk roads, which according to the classification adopted in the reports on the working of local bodies, may be taken as corresponding to district roads, apart from link roads and village roads, the cost of construction and maintenance of district roads have been as follows for three years:—

Year.	Cost of construction.	Cost of Establishment.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1911-12	3,19,313	23,12,916	26,32,229
1912-13	2,36,817	27,67,095	30 03 912
1913-14	1,75,482	28,91,073	30 61,555

"So that if these district roads are taken over by Government, as suggested by the Commission on Decentralisation, it will enable local boards to have 30 lakhs more at their disposal. I am aware that a resolution on these lines was moved in this Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Rammuja Acheriyar, and that some objections were urged on that occasion. One objection was that it might cost district boards only 20 lakhs

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

—these figures now came to 80 lakhs—, that it might cost the Government something like 40 lakhs to 60 lakhs, that the Government would find it a very great burden to discharge and that local boards ought not to be divested of the responsibility of maintaining these roads. As pointed out on that occasion, nobody wishes that local boards should be divested of the responsibility of maintaining these roads. What was urged then, and what is now urged, is that there should be grants made to local bodies for the maintenance of these roads. Another suggestion made was that rest-houses and travellers' bungalows should be taken over by Government. So far as this is concerned, we find that if this suggestion were given effect to, there will be a saving of about one lakh if these buildings are taken over by Government. In the year 1911–12 the expenditure was Rs. 90,281 and the income was Rs. 16,009; in 1912-13 the expenditure was Rs. 1,00,000 and the income Rs. 16,827; and in 1913–14 the expenditure was Rs. 1,10,000 and the income was Rs. 18,176. It is also urged that the fixed contribution of 25 per cent. which is now being regularly assigned to different local bodies might also be increased.

"It is also pointed out that, so far as municipalities are concerned, they might be allowed to impose taxation within the limits laid down by the Act. The Commission did not take into consideration how far municipal resources would be enhanced if that suggestion were adopted. It will be found that, so far as municipalities are concerned, a large number of them have been imposing house tax nearly up to the maximum. We find that amongst 62 municipalities in the Presidency, so far as house-tax is concerned, the maximum house tax at 8⅓ per cent. is levied in 28 municipalities, 8 per cent is levied in 5 municipalities, 7½ per cent. is levied in 19 municipalities, and in the rest of the municipalities the rate is less. In the case of the land tax, the 8⅓ per cent. rate is levied in 24 municipalities, 8 per cent. in 3 municipalities, 7½ rate in 21 municipalities, and in the others the rate is less. So far as local boards are concerned, they have been levying the cesses which they are entitled to impose at their discretion at nearly the maximum rate. We find that in the case of various unions—there are 895 unions in the Presidency—the maximum tax is levied in 822, three-fourths of the maximum is levied in 56, two-thirds of the maximum in three. Thus you will see that most of the unions are levying the maximum rate. In respect of the toll-income of local boards, we find that there are about 315 toll gates, and that the maximum rate is levied in 170. Even if the maximum rate is adopted, it would not enable local boards to get more than 9 lakhs. This would be the effect of the recommendations of the Commission on Decentralization, if they are adopted.

"In addition to what was suggested by that Commission there is another aspect of the matter which has to be carefully considered. The moment it is suggested that the resources of local bodies are not sufficient and that some steps should be taken to improve these resources, there is an impression in some quarters that there is no other means of improving their resources except by taxation. It will be my duty to point out that before any taxation is thought of, all other possible resources must be exhausted. I may remind Honourable Members of this Council of the discussion which took place in the Imperial Council in the year 1912 when the Hon'ble the late Mr. Gokhale moved a resolution on the resources of local bodies. He then brought forward before the Imperial Council a resolution practically in the same terms as the present one, pointing out the present resources of local bodies and the means of improving their resources. I shall now take the liberty of quoting from his speech to satisfy this council that there is not much margin left for extra taxation. There has not been a proper distribution of the income realized from these local bodies among many local objects. He pointed out on that occasion—

"It may be said by some that after all, if local bodies wanted more money, they should tax themselves more and thus provide this money. What margin there is for such additional local taxation, what the exact incidence of imperial and local taxation, and how far the proceeds of taxation are equitably distributed between the Central Government and local bodies, are, however, questions of great importance and require careful examination. One thing I want to point out clearly to this Council today, and it is that it cannot be justly urged, taking the imperial and local burdens together, that the people of this country, relatively to their resources, contribute less in taxation than the people of western countries. This is really very important and I must therefore deal with it in some detail. My contention is that relatively to their resources the people of this country contribute the same proportion of their income as taxation, Imperial and local together—that the people in leading western countries do . . . . . It is quite clear therefore from these figures—and they may be relied on for general purposes—

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

that relatively to our resources we contribute the same proportion of our income in the shape of imperial and local taxation. But where the trouble comes in is in its distribution. The revenue thus raised is distributed in this country much more unfavourably to local bodies than happens to be the case in England and in France . . . It is not that we pay less for imperial and local purposes, but that what we pay is distributed as unequally between imperial and local services in this country. The Central Government here takes a much larger proportion than what is done in England or France . . . Now my Lord, I do not say that this can be remedied at once; but some way must be found to secure a larger portion for local bodies. There is one circumstance of a most striking character to which I must invite the attention of the Council. The total contribution from land is distributed in an altogether different manner here and in England or France . . . In England the bulk of the contribution that comes from land goes to local bodies, the Central Government receiving only a very small amount as land-tax. In France more than half the contribution from land goes to local bodies.'

"I submit, my Lord, in this connection that once the question of the resources of local bodies is raised, it is not to be supposed that there are no other ways of improving those resources except by going straight to the question of taxation. Before any such steps are undertaken, it is necessary to enquire whether what has been really collected from the people has been properly distributed and whether it has been utilized for appropriate local objects, and whether there is or there is not a large margin left for extra taxation. If this question were carefully considered and analysed and if it be found necessary that taxation must be imposed, it will be time enough to consider in what way the taxes should be imposed. Mr. Gokhale pointed out that so far as land was concerned it did not admit of any extra or additional taxation. It was pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir James Meston in reply to that subject as follows:

'If it has been sound policy on the part of the Government of India in the past to lighten the taxation on the land, it cannot hardly be sound policy to allow local bodies to increase it; and certainly it would be throughly unsound to base their system of finance on arbitrary enhancements of the taxation on the land combined with arbitrary doles from the Imperial Exchequer.'

"Now it is within the knowledge of some Honourable Members of this Council that some time ago there was a reference made to local boards as to whether there could be any enhancement of land-cess. Replies were received from various local boards and I believe that most of them stood up against the enhancement of the land-cess. It is not yet known whether any conclusion has been arrived at and it may be presumed that the matter is still under consideration. I also believe that there was an informal conference of municipal chairmen in this city some time ago and there were some proposals considered, though the public are not in a position to know what they were. It is known however that there are proposals to amend the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act and it is also possible that some other proposals are under consideration. It is therefore necessary that this important question is definitely considered by a committee of officials and non-officials, on which I will urge that the non-officials should be properly represented, even in larger numbers than officials with instructions to see if there is any margin for taxation, and if so in what direction it should be levied? It does not mean that we are necessarily adopting the method of taxation. It is incumbent that non-officials who have any information to give should be taken into confidence and that all the information available should be collated and considered. For instance, one of the suggestions made in the case of Bengal was the imposition of an octroi duty. Whether that is feasible or not in the case of Madras, the Committee may consider. From the recent experience of the United Provinces in regard to this very system, we shall have to hesitate before it can be introduced here. There may be various objections. Everyone concerned may have his proposal to make; but it will be beneficial to all parties if persons representing municipalities and local boards and persons who have otherwise got considerable experience meet together and discuss and come to some understanding as to the best way in which the resources of local bodies can be improved. If I have brought forward this resolution at present, it is because the Government are now considering various proposals for amending the Local Boards Act and the District Municipalities Act and because this is just the time when proposals can be considered by a representative committee, where non-officials are fully represented. If it is a committee on which there would not be a proper representation of non-officials, I for one would not be anxious about it. It should be a committee by which all the views put forward should be considered. I now place this resolution before this Council."

(Dr. Nayar; Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar.)

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR:—"I beg to second this resolution and in doing so I beg to point out that the resolution only requests the appointment of a committee to investigate the question and it does not in any way commit the Government to any particular line of action. It is not necessary to prove that the local bodies are not in a very satisfactory financial condition. Any one who has followed the debates in this Council must have ample evidence of the unsatisfactory condition of local bodies, because the greater part of the discussion in this Council resolves itself into a demand for money for local bodies from the Government. My Lord, it is time that local bodies were fixed up in a satisfactory financial condition. At the present time they have certain resources of their own largely augmented by annual grants from the Government; and to a large extent they are not in a position to have any definite programme of improvements marked out for them. I know one very big local body in this Presidency which has undertaken enormous works in the full knowledge that neither by loans nor by revenue can it meet the cost of the works undertaken and yet it is going on with the works. That state of affairs demoralises the finances of local bodies. Therefore, it would be conceded on all hands that it is necessary to put local bodies in a satisfactory financial condition.

"This can be done by a consideration of three or four principal questions. In the first place, the incidence of taxation between the imperial and local taxation should be definitely settled; in the second place, definite principles upon which State aid should be granted to local bodies must be decided; and thirdly the question must be considered, very widely considered, as to whether local bodies can raise income from any other sources than the sources which have been now assigned to them, *i.e.*, taxation on house and land, taxation on professions, taxation on vehicles and so on—whether any outside sources of revenue can be relied upon.

"My Lord, in regard to the Madras Corporation questions have come up from the Government from time to time asking the Corporation how they intended to raise additional revenue to meet such and such requirements. On several occasions the Corporation proposed what they considered the best means of raising the funds; but the majority of the proposals have not met with the approval of the Government. Therefore, instead of leaving these questions in an unsettled form, it may be satisfactory, once for all, to raise the question and to decide what are the proper sources from which municipal bodies can raise their revenue. If the sources are once determined, it would be open to municipal bodies, as requirements turn up, to avail themselves of any one of these sources.

"Therefore, my Lord, I would suggest that the present is a suitable opportunity for appointing a committee to enquire into these matters. I believe the Government have undertaken to introduce amending Bills to amend the Madras City and District Municipalities Acts and also the Local Boards Act and the most contentious clauses in those bills will be those relating to taxation. Unless we proceed on some satisfactory basis, it will be that very unsatisfactory Bills would be introduced in this Council, if these highly contentious matters are left open for discussion. This is a question which had better be discussed in a committee of enquiry like the one suggested in this resolution rather than in the open Council. From a practical point of view I would suggest that the appointment of a committee will facilitate the discussion and the passing of these measures and, if for no other reason than for this practical object, I hope the Government will see their way to grant this request. But if the Government are not willing or if they are in any way unwilling to grant this request, I do not see any object in the Honourable Member pressing it; because an unwillingly constituted Committee will be of very little benefit. The Government will not, in the first place, consider the recommendations of the Committee favourably, and there will be nothing practical gained. But I hope, my Lord, that for the considerations I have mentioned, the Government will see their way to grant this request."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao has proposed the appointment of a committee to enquire into the financial condition of local bodies and to suggest means of improving their resources. It seems to me that a committee is hardly required to tell us anything we do not already know about the present financial condition of local bodies. We all know that they are necessitous and that some means must be found of increasing the resources at their disposal. The really important question is what steps can be

(Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar.)

taken to improve their resources. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao suggested that increase in taxation should be thought of only in the last resort, after every other expedient has been tried to improve their resources. I entirely agree with him and I do not think that there is any member of Government who considers it a pleasant duty to propose any measure of additional taxation. It is only when it is absolutely necessary, that proposals for taxation should be framed; and the question we have to consider is whether there are any means of improving the resources of local bodies otherwise than by taxation.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao evidently seems to think that it is possible to improve the resources of local bodies without recourse to taxation. I do not think that he has succeeded in showing that there are any such resources available for the purpose of bettering the financial condition of local bodies. The only way in which their financial condition can be improved is by getting more grants from Provincial revenues or by some re-adjustment between Provincial and local expenditure. In considering this question, it is necessary to put to oneself the question what margin is there for retrenchment in Provincial, Imperial or local expenditure. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao referred to the debate in the Viceroy's Council in 1912 upon the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale and quoted his argument that, before proposing additional taxation, one must see what margin there was for any such additional taxation. It seems to me that it is a more pertinent question to ask what margin there is for retrenchment in the existing expenditure and whether it is possible to get money from the Government. So far as Provincial funds are concerned, Honourable Members who have sat on the Finance Committee are aware that the amount of unallotted funds is very small; and though last year and the year before last we had comparatively large sums to dispose of, yet for the year 1915-16 the amount available for unallotted expenditure was only about 17 lakhs. If there is so little that can be spared from the obligatory expenditure, and if this amount is too small to carry us any way, it is obvious that it is not possible by any process of re-adjustment between Provincial and local funds to afford the necessary relief to local bodies.

"With regard to the funds at the disposal of the Government of India, again it is easy enough for us to suggest that there ought to be some re-adjustment and that the Government of India ought to give money to the Provincial Governments and that the Provincial Governments ought to give more money in their turn to local bodies. That question was the subject of the last resolution. If it is possible for the Government of India to give us any more money, we shall be certainly glad to give as large a portion of it as can be spared to local bodies. But the question is whether any money can be spared by the Government of India for the purpose of making larger subsidies to local bodies, or larger assignments to the Local Governments to enable them to assist local bodies. The question, it seems to me, is one rather within the province of the Viceroy's Council than within the province of this Council. Even assuming that it is open to us to speculate upon this question, I doubt very much whether it will be possible for us to suggest any large measures of retrenchment which will place large funds at our disposal or put us in a position to make larger grants to local bodies. I am afraid that there is hardly any expenditure from which it would be possible to make any very large retrenchment. I may also remind the Council that on almost every occasion when the Financial Statement has been discussed, and on other occasions as well, we have received proposals for adding to the expenditure of the Province rather than proposals for retrenchment in expenditure. Almost every member is interested in some particular department and proposals are made for increasing the pay of vettis and taliyaris by Re. 1 or Rs. 2, for increasing the pay of registration clerks for the purpose of doing bare justice to them, or for increasing the pay in some other department—proposals which would all have the effect of adding enormously to the expenditure; but hardly any proposals are made which would have the effect of cutting down expenditure. With these proposals which find favour with the non-official members of Council for increasing the expenditure in so many directions, with the growing needs of administration, both Provincial and Imperial, do you think it is likely that there is any considerable margin for retrenchment which would render it likely that we shall be able to find some means of assisting local bodies otherwise than by means of recourse to taxation? I am afraid it is not possible to find any such means of retrenchment or re-adjustment.

(Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

"The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao referred to the debate in the Viceregal Council and to the remarks of some members in the course of that debate. I am afraid, however, that that debate did not lead to any profitable conclusion. No suggestions were made by any member which really threw any light as to the solution to be adopted. Now it is all very well to take the figures with regard to the incidence of taxation and point out that the proportion of taxes paid or the incidence of taxation per head in this country with reference to the income of the people is about the same as in other countries. Some of these calculations are no doubt interesting exercises in statistics; but I am afraid there are fallacies lurking in some of these processes. It may be perfectly true that the national expenditure on the whole may bear the same ratio to the national income as in other countries. But it affords no useful clue to the question whether particular areas or particular classes are taxed heavily or lightly in comparison with other areas or classes. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale pointed out that the burden of national taxation in this country including under that term both Local and Imperial taxation, was about the same in proportion to the income as in England. Take the case of municipalities. Can we say that in municipalities, the rate-payers are assessed to the same extent as agriculturists in rural areas? The house-owner in a municipality pays less by way of taxes than the landowner. The theory with regard to the landowner is certainly much more unfavourable than the system under which the house-owner is taxed in municipalities. Upon the question whether a particular area is taxed heavily or lightly, or upon the question whether any particular class, professional class or non-agricultural class or some other class is taxed heavily or lightly in proportion to its income, I do not think that this process of calculating national taxation on the whole will afford any useful light. As a matter of fact, the house-owner in a municipality pays very much less than what the ryot has to pay upon his cultivated land in the rural areas and, in considering the question of taxation in a municipality, we do not get very far by going through this elaborate process of statistical calculation.

"If the needs of local bodies are growing and if it is urgent that means should be found for satisfying those needs, money must be found somehow; and unless it is possible to suggest some other means of raising the funds, recourse must be had to taxation. This is, I admit, an unpleasant necessity; but the question has to be faced. If Honourable Members of this Council will suggest any other means of improving their resources and would put forward any definite suggestions, we should be quite prepared to consider their suggestions, but we are not convinced of the utility of appointing a committee to inquire into the financial condition of local bodies and to suggest means for their improvement. I may inform the Council that sometime ago we had a meeting of the chairmen of different municipalities. Some of them put forward suggestions for different kinds of taxation, such as terminal tax, pilgrim tax, etc., and we shall consider all these suggestions. Similarly, if any other constructive suggestion is put forward by Honourable Members of this Council, we shall be quite ready to consider those suggestions. I am afraid it does not seem to be very promising to appoint a committee for the purpose of arriving at some solution of the question. If Honourable Members have thought over the question and have definite proposals to make, we shall be quite ready to consider them."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao:—"I should like to say a few words in support of what fell from the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar in regard to the request for a committee. I entirely agree with him that there would be no good of having a committee which the Government would not appoint whole heartedly. If it is a committee which is to be forced upon them, I am afraid it will be quite a disappointment, because the deliberations of such a committee would not command the confidence of the Government or of local bodies. But, I believe, my Lord, that if a committee is appointed, it has certainly to examine the larger questions regarding local bodies which have been pending solution for a long time; and unless the committee is entrusted with the examination of these questions, I am afraid that the appointment of such a committee would not be of material benefit in the solution of the present-day problems affecting these local bodies. Such of us as are acquainted with the history of local taxation in other countries are quite familiar with the gradual adjustment between national and local finance; and I might say that the last investigation in England was by a Royal Commission on local taxation which was presided over by Sir George Murray. If the question affecting the incidence of local and Imperial taxation has to be gone into between the Government of India and the Local

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

Government, I should certainly welcome a committee of that kind. If your Excellency's Government are not prepared to undertake questions similar to those which were dealt with in England and which were found absolutely necessary in order to re-adjust the incidence of local and national taxation, I think the labours of such a committee would not be greatly useful. I do not know whether your Excellency's Government would consider the propriety or the desirability of referring these matters to a committee. For myself, I do not see any objection why a committee appointed by your Excellency's Government should not go into these questions. Whether the result would be acceptable to your Excellency's Government and whether the Government of India would allow a further diversion of their finances is a different matter. So far as the finance of local bodies is concerned, I am afraid that unless some protest is made against the existing system of doles both by the Government of India and the local Government, there would not be the same development of the finances of local bodies as in the western countries. I, therefore, think that if your Excellency's Government are in a position to appoint a committee which will be in a position to consider the larger problems of local taxation, such an investigation will be fruitful and might be useful in enabling the Government to make a representation to the Government of India in order to systematise the doles that we now get. I welcome a committee on these lines. But if the committee is merely to examine the existing resources of local bodies, I am afraid that it may not be of much use.

"There is also the question of the relief of local bodies in this Presidency of some of their existing burdens. Under the Acts which were passed in 1882 and 1884, the Local Boards Act and the Municipalities Act, and various other Acts the present burdens were all consolidated in 1884. If the lessening of some of the services which were then transferred could be investigated by such a committee, I would like the committee to consider, for instance, whether questions of medical relief, vaccination and education should continue to be dealt with by local bodies. If your Excellency's Government were in a position to refer to what extent local bodies could be relieved of their existing burdens, such a committee would be welcome. The Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar did not refer to these questions and his reply was confined to the point how far the existing sources of revenue open to local bodies could be further increased. For that purpose, I am not prepared to say that a committee would be required. But if the larger problems indicated by the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar can be entrusted for investigation to such a committee and the results laid before your Excellency's Government for consideration, it would be a most welcome measure, as I pointed out, in view of the present opportunity of revision of all the Acts relating to local self-government."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao:—"This resolution asks for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the resources of local bodies as well as to examine the means of augmenting their resources. My Lord, the unsatisfactory condition of the finances of local bodies is admitted on all hands and means of improving their resources are also found necessary from time to time. It is said, on behalf of the Government, that a committee to inquire into this matter is not quite necessary, because the financial condition of local bodies is but too well known and the necessity of augmenting their resources also is admitted on all hands. Besides, it was also said that in the matter of the retrenchment of expenditure it may not be quite possible to give relief to local bodies in regard to the expenditure which they are now incurring and throw it on Provincial revenues. It is not merely for that purpose a committee is required. That may not be possible, though it may be one of the recommendations made by the Decentralization Commission. The augmentation of revenue and increasing the resources of local bodies, are questions which have to be carefully considered. Mr. Bastable, an eminent authority on finance, has said that land was pre-eminently a source from which a large share of local taxation should be derived. But how far land can be taxed further for local purposes over and above what has now been done is a question which deserves to be very carefully considered. The Decentralization Commission is against any further taxation upon land. It would appear that, because local bodies require more money, they should tax more and thus increase their resources. But it has been admitted just now that in municipal areas house-owners pay much less than the ryots and landholders in rural areas. That is, the incidence of taxation is much heavier in rural areas than in the case of house owners in municipal areas. There may be certain areas, as has been pointed out, that may bear taxation on land, but there are certain other areas that

(Mr. K. B. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma; the President.)

cannot bear extra imposition of taxes at all. Besides that, we have to find out whether there are other resources which can be taxed in rural areas. The Act is going to be amended and powers of taxation may be enlarged for these local bodies; and, before that is done, it is necessary to see how far these powers should be given to these local bodies and whether there are extra sources of income for these local bodies which they can tax.

"Again it was also said that local bodies ought not to be given the power of enhancing the local cess beyond one anna. But if power has to be given to them to enhance it, it has to be examined under what limitations that power should be given. Again, as in the case of municipalities, it is also the question whether local bodies should be given the power of taxing other sources of income. For these and several other broad questions which the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar and other Honourable gentlemen in this Council have referred to, a committee would be very useful and the suggestions which the committee may be able to make will serve us in very good stead when the Acts come up for amendment and ways and means for improving the resources of local bodies may have to be definitely considered.

"It is said that, if any Honourable Member had any definite proposals to place before the Council for the augmentation of the resources of local bodies, they would be considered. But instead of this matter being left to Honourable Members themselves, a committee which can go into these matters thoroughly from every standpoint and examine them from various aspects will be more useful and will be better able to tackle these questions than individual Honourable Members who may come forward with suggestions in the light of their own experience. Besides, it has been referred to, I think, in the discussion in the Viceroy's Council by the late Mr. Gokhale that the Decentralization Commission did not give sufficient attention to the financial problems of local bodies. It may be useful, therefore, if a committee is appointed for the solution of that problem, so that when the Act is brought forward for amendment all sides of the question may be thoroughly considered and suitable proposals may be placed before the Council for their consideration. Therefore, the proposal embodied in this resolution is a very good one and I hope that the Government will be able to view the suggestion with a large mind and appoint a really useful committee. I have great confidence that this committee will serve a very useful purpose."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"It seems to me that on the whole it would be advisable to have a committee to investigate this question, whether any taxation can be raised, how it can be raised, and what other methods have to be pursued to help local bodies before the Government resolve on embodying their own proposals in a legislative enactment. For there is the danger, that when once the Government make up their mind it is hard to induce them to change their views. If a committee be appointed, the Government will be able to make up their minds after an investigation of the whole facts as to what course it will be advisable to pursue. The committee may examine officials and other witnesses and subject their views to the criticism of the public, so that the whole matter may be threshed out before the Government finally resolve upon any scheme of taxation which might be necessary in this Presidency.

"There is also another matter, my Lord, which I think may require investigation. It is the question of village communications. If we empower a district board to tax the whole district for the purpose of village communications it may be absolutely necessary in particular dry taluks, but it may not be necessary in certain wet taluks which may be comparatively lightly assessed, and which may for a time bear additional assessment or taxation; then the question is, whether powers should be given to these bodies to raise the revenue temporarily from particular localities for a definite purpose for a time. That is a question that may require consideration. Suppose a dry taluk requires help."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Though that may be a subject for consideration, it is not now before the Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"I am not asking that these should be considered by the Government or the Council. I am only suggesting that these various proposals which may be started and agitated may

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma; the President; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

be inquired into by a committee and they should be dealt with on their merits and the whole proposals will come up before the Council and with the recommendations of an expert body the Government will be in a position to know what to do."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"I may remind the honourable gentleman that the Bill will go to a select committee and all these proposals if embodied in the Bill will go before that committee."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA :—"My recommendation is that before the Bill embodies any definite proposals the matter may be considered by a committee, so that there may be no violent change in the Bill, because it will be difficult for us to induce the Government to go back upon a well considered Bill. I do not think that we find in our experience a Select Committee being ready to alter a Bill. I suggest that the whole process may be completed before the Bill is launched upon the public. There is the other point to be considered. The question may be considered as to why or how with less taxation local bodies in other parts of India are able to manage their affairs. There is not the slightest doubt that we raise revenues in the shape of local taxation much more than others. The committee can tell us how local bodies in other provinces are able to manage with less taxation, and whether we cannot go back upon our present system. They may tell us how certain heads of expenditure which are not properly treated as debitable to local funds are treated as such here; and an investigation may bring forth the facts which will enable us to go before the Government of India and ask for a revision of the settlement with regard to these facts. It would be impossible for us to work without a larger share of revenue and seeing how local bodies are working in other provinces with less resources, we may be in a position to go before the Government of India and ask for relief. Legislation need not be indefinitely delayed. A committee may be appointed to investigate these matters within a very short time and a Bill may be introduced in due course."

The Hon'ble Mr A. S. KRISHNA RAO :—"The observations made by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar, would themselves suggest the need or the desirability of appointing a committee Even now it is possible to find additional sources of income for local bodies without having recourse to taxation and to hit upon a re-adjustment of revenue between Local and Provincial.

"It was suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar that, though the Additional Members of this Council were suggesting schemes of expenditure from time to time, proposals were not made for reduction of expenditure and that there was not much scope for any retrenchment in expenditure. It will be within the recollection of Honourable Members that there were two or three directions in which there were proposals for reduction though those proposals were not accepted, as for example, proposals for a reduction of charges on Revenue Survey, Settlement and on Police In particular cases, it may be possible for Honourable Members of this Council to formulate and send to the Government proposals as to the various methods in which retrenchment can be effected.

"I feel thankful for the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar that any suggestion sent by us will be very carefully considered by the Government But will it not be more satisfactory if proposals are first considered by a committee, where people can exchange views with one another and try to convince one another. I think that even for the purpose of suggesting additional sources of income, it is necessary and desirable to have a committee It is pointed out that there is inequality in the incidence of taxation in rural and municipal areas and that agriculturists and landowners are paying more than householders in municipalities; but it may be remembered that householders are also landowners and that as landowners they also pay tax. It is a fact to be recognised that, if there are inequalities in taxation, they should be adjusted; and that is a question which should be gone into by a committee. As already pointed out, the committee must be in a position to deal with all these large questions, and to formulate definite proposals for consideration. It must be somewhat on the lines of reference to the Royal Commission on local taxation in England and Wales which was to the following effect :—'to consider and report about the incidence of Imperial and Local taxation, the distribution of various

(Mr. A. S Krishna Rao; Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar; the President.)

'taxes, the methods of collecting taxes, the agencies by which taxes may be levied, 'what additional income may be taxed,' and so forth. Instead of leaving these contentious matters to be discussed when the Bill is introduced, is it not better that these things are considered by a committee and examined in all detail and then incorporated in the Bill to be introduced by the Government? So far, I have not been able to see that any satisfactory reasons have been given for not appointing a committee to go into these large questions."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao in his concluding remarks has suggested the lines on which the committee should carry on its inquiries. Obviously the lines that he would lay down for its inquiry are of a very wide character—I believe as large as the scope of the Royal Commission on local taxation in England. That Commission was appointed in the year 1896, and I think they sent up their report in the year 1901 or 1902, about five or six years after. A committee to deal with all sorts of questions of this far-reaching character must necessarily take years to complete its labours, and it will necessarily delay the amendment of the various local self-government Acts which we have in hand. Honourable Members of this Council are not without means of urging on the attention of Government any proposals which they consider suitable for the purpose of improving the resources of local bodies. It is open to them to bring forward resolutions in this Council. They can be discussed here and some conclusion can be arrived at as to whether their proposals are practicable or not.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma and the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rau wanted a committee to go into the question of what services could be taken away from the charge of local bodies and what burdens they could be relieved of and why there was more local taxation in this Presidency than in others. If they wish to bring forward any specific proposal, it is quite open to them to do so. But a committee to go into these various questions of a very far-reaching character must necessarily take a great length of time and delay our intended legislation.

"With regard to the observations of the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma that there is much heavier local taxation in this province than in other provinces, I would ask whether he knows how local affairs are there administered—whether well or ill and whether they have the same duties as we have and perform them well or ill. Of that I have not the least conception, and there is no use in comparing the amount of taxation without knowing how the various duties entrusted to local bodies are discharged. I am afraid it is not possible to accept this resolution, as it will have the effect of delaying legislation."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 3 P.M.

RESOLUTION *RE* INCREASE OF PAY OF PROCESS-SERVERS.

His Excellency the President:—"I am informed that the High Court is already considering the subject matter of the next resolution. Perhaps the honourable gentleman will be relieved of the necessity of moving his resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—"I shall wait so far as this resolution is concerned. I shall move it later on, if necessary."

His Excellency the President:—"You will withdraw it for the present?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao:—"I shall withdraw it for the present without moving it."

The following is the resolution referred to:—

"XXI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the pay of the process-serving establishment in the civil courts may be increased."

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

RESOLUTION *RE* COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE CONDITION OF CRIME AND THE ADEQUACY OF POLICE ORGANIZATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"May it please your Excellency, the proposition that I have the honour to place before this Council runs as follows:—

'**XXII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to inquire into the condition of crime since the police organization was introduced into this Presidency and report on the propriety and necessity of the existing establishment and on the distribution of the areas (such as station-house, taluk, circle and division charges) and on the suitable location of the police buildings to be constructed.**'

"My Lord, I am fully alive to the nature of the up-hill work we have to do when we put forward resolutions of this kind for the appointment of a committee. And if, in spite of it, I have ventured to come forward with this resolution, it is because I think it necessary at this stage that we should now examine this question. I have probably to make out a very strong case indeed for appointing a committee now, only about seven or ten years after the introduction of the reorganization scheme. Orders on the scheme were passed in July 1905 and I think this Government began to give gradual effect to them in this Presidency from about the year 1908 or even a little bit earlier. I ought not to fail to refer to the previous discussion in this Council on a proposition running on similar lines but asking for a reduction of expenditure under this head. I can at once say that I am not in this proposition referring to that aspect of the question at all. I am here only concerned with the efficiency of the department and, if the result of the investigation necessitates extra expenditure, I think it ought to be incurred in the interests of administration. But I am not prepared to say that the expenditure so far incurred is justifiable nor that any proposition on our part to incur further expenditure will be a sufficient solution of the question itself. It all depends upon the results of this reorganization scheme. Unless the results so far are satisfactory the remedy will not be in the direction of an addition of charges, but must be found elsewhere; and if investigation is necessary for solving the difficult question, it will have to be undertaken not at a future date but just now. That is my point.

"My Lord, we are having various proposals from the officers in charge of the districts, Deputy Inspectors-General and the Inspector-General of Police; and I find that this Government have not been stinting in the matter of meeting their suggestions, if the aim of such expenditure was only to see that the efficiency of the department was secured. This extraordinary treatment is very good no doubt; but the question is whether this Government will resolve that it shall go on expending on the lines now pursued without further investigation, simply for the one reason that the reorganization scheme has not had a fair trial already, or whether, if, even after seven years' experience is taken into consideration, it is not found that the whole thing has progressed properly, they would not begin to re-investigate it and set right the several joints, so that the subsequent organized body may be complete in itself, faultless in its parts and as satisfactory as possible. If the present impression is that an ideal has been well settled upon and without flinching it must be carried through and it is only after several years' trial that we should think of amending it or adding to it or subtracting from it—if that is the view, my Lord, there are circumstances in this case which can be put forward by me to enable the Government to come to a conclusion that such opinion is not to be respected though it is the opinion of a body or a commission which had completely investigated this matter. If that body's opinion after it has been adopted is not giving satisfaction, it will be for this Government to say whether the individual officers' opinions just now received after practical experience are to be treated as a final solution of the problems that arise or whether an investigation should be made before we decide to go on increasing our expenditure and increasing establishment till we feel that everything gets all right. One thing I may at once say. Honourable Members who have had contact with the interior of the rural parts are agreed, my

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

Lord, that in spite of the present reorganization scheme it has not been felt in the interior parts and by people generally that we have had very good results in the working of the police administration. It is not difficult for me to establish that position. I need not depend upon non-official opinion only. I find that even official opinion that is recorded in the course of these administration reports points out that it is not as satisfactory as it ought to be. One year one suggestion is made for improvement and another year another suggestion is made but definitely the matter has not been decided upon and scope is given for every suggestion. Establishments have far outgrown the expenditure anticipated; and yet the results anticipated by the commission, after the re-organization, have not been reached at all. We have not commenced to feel the effects of such results.

"I do not want to dilate upon figures just at this matter. It is enough for me to point out that both grave crime and the total cognizable offences deducting the nuisance cases have, in spite of this large expenditure and wholesale reorganisation, grown considerably. In 1908 we had 29,493 grave offences brought on record. In 1913 we had 35,000 cases. In the case of total cognisable cases in 1905 there were 49,167 cases, where in 1913 the number was 54,506. I have not given figures for the intervening period; but it has been only a course of steady increase in the number. With this statement, my Lord, I only say that my object in moving this resolution is to show how it is necessary to think of this department and try if possible to bring it into proper and efficient working order.

"I will at once say that in our district executive force alone we have actually utilized the number of officers expected to be utilized for the whole Presidency. When I say that I exclude the City Police, the Railway Police, the Marine Police and the Criminal Investigation Department. Excluding all that, we find that in the district executive force alone we are now having a number of officials who cover what the commission decided might be a sufficient number for the whole Presidency for all these departments. The present and proposed number of officers appears as an appendix, my Lord, to the Police Commission's report; and we find from that, that a total additional expenditure of about Rs. 31 lakhs was anticipated. The number of officers, head constables, sub-inspectors and constables is arranged for the whole Presidency. What we have done is we have practically utilized for the district executive force alone all that establishment and so far the rest of it we have added to the number recommended by the commission and we find now that we have already run up to the extraordinary figure of about 98 lakhs of rupees. I exclude the village police which has been transferred now from the Land Revenue head to the Police head. Excluding that, our budget for the next year has allotted 93 or 99 lakhs, whereas after the full reorganization was given effect to it was anticipated that the expenditure would be about 63 lakhs and odd. That means we have gone above what was decided by the commission of inquiry to be the probable cost of the reorganization by nearly 36 lakhs already; and the only answer that we have been getting is that we will have to increase the expenditure further till everything settles itself down. We have had comparisons made during the last discussion with the police in Bombay, in the United Provinces, in Bengal and in Eastern Bengal and Assam and also in the British Isles. My Lord, that, I do not think, will ever solve this question. Every province has had its own method previously of expenditure on Police. The necessity had been recognised by each province separately and the whole matter had been considered by the commission; and for each province they attached a statement like the one I referred to, and for each province they proposed an increased scale and the total number of officers. My submission in bringing this to the notice of the Council is not that I grudge this extra expenditure incurred; but what I do say is that even after the extra expenditure of Rs. 35 lakhs over and above the estimated cost of this reorganisation, if we are yet to say that we have not commenced our business or that we have not had satisfactory results, it is time for us to consider if we shall still proceed on this line of increasing expenditure or we shall find other methods of solving the problem. Objections could be very easily made by Honourable Members who have had experience and connection with this department to any proposal that I might make. Yet I am strong in this position, namely, that the opinion of a few officers who say that this expenditure might go on increasing indefinitely in spite of

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

the decision of a commission issued by the Government of India, will only argue for that their individual opinion ought not to be given greater weight than that of a commission of inquiry of the kind mentioned.

"My Lord, I will only refer to a few passages in the administration report for 1913. At page 7 there is a wholesale condemnation of the sub-inspectors' detective work and then there is also in the same report a reference to their want of sympathy with the village officers, and their not sufficiently keeping themselves in touch as to the work of the subordinate constabulary. It is also said that resignations and desertions have been growing in the force and that this department is becoming unpopular. In almost every year's report there are varying remarks about sub-inspectors. It will be wearying to the Council to refer to these conflicting remarks. All that can be inferred from them is that responsible officers cannot definitely say what is really wrong with the establishment.

"The one great central point of the Police Commission's conclusions is the creation of the office of sub-inspectors, who are expected to be in charge of police stations. They were to be well-paid officers and were to be in charge of investigation and detection and there was to be superior supervision. That is the central idea of the whole thing and to fit in with this idea a number of police stations have been removed and a few have been converted into outposts and the average area of a police station is now found to be 150 square miles. Relying on the recommendations of the Commission that the village police would be strengthened and that the further distance of the village from the station might not matter very much, with a proper officer put in charge of stations who could guide constables and head constables, the Commission has recommended the abolition of a number of police stations. Effect has been given to that abolition portion. More than double the number of sub-inspectors required for these stations have been entertained. After all that I say the sub-inspector's work is not yet found by the department to be satisfactory. I have to concede, my Lord, that he himself may not be much to blame. He is placed between two sets of officers, the old head constable who was in charge of the police stations and the old inspector who is now the circle inspector, who is only possessing the qualifications described so graphically by the Police Commission. It is between these two sets of officers that these sub-inspectors are made to work, and they must find their position very difficult. In very many cases it is said that the head constable is able to prove to or satisfy a circle inspector that the sub-inspector is wrong and that he is right. The sub-inspector is very often criticised for not being able and there is considerable room for suggesting that the training given to sub-inspectors is not sufficient or adequate to enable them to discharge their duties properly.

"My Lord, before giving the scope of my enquiry I have also to mention that on a previous discussion of this resolution the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart who was one of the members of the Police Commission suggested to this Council that he himself, Mr. Horne and Mr. Gillman who had been connected with this department were there and that the Council might leave the charge of the administration to them. I ought not to fail to notice that. My Lord, somehow all these officers have found it necessary to increase the expenditure so far and the satisfaction afforded in rural areas is not much. Therefore, it is time that we should think of enquiring whether the present method is alright or any other suggestion must be adopted for the consideration of Government.

"The points that I wish to place before the Council I have analysed and I shall not take up the time of the Council by dilating on them. The first point for the committee of investigation to go into is the determination of the question how far a village organisation could be created to help the police administration on proper lines. The Police Commission says in its report:

> "They also strongly approve of the proposal to have a liberal system of rewarding headmen and village watchmen promptly. . . . The Commission are inclined to think that this system might often (if legalised, so as to empower the District Magistrate to direct its adoption when desired by the majority of the villagers) be better than the quartering of additional police under section 15 of Act V of 1861. In Madras the Commission have had before them strong evidences that the powers of the headmen in disposing of petty criminal cases may safely be enlarged to some extent. . . . This enhancement of powers might be carried out in this Province and elsewhere on the principle contained in section 15 of the Bombay Village Police Act

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

(VIII of 1887), namely, that enhanced powers may be conferred on selected headmen. . . . There is evidence also that in certain localities the association of Panchayats with the village headmen in the disposal of petty cases would be popular, and such association of a panchayat with a headman might often make it possible to give him higher powers where his own influence was not great.'

"My Lord, what will be the best way of really strengthening the village police or enabling non-official bodies or official bodies in those villages to bring to the notice of the authorities the crimes committed in that area and to help the police if necessary? That is the first point that will have to be taken up, investigated and decided upon, if the policy of the Government, which has been adopted and has been given effect to in abolishing a lot of these station-houses should be found correct. Unless an inquiry is made we may not agree at all how the village police is to be strengthened. In the course of a discussion on a resolution of the Hon'ble Mr Kesava Pillai the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart replied that he would not condemn the old village police but that the suggestion of making non-officials take an active part in the communication of crimes was a matter which would be considered. Eminent gentlemen like Sir Sankaran Nayar and others have devoted some attention to the question of the village police and their usefulness and their views will be useful to consider.

"The second is the nature of the population and the work of the subordinate constabulary. The sanctioned strength, before reorganization, was 23,319 men, the estimated strength under reorganisation is 25,764. The sanctioned strength has been taken in recent years at 34,000 to 36,000. It is clear that if there are these grave crimes committed now and then, it is not the increase in the number of petty constables or head constables that will really put down crime. The remedy must be elsewhere, so that that item will have to be considered by the Government.

"The third point is the question of the sub-inspector—how far he has been successful and how he is hemmed in by the old head constable on the one side and by the circle inspector on the other. Another point is how far the recruitment of assistant superintendents and deputy superintendents and the training given to them can be made more efficient. My Lord, the sub-inspector is made the centre of the whole police organisation and the Police Commission expect very good results from that scheme. The sub-inspector is condemned now as not being able to do proper detective work. It cannot be that men who are paid decently and recruited properly should, after six or seven years' experience, not be able to do detective work. My submission is that it is more likely that their work is not appreciated as much as it ought to be and that every attempt is made to pick holes in it. They are either not guided properly or trained properly and no proper opportunities are given to them to do their work correctly so that it could be appreciated by superiors. His being placed between the old head constable and the circle inspector has something to do with it." Then the assistant superintendents and deputy superintendents that have come in are also raw and untrained people, who keep themselves too much aloof from the people and who with the circle inspectors below them leave things alone in the rural areas. They have not come into contact with sub-inspectors and the people in rural areas. That is a matter in which there is a feeling that they should be trained to do their work better and that they must be brought into contact more intimately with sub-inspectors than with circle inspectors. They will thus be knowing the initial stages of a case and learning also to discharge their future duties properly. The position of the circle inspector will have to be gone into. Unusually in this department we now get three sets of post offices. There is the sub-inspector who is responsible; over him the circle inspector, and over him the deputy superintendent and the assistant superintendent; and then we have the district superintendent and then the Deputy Inspector-General and then the Inspector-General. In no other department have we more than one supervising officer. Recruitment has necessitated all this. There must be some organisation of the work to be done and an inquiry must be directed to find out the real difficulties of the situation and solve them properly.

"Then I come to the police charges to which I refer in my resolution. I do not agree that the abolition of 800 stations was proper; nor am I prepared to condemn it all at once. The question of villages police being formed properly, and of the

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; the President; Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

subsequent work of these station-houses, how the village police could be properly strengthened so that it could be useful in discharging its duties will have to be inquired into and then the question of the area of police charges should be considered.

"The next point I will mention is a total separation of the preventive establishment from the detective establishment and the prosecuting establishment. This has caused considerable confusion and most of the sub-inspectors who have to do their work of detection are in courts hanging about for days together and sometimes they have to be in the sessions court for a number of days. There must be an absolute separation of these charges and there must be a staff independently working. Arrangements should be made for distributing the staff so that each set might qualify itself to be in the other also. That is a matter of detail for the department and the whole question will have to be considered whether all the three must have a separate establishment or the preventive and detective branches should go together or the prosecuting staff must be separate. The prosecuting staff must be much more competent to discharge its work than now. The whole police work now seems to be to try to put forward a case and prove it at any cost. If the prosecuting staff is separate from the investigating staff, it would be all right. The prosecuting staff must consist of people directly recruited from the legal profession and they will guide others. I see that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart feels that my suggestion about the legal profession is probably one that I put forward as one belonging to the profession; but certainly for efficient administration I would ask that unless they take their men from the legal profession or train their officers to the level of the men in the legal profession, business would not be done properly and loop holes will be found in their case."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I must point out that the honourable gentleman has considerably exceeded his time."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I will then merely mention two more points. One is how far the process service must be separated—whether the police people should be asked to do process service in courts. The eighth point is about the formation of criminal settlements and work under the security chapters and other preventive chapters. I require that an inquiry should be made as to how far the charge of these must be left to the police.

"These are the several heads under which I would like an inquiry to be made. Unless some such thing is done, we will not be arranging ourselves properly and after we have spent considerable sums of money we will find parts dis-jointed and could not put the thing together as a complete whole. With these words, I commend the resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU:—"I second the proposition.

"It is generally believed that the defects at present are—

(1) Much larger area under the jurisdiction of the Inspector than he can properly supervise and manage.

(2) Abolition of a large number of stations where the police were a good check and useful.

(3) Absence of even out-posts in most of the places where stations were abolished. Out-post men will be useful to watch and report crimes immediately and in keeping order within their out-post limits. They will also be a watch over the village munsifs and the people against hushing up crimes and watching the local bad characters.

(4) There is a general fear that crimes are not reported by the village munsif and the people, taking advantage of the absence of control and fearing long distances and the worry and trouble. This burking of offences would disappear to a great extent, if the police visit the villages as they used to do under the old system. Having in their mind that the police men will be in the village sooner or later, the village munsifs out of fear at least will report crimes which they would otherwise hush up. The presence of a police constable is considered a source of annoyance to the people. It may no doubt be true to a certain extent; but the absence of a policeman for any length of time from villages does more harm to the peaceful and law abiding people. Criminals become more and more daring and crimes are committed with impunity.

(Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

(5) Abolition of village beats.—The constables have very little or no work at all under the present system. They are sent out to patrol roads during nights and check K.D.'s and suspects occasionally. Most of them do no useful work at all. Their whole day is wasted. It would be much better to revive the old system. Villages should be grouped as before into beats and men sent every morning to visit villages, the headmen, people, K.D's. etc., and return to the station every evening. Now-a-days a police officer is very rarely to be seen in a village and the criminals commit crimes with impunity which they did not dare to commit before the introduction of the system.

"The training of the sub-inspectors is not of much use in practice. They are taught drill, law and Police Orders. These are no doubt very essential, but the primary duties of a police officer are prevention and detection of crimes. Soon after they come out of the school, they are posted under inspectors for practical training. The inspectors send them to do work in the station. The sub-inspectors in charge of stations are men who were similarly trained and probationary sub inspectors could hardly learn anything useful from them. The only thing they learn is to check patrols and copy something that is given them. This is no practical training. They should be made to accompany inspectors when they investigate cases and actually take part in the investigation of crimes under the direction of the inspectors. They must also be present with the inspectors when they prosecute cases before magistrates, etc. This is rarely done. The new sub-inspectors, when they are sent out to be in charge of stations, have in no way become wiser and their handling of cases is generally miserable. They generally have a tendency too soon to abandon a case without making a thorough enquiry. Sub-inspectors should not be posted to the independent charge of stations until and unless it is certified that they are able to handle cases efficiently without the help of inspectors. Some of the sub-inspectors do not know how to write even a case diary, owing to their present defective training.

"The sub-inspectors have multifarious duties. They should be held responsible solely for the detection and prevention of crimes. The minor duties, such as checking of patrols, the drilling of men, and their education and the scriptory work in the station, including enquiry into unimportant petitions, etc., should be left to their head-constables who now form the clerical staff for the station. The sub-inspectors should no doubt exercise a general control over all their men and their work. What is to be insisted on from a sub-inspector is that he should be in villages for a great part of his time enquiring into crimes and winning the sympathy and the co-operation of the people. He should know all the criminals and all the important people in the villages within his jurisdiction. Whenever any crime is reported, the sub-inspector in charge of the station should be able to correctly guess who the culprits are likely to be. If he has, by constantly moving with the people, gained their sympathy and co operation, it would not be difficult for him to spot out the offenders and bring them to book. This would have much deterrent effect upon the crimes and when criminals know and feel that they are watched they would rarely attempt a crime. The present class of sub-inspectors think too much of themselves. They think it beneath their dignity to go to villages and mix with the people. This conduct produces only a feeling of aversion and distrust in the minds of the people towards the police. The people would rarely come forward and help the sub-inspectors with information which would lead to detection. Village visiting and staying there for a day or more should be insisted upon. The inspectors should be able to report that the sub inspectors under them have by their freely moving with the people in the villages acquired a certain amount of influence there. Successful detection of crimes depends much upon the influence the sub-inspectors have. There is a wrong impression now in the minds of the young sub-inspectors that they need no longer detect crimes. This impression, which is highly baneful, must be removed. Police work need not necessarily be judged by the amount of detection, but still the fact remains that the only test of genuine police work is the amount of prevention and detection of crimes. Whenever crimes are reported, the sub-inspectors go to the spot, make an inspection of the scene of crime and record a faithful account of what they saw after the event. They record a number of statements at great length which are next to useless. When it is nearing midday they go back home. During their short stay in the village they have taken absolutely no proper steps towards detecting

(Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu; Sir Harold Stuart.)

the crime. Their stay in the villages, until the cases in hand are satisfactorily dealt with, should be insisted upon. Going to villages occasionally and making some sort of formal enquiry simply to justify their existence in the department is no good at all. The sub inspectors should investigate all cognizable cases. Even in these cases the District Superintendent of Police may with the sanction of the Inspector-General order sub-inspectors not to trouble themselves about a few kinds of cases. For instance, A stabs B and causes an injury to him. This is really a case between A and B. B can have recourse to a court of law instead of going to the police. This is a private wrong not affecting public justice and the intervention of a police officer should be avoided. There are similar such cases. It is cases of this nature that tempt a young police officer. The attention of the police should be confined to the detection of such crimes as are classified as grave cases, namely, house breakings with thefts, robberies, dacoities, murders and grave cases of rioting and all cases against the State. It is these cases that require a good deal of intelligence, energy, perseverence and patience for detecting them and all their attention should, from day to day, be devoted to detecting them. They should have absolutely nothing to do with cases which are really private wrongs. If a police officer's assistance is deemed necessary in such cases, a magistrate might issue orders to the police to take up the cases. This should, however, be rare. A double object will be attained by the suggestion made in this; one is the police will be doing only their proper duty towards prevention and detection of grave crimes aforesaid and the other is that their temptation will be reduced."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"Your Excellency, in the year 1902 Lord Curzon's Government appointed a Commission to make inquiries into the state of the police and to submit recommendations to the Government of India. That Commission took evidence in every Province throughout the Indian Empire and it submitted recommendations, the acceptance of which involved an additional expenditure of Rs. 1¼ crores per annum, besides a large amount of non-recurring expenditure. These reforms were recommended to the Local Governments by the Government of India in 1905; and since then each Local Government has been working out the particular kind of reforms necessary for the Province and has been slowly introducing them. In Madras we had proposed the most radical change of any Province in India. Formerly we had in charge of police stations in this Presidency an officer called the head constable, a man of low pay and not of much education. The Police Commission recommended that he should be abolished in that position and that his place should be taken by an officer of a higher rank and better pay, to be designated sub-inspector. We have been slowly undertaking this work of substitution, and I gather from the Honourable mover of this resolution that he is somewhat disappointed with the result. He referred to the police report of 1913 and read some disparaging remarks, but omitted those that were of a contrary sense. The report said:

> 'Except in the matter of detection, the work of the new class of sub-inspectors is reported to be on the whole fair. There can be no doubt that the average sub-inspector directly recruited is more intelligent, reliable and straightforward than the old station-house officer. That sub-inspectors should still be wanting in detective ability in spite of the fact that a good proportion of them have put in some years of service in the department, can only be ascribed to the inadequate attention paid to the practical training of these young officers after they are posted to districts.'

"That was the opinion of the then Inspector-General to which consideration has been given. But the point that I wish to impress upon the Council is that these officers have only just begun to have an opportunity of showing what they can do. The first batch to leave the school was at the end of the year 1906. They then had to get training in districts and subsequently take charge of stations and begin their practical work. Less than 200 passed out of the school in each year; and it was a considerable number of years before we got all the police stations manned by men of this class. Most of them are still men of comparatively little experience. I should like to remind the Council the difficulties of the work of an investigating officer in the police. He must have the criminal law relating to the investigation of offences at his finger's ends. He has no time like my Honourable friend and magistrates and judges to refer to books for guidance but he has to make up his mind—with the corpse lying in front of him and shrieking women and villagers and other people around

(Sir Harold Stuart.)

him—he has to decide offhand whether, perhaps, he is to arrest one of the most prominent men in the village, while he knows that, if he does not arrest, he may be punished by his superior officer, whereas if he does arrest he will certainly be attacked by the friends of the arrested man. Whatever course of action he may take, he will be cross-examined with considerable virulence when he appears in the sessions court and he is likely to be condemned by the sessions judge for not having done something which he ought to have done or for having done something which he ought not to have done. That, my Lord, indicates what a difficult position is that of a station house officer. It is not to be wondered at that these young men are not yet completely successful in learning all the minutiæ of the business on which they have been deputed. I only wish that we could get men of a still higher type of education to enter the police as sub-inspectors. They flock to the Registration Department, where the initial pay is the same, and they enter other departments. They will take Rs. 15 in the Revenue Department but they will not accept the responsibilities of this appointment in the police department. I was tempted at one time to advise your Excellency's Government to accept this resolution in so far as it might relate to the appointment of a committee to urge young men of education to enter the police department.

"My Lord, I would like next to refer briefly to the statements that have been made that there have been relative failures since the re-organisation of the police. There has been undoubtedly some increase in crime, but I do not think that it is due to the failure of the new police officers. I doubt whether there is anybody of experience here, whether as a district officer or vakil, who does not in his heart believe that before the re-organisation a great deal of crime was never registered at all, and the crimes not registered were of the kind most difficult of detection. When the old police station-house officer received a report with very little information regarding the offenders, unless he, at the same time, received a substantial inducement to put the case on the register, he declined to do so. The result is that we do now get more crime registered for our registration is more complete while many of the additional cases are just those which are most difficult to detect. The result is that we have an increase in crime and a decrease in detection. The increase in crime has not been great; and if you take all cognizable cases it will be found that last year detection improved so much that it was better than any year since 1905.

"Then, complaint has been made of our reducing the number of police stations. We have still a much larger number of police stations than any other Province. In 1913 we had just over one thousand, and no other Province had more than 845. Our average area per station in 1913 was 130 square miles, while the United Provinces had an area of 127 square miles, practically the same. The population within the jurisdiction of a police station in the United Provinces was however much greater than it is in Madras. Nor is our crime higher than that of any other province. We are in fact the least criminal of the major provinces in India. We have only one grave crime to every 1,078 of the population, while in Bombay the figure is 1 to 834, in the United Provinces 1 to 420 and so on. All those provinces show a great deal more criminality than in Madras. I think, therefore, that we have no good grounds for feeling that there has either been any real increase of crime, or that the Province has become unduly criminal or that the detection has become unduly bad.

"What this proposed committee would do would be in effect to cause this plant which is fairly flourishing to be uprooted in order to see how it is growing. That would produce a most mischievous effect. Our new sub-inspectors have to fight many difficulties, some of which have been indicated by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar. They are just beginning to hold their own on every side; and I have received most encouraging reports of the success of the sub-inspectors in winning confidence. I am sure that the station-house officer is no longer corrupt. I do not vouch for every individual in office, but, speaking generally, he is not now regarded as corrupt. That is a very different state of things from that which existed before we introduced the new system. The result is that people will come forward to help him more rapidly than they did. They are beginning to recognize that the investigating officer is a straightforward man who does not require a bribe to induce him to undertake the investigation. If you now set up a committee and dig round the roots of this plant to see how it is growing, I am quite confident that it will wither, or possibly die altogether.

(Sir Harold Stuart ; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

"It is true that we are spending much money, but we are spending it on the lines recommended by a strong committee after a most exhaustive inquiry. Every addition to the strength of the force which was recommended to be made by that Commission has been made after very careful consideration and after considering the main lines of the policy that it laid down. For the most part, our retention of many police stations is due to the fact that the people of Madras want more police stations than the people of other provinces. They have been accustomed in the past to a police station every ten miles. We have as a result been obliged to give comparatively a large number of outposts. I may remark in passing that, whenever it is proposed to abolish a police station, there is invariably a local petition against that course. Therefore I do beg of this Council that they will not, by endorsing this resolution, run the risk of undoing all the good which I am confident has been done. We are fully alive to the difficulties that still exist and we are fully determined that the administration shall take steps to meet them. I may mention, as the Honourable Member perhaps has misunderstood me, that I am inclined to agree with him about the prosecuting staff being drawn more largely from the legal profession. I do not agree with him in thinking that by having a separate prosecuting staff you will be able to keep the sub-inspector and the investigation officer more in the station and away from the court, because I am quite sure that, however talented and however learned in the law our Public Prosecutors may be, they must have at hand the man who investigated the case and who knows the facts ready to instruct them for cross-examining defence witnesses and to explain matters which the court may not clearly understand. But I do not propose to go into all the other points mentioned by my Honourable friend, because I trust that the Council will agree with me that it will be unwise to set up a committee at all and therefore I should be merely wasting time if I examine in detail the proposed terms of reference to the committee. I conclude by begging the Council to reject this resolution and thereby help the Government, and particularly the Police Department, to carry out the reforms which have already done so much good and which will eventually give us a strong and efficient police."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"When I first read this resolution it took me some time to make up my mind whether this was a resolution to be supported. I felt the same difficulty as the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart experienced, but on looking further into the question, especially after having listened to the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart I discovered that the objections to the resolution were not strong. The first objection that has been urged by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart is that a committee has already sat for the whole of India and that we have got the benefit of their views. It must be remembered that they generalise for the whole of India. It is not wise to be content with those generalisations. The fact is the peculiarities of the Madras Presidency have to be investigated into specially and its circumstances warrant a special committee for the examination of those peculiarities. We have proceeded so far upon the general recommendations of that commission and discovered a whole series of difficulties point after point about the police organization. We find it about the station-house officer, about the constable, about the sub-inspector and higher officers and divisional charges and buildings and every other matter that we can think of—we find that the situation is brimming with difficulties. It is conceivable that difficulties may be solved without a committee. The reason why a committee is suggested is that though some of these difficulties may be solved, as the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart pointed out, in course of time by the department itself, still extremely conflicting theories are put forward and remedies are suggested which are mutually destructive. I shall presently illustrate what I mean. The second basis on which the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart's opposition to this resolution rests is a rather roseate view of the situation. He thinks that the present sub-inspector staff are practically not corrupt. He thinks that the present police investigation has an excellent record to show that on the whole we are getting on well and his vision is not clouded by any danger of wrong development. There are large numbers of gentlemen who have thought over the situation and who are unable to share in Sir Harold's roseate view. I have been thinking about this matter and at times it has appeared to me that we have not alighted, with all the help of the Police Commission's report, upon a correct decision on many a matter; and in trying to seek a remedy I have been confronted with conflicting theories.

(Mr. Narasimha Aggar.)

I shall first point out how there is no correct basis for the above roseate view. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart says that there is more correct registration nowadays and therefore that we have more crime to account for, and that explains the large percentage of undetected cases. That is in a measure true. I have myself personal experience of the sort of registration we had ten years ago and the sort of registration we have had during the last three years. When I was at Atur staying in a bungalow a robbery was going on in the next compound and when I took the trouble of reporting it at the police station a few furlongs off, the head constable was not there, but a subordinate constable who was there said 'Why do you bother yourself? Where is the party?' I said that these people had got away and he added 'Why do you trouble yourself? These crimes are of common occurrence. There is no use bothering. Please go away.' When the fate of a High Court Vakil was that, you can well imagine the fate of a villager who reported a crime. I wish to mention side by side the sort of registration we have in these years. Happening to return by the very same station two or three years back my gown fell out of the motor and proceeding some miles further I reported the matter to the police at a station thinking that they might detect which man committed the impropriety of taking it and misappropriating it. The officer in charge inquired 'Do you want it to be registered as an offence?' I said 'Do what you please.' He said 'I shall not register it as an offence.' I say this is important, because the man was at least willing to find out whether the man who reported it was anxious to add an extra case to the file. Ten years earlier there was not even that degree of anxiety.

"I do admit that we have made considerable progress beyond the state of affairs that existed in 1902. In conceding that I do not say that there is not enough matter for a committee to look into. I may mention that point after point mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar appealed to me with a great deal of force because they come within my personal knowledge.

"Taking the question of sub-inspectors, the Hon'ble Sir Herold Stuart has said that they are pure. I am afraid that Salem is particularly corrupt in the Police Department as well as other departments. Taking the police sub-inspectors, about 70 per cent of them are corrupt. I may mention that this is a fact which has been sadly admitted by some of the superior officers in the Police and other departments. I may mention also that it is not only in purity but in detective ability also that the department is defective. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has pointed out that the law is a little bit complicated and that sub-inspectors take some time to pick it up. I am afraid that it is not a mere legal difficulty. The sub-inspectors do not fit in with the new arrangement. We have new institutions put into the old. We have new sub-inspectors and deputy superintendents put in. The sub-inspectors have got in between the old station-house officers and the old inspectors. The vast majority of inspectors, *i.e.*, about 90 per cent, are corrupt. The head constables are equally corrupt. Between these two huge weights, sub-inspectors get crushed. They are not clever enough to do all the work of detection without the help of those above and below them and they find it impossible to pull on unless they accede to the requests of the superiors, who force the hands of the sub-inspectors in so many ways. I know sub-inspectors who commenced life as specimens of purity but who have now turned into specimens of the contrary. About deputy superintendents, I may say that it is the most satisfactory result of the Police Commission reforms and that the system of deputy superintendents has proved on the whole a distinct success. I am talking only of the gentlemen as a class. They seem to understand their subordinates, but unfortunately deputy superintendents are seldom given full divisional charges and are not always given chances of being useful in improving the service. I do not know whether there is a charge anywhere in which deputy superintendents are given adequate work. It appears that we are not deriving as much benefit from the class of deputy superintendents as we should. After all, they are a few in number.

"In suggesting some remedies for the present state of affairs I am willing to put forward my theory. What the present system wants is not a total change of methods. I think the district heads of the police department are seldom able to understand the nature of their inspectors and sub-inspectors. They hardly know whether the men are idle or active or pure. They occasionally look into their

(Mr. Narasinha Ayyar; Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

books. I do not wish to charge the whole class with negligence; but what I mean to say briefly is that the only opinion that I can express, so far as I am able to do so, of the work of district superintendents, is that they are not able to understand their men nor do they bring their influence to bear upon their subordinates to make them more efficient and pure. There are honourable exceptions for whom I have the greatest respect who are able to make their personality felt and in whose time the police subordinates see that they cannot have their usual way. I think, therefore, what the system wants, so far as this point is concerned, is an arrangement by which the head of each district police will be a person who will be conversant with the men he is dealing with and who will be able to adopt correct methods to improve their honesty and efficiency. I am informed that district superintendents do not take up a sufficiently large number of cases and do not go through the entire process of investigation. There may be several instances where they have done correct work. But I have heard it frequently said that unfortunately in too many cases the district superintendent does not understand fully the language of the district and that they are altogether hampered in their work. I mention that incidentally, and wish to point out that one theory put forward is the theory that we must have a change in the method of selection and a change in the sort of persons we get as heads of the district police.

"With reference to the lowest rung of constabulary, I wish to point out that a complaint has been too often put forward that we get a species known as the jutka-wallah species to fill up those places. There are not enough men attracted by the small pay of Rs. 7 and only the poor jutkawallahs who are glad of employment offer themselves for such service and we get the poorest stuff. I am glad that the Government are endeavouring to increase the pay to attract better men; and I hope that they will be able to secure a large number of literate men and men of a better class.

"I do not wish to take up more time. I only wish to suggest that, as a number of remedies are put forward in connection with these difficulties pointed out in the present system and as it is not possible to deal with them offhand, the best thing would be to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to go into this question so far as this Presidency is concerned. I find the objection put forward by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart is an assumption that such a committee must work for mischief. I do not see why such an uncharitable assumption should be made. It may even be a committee of this Council or a committee consisting of a few members of this Council, co-opting other members. I do not see why it should be assumed that a committee will be for mischief. Why should it be assumed that any conclusion that a committee may come to should be necessarily for evil? I think, in this case, the number of evils that exist in the present system being so great, it is possible that a committee may discover redress for some of these and in so far as it suggests redress for these, it must do good. In any case we may presume that a committee appointed by this house would be charitable enough not to suggest that the existing institution should be uprooted. They may suggest a little watering and not uprooting. I hope the Council will not uncharitably suppose that a committee will suggest a wholesale change of the existing institution and demolish the present edifice. On the whole I submit that there is a fair case for a committee. Unfortunately when Government set their face against a resolution, the chances of its being carried are poor. I make therefore a further appeal to the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart whose heart is in the matter of police reform, in case this resolution happens to be rejected, that he will go thoroughly into all the evils pointed out and issue at least a resolution embracing all the difficulties and try to find out with the help of departmental experts what remedies are feasible and how improvements can be effected."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. NARASIMHESWARA SARMA:—"Your Excellency, we listened with rapt attention to the able advocacy of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart in defence of the police force since it has been re-organised. Although it would be difficult to say that with the facts before us as presented by him one could resist his advocacy in favour of the resolution being thrown out, it may be possible when one analyses the facts to ask him to revise his own views and to agree to a committee

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

being appointed. The sum and substance of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rama Ayyangar's resolution is that since the re-organization of the police, crime in every branch has increased, detection has fallen off, expenditure has increased; that it is time therefore that somebody should look into it. Not only has the expenditure increased but it is proposed to be increased still further. Consequently, when we ask for additional expenditure under so many other heads, has the time not arrived when we should investigate whether the money that has been so far expended has been usefully expended and whether any revision is possible not only in favour of economy but also of efficiency?

"With regard to the increase in crime the Hon'ble Sir Herold Stuart admits with regret that there has been an increase; but the explanation attempted is that there is better registry of crime and consequently we should attribute this increase in part if not wholly to that better registration. I believe substantially the same explanation was given when I had the honour of moving a resolution similar to the present one two years ago. If crime had been at least stationary, or the same as it was two years ago, there would be much that could be said in favour of this argument; but under almost every head except under the head of dacoity crime has increased. This improved registration must have been long before 1911–12 and therefore the explanation would not serve now. Murder cases in 1911 numbered 599, while in 1913 the number was 689. In 1911 the number of cases of robbery was 868, whereas in 1913 the number rose to 979. The number of house-breaking in 1911 was 10,125, the number in 1913 being 11,219. The number of cases of theft in 1911 was 15,401 while in 1913 the number rose to 17,853. The total in 1911 was 30,727 while the total in 1913 was 35,059. Consequently we should look to something else than better registration for an explanation of this phenomenon. The same may be said in respect of detection. The police force is inexperienced and consequently in the beginning we must expect a falling off in detection; but if the ratio had been the same, something could be said in answer to any charge against the department that detection has fallen off since; but there was still a falling off not only in cognisable offences but also under the head of every grave crime except murder and dacoity. There is one suggestion here which is pregnant with meaning and which requires further investigation. The Inspector-General of Police says 'The chief of them is no doubt the lamentable ignorance on the part of 'investigating officers of their jurisdictions and of the several bad characters residing therein, which is in part due to increased station areas consequent on re-allocation.'

"I submit, my Lord, that undue importance should not be attached to the Police Commission's report which was framed so long back as 1905. As my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar put it, the report was based upon generalisations regarding the whole of India and may in actual working be found to be defective and may break down in certain points. Therefore, the question is whether the time has not come for us to consider if the re-allocation scheme that has been recommended is quite the proper thing so far as the conditions of this Presidency are concerned. Furthermore, as I have said the expenditure is proposed to be increased and that is a grave matter. I for myself cannot resist the increase asked for under several heads. For instance, when the police force finds it impossible to be recruited unless the pay is increased it is difficult to say 'no'. The question is whether we can retrench expenditure under other heads. Nobody is better fitted to say that than a mixed committee of officials and non-officials. The Hon'ble Sir Herold Stuart said that there would be great danger that the plant which had been so tenderly planted and grown might, because of the investigation proposed, be exposed to certain risks which might be dangerous to the police and which might uproot the plant. I respectfully beg to differ from him. A committee may on the other hand strengthen the view of the present head of the police department and may therefore disillusionize people as regards the mischievous rumours about the police administration. If a responsible committee makes certain recommendation in regard to a re-organisation or in regard to expenditure, those recommendations will be entitled to considerable respect at the hands of the Government as well as the public. I do not see how the report of a committee of investigation could possibly retard the progress of administration under this branch. I therefore hope that in the interests of the

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma; Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Sir Harold Stuart.)

department itself as well as the public, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart will be able to see his way to change his mind."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, I really feel that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart has not treated my points as fairly as they ought to have been. He told me that I was trying to uproot the plant and examine its roots. It was just otherwise. I have collected a lot of evidence on this and have got various people in mufassal writing to me about the conduct of the police. I did not want to place all that, because I myself wanted to give a trial to the department sufficiently long. In fact as regards sub-inspectors this is what one gentleman writes: 'If a former head constable was corrupt, the present sub-inspector is more 'corrupt, as his scale of bribery is proportionately greater.' I did not want to start my case with that as the basis, because I wanted that the sub-inspector must be judged better. I said he was hemmed in on both sides by officers of the old organization which has been condemned definitely. I said that methods must be adopted which would relieve him from the influence of these two sets of officers. He must be given the chance to improve and to act independently. There is no use pursuing the present policy. I do not want to make any particular suggestion as to what the new policy should be. I thought it was very proper that I should not make any suggestions or amendments and I prefer that a commission should be suitably constituted for this province, which will better decide the question. The opinion of the Commission as to what change is wanted in the class of constables, head constables and sub-inspectors has been set at naught by a few members in charge of this department and we find that, where they expected an expenditure of Rs. 63 lakhs, we have come up to Rs. 98 lakhs. I do not grudge it, but I do say that when more is wanted to be spent and when it is said that this is still in an incomplete state, is it not time to examine whether the big Commission which sat, of which the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart was also a member, only committed a grave error in recommending for this Province a force of 26,000? Yet we have 36,000 and it is said that the time is not ripe for us to judge whether it is doing successful work or not. Am I not right in asking Government to consider where the real difficulty lies? Instead of 32,000 you may have 1½ lakhs of constables and pay them Rs. 5 each a month and I am perfectly certain that the department is not going to improve a bit by the addition of even 150,000 constables of this kind. Are we not actually increasing the establishment? Won't we pause to know if that kind of increase might lead us to any useful results? Where the Commission recommended 26,000 you have 36,000. Are you able to show better work?"

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"We have not got 36,000."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"That is the sanctioned strength."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"The number recommended was 26,000."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"The whole strength is 26,000. The whole strength now is 36,000. We have added 10,000 to all grades and yet where are we? The number of crimes reported is more. Recording may have been bad at the commencement, but all the same the number of crimes is increasing. As regards sub inspectors of course, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart starts with the assumption that all stations have now been placed in honest hands. That is not the feeling in the mufassal and I am saying here before the Council that it is not a correct view. I say that the sub-inspector is not able to withstand the influences of corruption. It will change if early steps are taken to remove him from the old set of people and to place him directly under the deputy superintendent or assistant superintendent. That is a matter for inquiry.

"The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart apparently depending upon the strength of the votes behind him has not discussed any of the suggestions that I have made. Have not the commission concentrated their report on the whole strength of the village organization? In spite of the increase, have we not found flaws in our villages? I was told that the average area of a police station was 130 square miles, but the reply given to me by Government is that it is 150 square miles. That does not very much matter. Whether it is 130 or 150 square miles, if as a matter of fact

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Sir Harold Stuart.)

within the whole area the villages are not competent to communicate the offences and are not bound by law to communicate offences better than before, that is a main point that I urge that we should improve. Without improvement, what is the use of reducing the number of stations and adding to the expenditure and increasing establishment? Therefore, the point is not increasing the expenditure on the total force, but it must be somewhere else. We won't move because our opinion dictates that everything is all right.

"I am putting before this Council the view that sub-inspectors are not honest and the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart starts with the assumption that the charge is not correct. That shows his knowledge of the interior. If necessary I will place papers before the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, but it is unnecessary for my purpose. What are the chances of sub-inspectors who start with a pay of Rs. 50? Because they are hemmed in by officers who have previously learned to be corrupt, they are corrupt. How are we to form village police? Is it by officials and non-officials? With village panchayats village police stations may be formed so that there may be direct sympathetic relations between the regular police and the village police. Is not that the central point of the commission? If we really attempt to improve the police, should we not do that? I was entitled to a reply from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart at least to my suggestion that all these nine years we have exceeded our expenditure, but he does not choose to refer to even one of the suggestions on the several important points I have mentioned. I only want that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart after the discussion closes will be pleased to go into every one of the points and see if investigation is necessary. I do not want the plant to be uprooted but I want it pruned properly, I want that the plant really takes proper roots and that it really bears good fruit. That is the point of my contention. We are perfectly *bona fide* in our views. It may be that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart does not agree with me; but I am prepared to rely more upon a commission than upon the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart. For the position I have taken that it requires looking into, a single opinion against a commission's report is not entitled to much weight."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"The Honourable Member complains that I have not dealt with every one of the points mentioned by him. If I had dealt with all the inaccuracies made by him, I should have kept the Council sitting here till 7 o'clock. He made inaccurate statements about the cost of the police and has given figures for the police reorganization which are not correct; he has made wrong statements about numbers and he has committed other inaccuracies and now complains against me for not exposing him. I thought it was quite sufficient to say that the Government could not accept a committee to inquire at all. Therefore, it was not necessary to go into those points to show in how many details the Honourable Member has come ill-prepared and ill-equipped to deal with this question.

"The Honourable Member from Salem has told us that the vast majority of sub-inspectors are corrupt. I sincerely hope that it is not so. I am bound to say that I cannot accept his opinion as being conclusive. He has sketched for us a picture of the ideal District Superintendent of Police who would be a most desirable admirable Crichton, but unless the Honourable Member accepts office himself I am afraid we shall not be able to find him.

"A reference has been made to the re-allocation scheme and we are urged to uproot it at once and start a new scheme. The scheme, my Lord, has not yet been completely introduced, yet already we are urged to go and root it up and start on a new and complete programme involving enormous expenditure to the Province. I feel more convinced than ever, now that I have listened to the arguments used in support of the proposition, that it would be a grievous mistake to entrust to the committee suggested by the Honourable Member a further investigation of police reforms. I am convinced that we are on right lines and the officers in charge of the department know what the difficulties are and where to look for improvement. If the Honourable Member instead of complaining in somewhat theatrical language about increased cost and increased numbers could only help us to get better men for the police service and appointments he would be doing the greatest service to the police of this Presidency."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; the President; the Rev. Geo. Pittendrigh.)

RESOLUTION *RE* SUPPLIES TO PUBLIC SERVANTS ON TOUR BY VILLAGE OFFICERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, at this time of the day I do not propose to move the next resolution. On consultation with members I feel it is better to take time and move it later. I beg to withdraw the resolution which runs thus:—

'**XXIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that it is essential in the interests of proper administration that rules should be framed to control the demand and supply of the necessary articles by village servants to circuit officers and to fix the prices to be paid therefor.**'"

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

THE BUDGET FOR 1915–1916.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I suggest that we may begin the budget debate now. There is still time this evening and we may begin it. The time limit will be the same as last year. I shall be glad to call on any Honourable Member who is ready to address the Council."

The Hon'ble the Rev. GEORGE PITTENDRIGH:—"Your Excellency, in the discussion on one of the resolutions that arose out of the Financial Statement the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Acharlyar is reported to have said: 'All that the Government did now was that they cried a halt temporarily to the policy of starting new 'schools through Government agency or local boards, and desired to stimulate private 'effort in the field of education. They had always been hearing the cry that the 'Government did not stimulate private effort, and for once the Government had 'completely' gone over to the other side, and decided that the entire incremental grant 'should be devoted to assisting aided schools.'"

"At the time I did not have an opportunity, or I failed to seize the opportunity, to congratulate the Government on this important step. It is perfectly true that we desire to see elementary education advancing, and advancing as rapidly as possible, but it would be an unwise policy to keep advancing at the cost of starving existing institutions. Let me say in a few sentences why those of us who are interested in aided education press its claims so strongly. I do not speak now to convince the Government, but to convince the Council that the step taken by the Government is wise and right. I have heard members in this Council, and not infrequently men in various parts of the Presidency, light heartedly pressing upon the Government the necessity of starting a Government college here and a Government College there, and I have wondered if they had the remotest idea of the consequences to the country of their irresponsible request.

"My first argument for a liberal support of aided education is from the standpoint of economy. I do not say that this is the highest argument, but it is one that is extremely forcible, and one that should appeal to members of a Council who are always pressing for advance along many lines and are met with the constant reply of no funds. Now, what do we find to be the state of matters? I find, on referring to the report of the Director of Public Instruction issued a few weeks ago, that every student educated in a Government Arts College (*i.e.*, the Presidency College, Kumbakonam College or Rajahmundry College) costs the Government Rs. 183-3-7 per annum, whereas each student educated in an aided College (*e.g.*, the Madras Christian College or Pachaiyappa's College) costs the Government Rs. 17-12-9, *i.e.*, to say a student educated in a Government College costs the Government more than ten times as much as a student educated in an aided college, and I have to ask my friends in this Council who have personal experience of such matters whether they consider that a man educated in the former class of institutions is worth to the country ten times as much as one educated in the latter.

"It may, however, be supposed that this extraordinary difference applies only to collegiate education work. Let us look at how the matter stands with regard to schools. The cost to Government of educating each pupil in a Government secondary school last year was Rs. 50, whereas the cost to Government of each pupil in an aided secondary school was Rs. 5-1-3, again practically ten times as much. And yet a few years ago there was a determined effort made to establish a Government secondary

(The Rev. Geo. Pittendrigh; Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.)

school in each district. When we come to elementary schools, the difference of cost is naturally less, but still sufficiently striking to be worth noting. The annual cost to Government of educating a pupil in a primary Government school was Rs. 9–15–6, or say Rs. 10, whereas the cost to Government (including municipal and district funds) of educating a pupil in an aided primary school was Rs. 2–4–1 or between four and five times as much. If any one would take the trouble to multiply these figures by 7,000 in the case of students in colleges, by 128,000 in the case of pupils in secondary schools, and 1,200,000 in the case of primary, he would have a rough approximation of the saving to the Madras Government by a complete system of aided education, were such possible. It is not, however, completely possible, least of all in elementary education. It is hardly surprising that the recommendation of the Imperial Government is that "the improvement and extension of institutions under private management be the principal case of the Department." So much for the argument from economy. But that is by no means the only argument. Aided education calls forth the liberality of the people, and stimulates their self-reliance as no Government education can accomplish. We have seen this exemplified in a very remarkable degree in the princely sums contributed for the Hindu and Muhammadan Universities during recent months. On a smaller scale, but not less strikingly, it has been recently illustrated in the case of Pachaiyappa's College in Madras, and if this spirit is stimulated by the Government I have no doubt whatever that illustrations will multiply in coming years.

"Then, finally, what some regard as the most important argument of all, aided education permits of the teaching of morality based on religious sanctions, an opportunity which in the special circumstances of India is denied to Government institutions. This feature was emphasised by the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler in his speech introducing the Hindu University Bill last week, as one of the valuable features of the measure. His plea was exactly the plea we have urged so frequently for aided education, and I was glad to see it so frankly recognised by our highest educational authority in India.

"On all these grounds it seems to me that the decision of the Government to devote its funds this year to the extension of aided education should not be allowed to pass without acknowledgment."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar:—"With your Excellency's permission I beg to say a few words.

"I had been inviting the attention of Government during the last two years to the miserable plight to which the Indian officers of Government are driven for securing living accommodation. I have known various instances in which subordinate judges, district munsifs, tahsildars and deputy collectors have been obliged to live in choultries or buildings owned by private individuals. The lot of judicial officers is all the more hard. Several sub-judges and munsifs, whom I have had the pleasure of meeting, have complained to me of their bad and inconvenient accommodation. Touring officers have at least the advantage of going out of the head-quarters and camping in healthy rural parts but judicial officers are obliged to live in towns in unhealthy buildings. I believe one of the chief reasons put forward by such officers for their transfers is that they cannot get proper accommodation. Government has been very liberal in providing quarters for officers of the Salt and Abkari departments but nothing has been done in regard to officers of the grade of sub-judges, district munsifs, deputy collectors, tahsildars, customs officers and police inspectors. I do not find any provision in the budget for such housing accommodation and I regret that my representations on behalf of these Indian officers has not been sympathetically considered. I hope Government will find some means for providing quarters in at least a few places where the inconvenience is very pressing.

"Government has this year allotted a larger sum under the heading of Scientific, etc., Departments with the object of providing sufficient funds for the expansion of industries; but I do not find there is any additional provision towards industrial education. Employers of technical labour have been finding it difficult to get skilled workmen. Even though it may not be possible to open high grade technical schools like the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Bombay it may be possible to open schools of Intermediate grades where education could be given in mechanical engineering and driving of oil and steam engines. If Government will take statistics it will be found that rice-mills and oil and steam engine installations have been

(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar ; Mr. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.)

growing in numbers and that many an owner comes to grief on account of the employment of unskilled labour in the management of the machinery. I believe more than one Honourable Member has addressed Government on this subject and I hope Government will not shelve this most important subject for an indefinite time.

"A perusal of the works provided for under the head of water-supply and drainage schemes shows that the promised water-supply scheme to Tuticorin has not even been sanctioned by Government and the drainage scheme for Negapatam, the execution of which Government expected to begin last year, has not had even the approval of Government.

"I am sure it is not on account of want of provision that the schemes are not carried out but the non-preparation of the estimates for these schemes. I have been urging the necessity of these two schemes among others and I request Government will be pleased to look to their early sanction so that the works may be started early next year.

"I have been rather unfortunate in eliciting an unfavourable answer from the Honourable Member in charge of the municipal portfolio in regard to the special grant I asked for the Rāmnād District Board, but it is my duty to point out that the works for which grants were allotted to the Vizagapatam and Koraput District Boards and the Polavaram Taluk Board are not more important than the one pointed out by me for the Rāmnād District Board and, in spite of the fact that the Rāmnād District Board has expressed its inability to do anything for the Rāmnād-Kilakkarai road for all times to come, it is very disappointing that Government should not consider the claims of that district board favourably.

"I wish it to be distinctly understood by Honourable Members who are interested in Northern Circars that I do not in the least grudge any amount of grant to the Vizagapatam, etc. boards, but that I only invite the attention of Government that the Rāmnād-Kilakkarai road is as important as any of the works for which grant has been allotted for those boards in the budget.

"I regret that my suggestion to ask the Engineering department to prepare in advance programmes of works for minor engineering works to be decided in consultation with the leading landholders has not been sympathetically considered by Government. Were my suggestion to be acted on, I am sure the difficulties put forward by the Engineering department in carrying out the works properly would vanish and the landholders themselves would take interest in the matter and no objection or complaint would be made against the Engineering department."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. K. R. Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.—"Your Excellency, an opportunity like this is hardly to be missed; and it is therefore that I venture, in spite of my being practically new to the Council, to make these few observations, touching on some of the needs and grievances of the people of the part of the country that I come from.

"Firstly, I would like to say a few words in connection with the recent trouble in Malabar. The general impression produced is, that sufficient protection is not given. In many cases, the police stations are placed far away and in a large district like Malabar the existing police force is not strong enough to cope with the work. This is so, especially, in the case of scattered little villages, which are far from any up-to-date means of communication. Licenses given under the Arms Act are few and inadequate and I request more leniency may be shown in this matter. I would submit that these licenses should be granted more liberally to the influential persons in different villages. In dealing with this question, I would like to point out to your Excellency that in most cases these persons are *othans* and big *jenmis* who have every stake in the welfare of the British Government and as such deserve its trust. Their ancestors made over to the British Government all the high civil and magisterial powers they enjoyed; it is nothing but fair that their descendants' request for this simple means of self-protection should be granted them as a right and not as a boon at the discretion of the district officers, as I am afraid the present system is apt to be interpreted. I do not mean to suggest that only *othans* and *jenmis* want protection; but I specified them as they are likely to form the majority of influential men in villages. Of course, the argument that will be brought against such distribution of licenses will be, that these arms will prove useless in the hands of this class and that they (these arms)

may themselves form a dangerous attraction to big gangs. But I must sternly refuse to admit this view; first, because the very existence of a gun in a certain place will be a scare to law-breakers; secondly, the argument that arms will be insecure if large numbers raid a place will not hold water, as under such circumstances arms cannot be safe anywhere—in factories, shops, houses, police stations or even forts.

"Before I leave this subject, I would like to put in a word of caution about the large increase in the class of unemployed or, as in many cases, unprofitably employed young men; and in doing this I will have to trouble you with a little history. Malabar is a district in which people depend mainly on agriculture for their work and means of living. But agriculture always employed and can employ only a certain number of men. Population has been rising also. In old days, we must remember, many of the younger members of the families were employed in the mutual feuds that often took place among the chiefs and occasionally in fighting enemies who invaded their countries. Feuds and quarrels of this sort were so common that they gave employment to these young men all through the year; and they were in themselves, as could easily be seen, a great check on the increase of population. Thanks to the British Government such feuds and fighting were soon stopped or became no more necessary. But this happy result had its own weak side; for, naturally, these people who were occupied that way soon got degenerated even in the good qualities of their profession. Such a class increased year by year and the result is that we have a great many of these unemployed young men in Malabar today. This will account for the impoverishment of many families, because their sources of income became restricted while the number of members who had to be fully maintained by the family property got largely increased. True, the police and some other departments have absorbed many recruits from this class, but these are nothing in proportion to the numbers left behind.

"To whatever cause others may attribute the present and like troubles in Malabar, to this question of the unemployed, and this alone, will I request Government to look to for the cause of all evil. Interested parties or irresponsible men may say what they like; but in my humble opinion for the solution of this problem we will have to look here. This difficulty will have to be faced by Government sometime or other and I think the sooner the path is paved for a remedy the better and safer it will be for all. There will be many ways of doing this and it will be for Government and its specialists to pitch upon the right one. I suggest the starting by Government of model industrial factories and mills where people could be fully trained for various occupations and made experts. Such model institutions, in my opinion, are sure to prove incentives to local men with money to set up similar industries. They are sure to be educative and instructive, since they will train up many hands every year. And these factories are sure to be a practical boon to so many, because so many will earn a living by them. I do not think the financing or the working of such factories and mills will be a great problem to Government, once a beginning has been made. Later on, when the movement is well set on foot, Government may even withdraw and give up these. I don't propose to outline any definite scheme, as I do not feel called upon on an occasion like this to do so; but I respectfully suggest that a commission be appointed to consider the advantages of such model industrial concerns and for drawing up a full scheme of working them.

"If possible, industrial schools may also be started with the object of teaching easy, simple and profitable handicrafts, which will not involve the necessity of any large initial capital. I think these can be managed by the co-operative credit societies which may also be opened in more numbers, since they do not exist in many places now, and this, simply because their advantages are not known. I suggest this with the object of making these schools popular, to begin with, by the help of influential men of country parts, who will naturally be members of these societies.

"My whole point is that if Mr. Ford—the millionaire motor-car manufacturer—can astound the American Government's commission, by the confidence in his declaration, that his company will undertake to make a man of every convict in the New York prison by giving him good wages and plenty of work and thus trying to reinstate his self-respect and his social position, then, with how much more confidence can I say, that there will be a great change in the nothing-to-dos that I have been complaining of, by their being turned to industrial education and employment. But

(Mr. Kavalappara Moppil Nayar; Raja Sri Madan Mohan Singh Deo.)

India is not like America—we are only in that stage, when we ask Government to give us the lead, in such matters, and it is, therefore, that I suggest model industrial concerns and the establishment of industrial schools.

"Again, opening up the country by railways ought to prove very useful, not only in checking future troubles but also in carrying modern civilization with all its advantages into the interior country parts. Of course, this will mean large capital and so I will rest satisfied with the hope that Government will do its best in this matter at the very first opportunity.

"The next point that I will mention here is the uneasiness caused among most of the jenmis by constant rumours to the effect that Government have an intention of again taking up that already well-threshed-out question regarding jenm's and their tenants in Malabar. I shall have—and for the matter of that, many others also will have—much to say in the matter. But this is neither the time nor the occasion for me to do so. If, however, there is such an intention, I request Government to be pleased to make it public in the interests of both parties. If the rumour is false, as I hope it is, nothing would be better than to give a flat denial to the existence of any such idea.

"Another point that I want to refer to is, that a great grievance is caused, especially, among the particularly orthodox community of Malabar—the Nambudiris—by vaccination being made compulsory. When even the desirability of vaccination is being questioned in countries like England, I think it is unnecessary to thrust it on people and I request that at least in due deference to their religious scruples more consideration may be shown immediately in the matter.

"I would also like to put in a word about the education of Nambudiris in Malabar. They are, as is well-known, particularly conservative and the present educational system does not suit them. They must have special schools in keeping with their religious habits and conveniences and, unless some such arrangement is made at the outset, there is very little chance of their being benefited by any modern education. We find that Travancore has done something for them already; that Cochin is also going to step in to help them; and in my humble opinion, it is high time, that we started one or more model schools at least for them in British Malabar also.

"Lastly, I find there is a great complaint among my brethern in South Canara with regard to the settlement of *Mulgeni* possessions. I shall try and bring up this matter fully later on at a more convenient time. I mentioned it here only as one of the directions where redress is sought for and which deserves Government's attention.

"I have now touched almost all the matters that I wanted to bring before your Excellency's notice and with your Excellency's permission, after assuring you of our expectations of and earnest prayers for a speedy and victorious ending to this terrible and most unnatural war, I will now resume my seat."

The Hon'ble Raja Sri Madan Mohan Singh Deo, Zamindar of Dharakota:—"Your Excellency, it is a matter for congratulations for your Excellency's Government that the budget which was expected to be overshadowed by the anxieties of these troublous times owing to the war has come out unscathed, through the prudence and sagacity of the Financial Member.

"It might have been possible to allot more money for the spread of education in the country. The demands for industrial and technical education in the country cannot fail to claim the attention of the Government any longer. Your Excellency, I have been asking in vain in this Council for some industrial or technical school in that far off district, Ganjám, to suit the peculiar needs of the people there.

"Perhaps, the Uriya race, so long as they continue divided under two Provincial Governments—Behar and Orissa and Madras—are destined never to have technical schools of their own, either Provincial Government having to attend first to the major populations to the neglect of minorities. The progress secured among the Uriyas in general education is still in the elementary and not much beyond the secondary stage. The difficulty of developing educational facilities among the Uriyas lies in the fact that there is no secondary training institution in this Presidency for training Uriya teachers and though the fact has often been brought to the notice of Government no steps have yet been taken to supply this

(Raja Sri Madan Mohan Singh Deo; Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma.)

crying want of the community. In this connection I may be permitted to observe that time was when Sanskrit learning flourished among the Uriyas and it is this bias of the higher classes, for instance, the Uriya Brahmans, in favour of the Oriental studies and the paucity of the aided Sanskrit schools that largely accounts for the want of popularity of modern education among the Uriyas. I am glad to congratulate the Government on the increased attention they have, of late, given to Sanskrit studies. But considering the liberal grant given by other Provincial Governments like Bengal, the amount allotted for Sanskrit education in this Presidency is hardly sufficient to secure progress. As Manager of a Sanskrit school myself, I am aware that the annual state aid of Rs. 100 for a well-equipped Sanskrit school, whose average yearly cost must be at least a thousand rupees, can hardly be a substantial encouragement. I would respectfully suggest that some concession in the matter of aiding Sanskrit schools among the Uriyas may be given in order to encourage the spread of higher Oriental learning under modern conditions. I understand that the Government of Bihar and Orissa is going to have a Sanskrit College at Puri for Uriyas. One would have wished that such an institution were so organized as to provide education for all Uriya-speaking people in the interests of economy and indigenous culture. In fact, this Government and that of Bihar and Orissa ought to co-operate in starting certain higher educational institutions for satisfying the common needs of Uriyas of both the adjoining Provinces and thereby redressing once for all an ever recurring educational grievance.

"Your Excellency, the Uriya community, who are so different to the communities in this Province in customs, manners, language and food, have to undergo eternal hardships and expense in educating their children in Madras without special facilities provided for them. Suggestions hitherto made in the Council to provide hostel accommodation for the Uriya students coming to Madras have been unavailing, because Government have found the number of Uriya students now in Madras too small for this costly arrangement. But I may bring it to the notice of Government that the very absence of such arrangements for Uriya students in Madras has been the cause of several Uriya students finding their way to Cuttack and Calcutta institutions for higher studies. If the real object of our Government in spending money on Uriya education is to achieve the educational advancement of the Uriyas *pari passu* with that of the other Indian communities, the best policy would be to secure common educational centres for the whole Uriya-speaking people.

"There is yet another question which presses itself for a solution and that is the question of re-organising the Uriya-speaking tracts of Ganjam and Jeypore Agency on a linguistic basis by the exclusion of Chicacole taluk from Ganjam district and its inclusion into Vizagapatam district and by separating Jeypore from Vizagapatam to be formed into an Uriya district with the addition of Gunpur to the latter, the proposed changes resulting in the formation of two Uriya districts,—Ganjam and Jeypore,—with the existing Ganjam reduced by the exclusion of the Chicacole taluk, and Jeypore Agency enlarged by the addition of Gunpur taluk; while this measure of reform will secure the Uriyas uniformity of treatment in the local administration on a scale equal to that of the Telugu-speaking districts, it will eventuate in helping the Uriya community regaining their distinct racial and linguistic identity in this Province where it is threatened to be submerged in the mechanical uniformity of provincial administration guided chiefly by the interests of the predominant partners."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. Narasimheswara Sarma:—"Permit me to thank the Government for the provision they have been able to make for improved communications, during the time of war when the finances of the country are so low as they have been and as they are likely to be during the next year. I join my friend the Honourable the Raja of Dharakote in his appeal to Government for the starting of an industrial school somewhere in Ganjam where the school will be useful to both the communities. But I am afraid that the vast majority of my constituents would reprove me if I were to accept the suggestion made on behalf of the Uriya community for a separation from the rest of the Presidency.

"Coming to the subject of railways and irrigation I would respectfully urge the Government once again to approach the Government of India with a request that they should be more liberal towards this Province in the matter of the provision of

(Mr. Narasimheswara Sarma; Mr. Raman Menon.)

money for railways and irrigation. This morning we took up a long time of the Council in showing that this Province contributes much more towards the Imperial exchequer than it is bound to do legally or morally. But apart from that question, having regard to the fact that we are so contributing, I think we are entitled to ask the Government of India for a far more liberal measure of expenditure on railways and irrigation than they have been able to show in the past. The reason is not far to seek. If truth should be told, the Government of India are far more conversant with the conditions in Upper India than in Southern India and consequently the claims of those provinces that they know best receive a better and better attention than of this Province which is unfortunately so far away from the seat of the central Government. Now that the Public Works Department during the current year is able to find far more time than hitherto owing to the curtailment of expenditure under the head of Public Works Department they will be able to complete the investigation of important irrigation projects, so that when better times arrive the Government of India may not find excuse in postponing expenditure on this province on the ground that no irrigation projects of any importance are ripe for the incurring of such expenditure.

"There is one other matter that I would respectfully ask your Excellency to consider and that is this. After the war I fear that it would not be possible for us to get the same number of young Englishmen as we have been able to get hitherto either in numbers or in quality because I think after the cruel devastations of the war, young men would find employment in far larger numbers in England and it will be found difficult for this poor country to pay salaries which would be attractive to men of real brilliant intellects. We are thankful to the Government for the orders which they have passed that they are prepared to encourage in certain departments the sending of young men to England in order that they may qualify themselves for higher appointments in the service after their return from Europe.

"There is one other suggestion that I would make in this connection and that is this. If any particular department would be recruited exclusively from one class, no doubt there will be an *esprit de corps* in that class which will be healthy in certain respects; but it will be rather dangerous from the larger political point of view in that it would be likely to create in that community the feeling that it is they and they alone that are able to discharge the duties of their office efficiently and create in them a contempt for other classes. I hope, therefore, that in the recruitment which the Government may propose for the various services, whether it be education, agriculture, or industries, this central idea would always be present before the Government, viz., that the recruitment should be from all classes and all ranks of His Majesty's subjects.

"The only other point I would refer to is the allusion of my friend the Hon'ble the Rev. G. Pittendrigh to the clamour of some non-official members for Government colleges here and there when the advantages of aided education are so apparent to every one. I am afraid there is not much difference between him and the other members who have been asking Government for assistance. All of us do recognise the importance of aided education: but it is only in places where it is impossible to expect any indigenous effort in any particular direction that we have been seeking the aid of Government. If we have been asking for a college in the Ceded districts, it is because, unless the Government help, people find it impossible to start a college and no agency, missionary or otherwise, has been able to take it up. It has been so and it will continue to be so in several places. I do not think that there is any difference between the Hon'ble Mr. Pittendrigh and ourselves in this question. We shall first of all ask Government to assist aided colleges and where aided colleges are not forthcoming, the Government will have to step in.

"I may respectfully invite the attention of Government to the disappointment which has been so far caused in the public mind with regard to the progress of education in the Coimbatore Agricultural College. Causes are not far to seek. I hope steps will be taken to produce in that college men who will be pioneers of agricultural development in this Presidency."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. Raman Menon:—"My Lord, this is the occasion when non-official members are allowed to roam fancy free on the domains sacred at other times to the feet of official members and to offer remarks on whatever subjects that may commend themselves to them.

(Mr. Raman Menon.)

"The past year has been a remarkable one. The one great crisis at which all slight differences have been lulled into silence, I mean the great war, burst upon us after we discussed the last budget. There is no black cloud but has its silver lining and the silver lining to this black cloud is the remarkable outburst of loyalty in India which has called forth corresponding feelings of appreciation in the minds of the English people. The war has thus been not an unmixed evil. The year has been rich in sacrifices, it is hoped that it is equally rich in promise.

"Passing on to general criticisms there is one remark that I am constrained to make and I beg I may not be misunderstood. It has always been a mystery to me why the official mind is unbending even when it is found that on any particular question there is a solid phalanx of elected non-official opinion. It may be we are not so fully posted up with facts and figures as the official members but if after a full debate and after a full marshalling of facts by the official side it is yet found that there is a solid phalanx of non-official opinion, why not give effect to it? Have we not sufficient understanding to find out the good and the bad aspects of a particular question? These conditions create a hopelessness, a sense of being absolutely useless in the Council, which really restrains a non-official member from putting forth his powers and thus restricts his usefulness in the Council. It may be that some of our attempts are purely academic but yet I request that the members of Government will bear with us and, when they find non official opinion quite united, it may perhaps be more conducive to better Government to accept what has been so approved by the united ranks of non-official members.

"Passing on to more particular subjects I would respectfully request the Honourable the Finance member to give us some more details in the Financial statement so that we may understand what has been done or what is intended to be done with certain matters discussed and assented to before. For example I may cite the instances of the irrigation works in the Malabar district and the Cochin Harbour. When in March 1914 the late Hon'ble Kunhi Raman Nayanar moved a resolution in connection with certain irrigation works in North Malabar the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart promised to look into the matter. He then said, 'a special subordinate officer was appointed to investigate proposals for the irrigation of the Palghat taluk. I am quite ready to direct that these particular proposals be included in his programme.' No doubt a maze of figures is given in connection with minor irrigation works, etc., but for a layman like me I could not find out what had been done to fulfil that promise. Similarly it was known that money had been allotted to dredge the entrance to the Cochin Harbour but nothing in the figures supplied could indicate what was spent and with what result. I request some details like these may be given so that we can find out what has been done with requests allowed and prayers granted."

"Another matter to which I wish to draw your Excellency's attention is the recent ill advised investment of district munsifs with extended small cause powers. Eminent judges have observed that in administering justice the point to be considered is not solely whether truth and justice have prevailed, but that it is equally necessary to satisfy the losing party that every thing that could be done has been done for him. In short confidence in the tribunals is the bed-rock on which all systems of public justice are based. Does your Excellency's Government expect the litigant public to have confidence in the newfledged munsif of yesterday to such an extent that they would rest satisfied with an unappealable judgment of his in the matter of a dispute about Rs. 100?

"I may instance the case of Calicut. There is the principal munsif's court, there is the additional munsif's court and there is the sub-court. In the principal munsif's court one day in the week is devoted to small cause work and in the other courts two days in the week are devoted to such work and yet there are small cause suits more than six months old. Thus there are five days in a week in all the courts put together for hearing small cause suits. If one judge is appointed to do small cause work, he will relieve the pressure of work in all the courts.

"Further is it not a well-known fact that an officer exercising functions, some of which are open to appeal before higher authorities and some not, always bestows more attention perhaps unconsciously on the former than on the latter. I quite agree with the Government view that justice should be cheap and expeditious but the method chosen for making it so is faulty. The true remedy lies in reverting wherever necessary to the old system of appointing experienced judges as small cause

(Mr. Raman Menon.)

judges pure and simple. It is in very many cases more difficult to come to a correct conclusion in small cause suits than in original suits for in small cause suits there is very little of pre-appointed documentary evidence and the more experienced the judge is the more reliable are his conclusions in matters of this nature. That will command the confidence of the public, not the experiment of investing raw inexperienced men with the power of deciding cases the valuation of which in some cases equals their monthly salary. I hope the Government will consider gravely the situation engendered by the Government Order in question and see their way to cancel it or so to modify it that the rights of suitors in such cases may be determined by judges of experience who may be relied on to find out the truth in the midst of falsehood and chicanery.

"Another matter of importance to which I wish to draw the attention of your Excellency's Government is the Department of Industries. Unless a new industry is carefully nurtured by a sympathetic official it is not likely to prosper. It is enough for me to instance the work done by Sir Frederick Nicholson. I am sorry I cannot say the same thing of other industries started by Government. In this connection may I be permitted to remark that Indian scholars whom the Government has at great cost educated in Europe may be put in charge of these departments? They may be trusted to know the aspirations of the people, how to direct them to a successful issue, and to take a sympathetic interest in the working of these most important departments. It is a melancholy truth that except the Fisheries department the others have not prospered.

"I pass on to some matters intimately connected with my district. During the last two or three months there has been an unhappy recrudence of lawlessness and crime on some portions of the Malabar district, culminating in a dastardly attack upon the district magistrate. Dacoity with murder, public highway robbery, assaults on helpless and lonely women and other offences of a serious nature are rather common and it is because I realized the undesirability of embarrassing the authorities to the slightest extent and because of the high esteem I have for our district magistrate Mr. Innes, that I refrained from asking questions about them and drawing the attention of the Government earlier to the lawless condition of several portions of the district. These conditions have happily changed slightly for the better since a few days and I may be permitted to remark that it was a little misplaced kindness at the outset and a thorough inefficiency of the police that largely contributed to the break-down of law and order. There is one other matter in this connection to which reference can be usefully made. The district magistrate seems to have expressed the view that there was really no outburst of crime and that the law-abiding section of the people in their anxiety to secure arms licenses were exaggerating the whole affair. A more uncharitable or a more incorrect remark could never have been made and I believe recent events have undeceived him. I seriously ask, why not issue more arms licenses so that people may protect themselves? There is also the general idea prevalent that offences are not reported or not allowed to be reported. I request that a more liberal policy be adopted in the matter of granting arms licenses. I earnestly appeal to your Excellency's Government to allay the public mind by whatever means that may commend itself to your Excellency's Government. In this connection I also put it to your Excellency's Government whether it is not necessary in the interests of public peace to open up the disturbed tracts. A railway branching off from Palghat right through the interior running almost parallel to the ghauts through Nilambur, Manjeri and other places, and finally linking itself with Calicut, is the only remedy that will finally stamp out the causes that lead to such disturbances. There is another all important matter to which I referred in my budget speech in 1913. I refer to the Tenancy question in Malabar. I wish again to draw the attention of Government to this matter, specially in view of the recent legislation in Cochin.

"Another matter to which I wish to call attention is the proposed bridge to be built over the Aliyar, near Yakkara. Whether built by the district boards or by Messrs. Binny & Co., the Palghat-Dindigal line will have to bridge this river and I would propose that the funds of the Boards be not diverted to this bridge inasmuch as a bridge usable by carts and carriages just like the Feroke bridge or the Kallai bridge can be built in consultation with the railway authorities, the Board only

(Mr. Raman Menon; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)

contributing a portion of the initial cost or financing to a certain extent the upkeep of the same.

"There is one other matter to which I wish to refer and then I have done. The Calicut municipal council as representing the Calicut public contributed large funds for the building of the railway bridge over the Kallai river. Recently the railway authorities have put up a board stating that pedestrians found walking on the bridge would be prosecuted. The council wrote to the railway authorities to remove the notice but they have declined to do so. When the bridge remains the joint property of the railway authorities and the Calicut municipal council I fail to see how the railway authorities can put restrictions upon its user without the consent of the municipality. It is a grievance felt by the Calicut public and I beg to bring it to the notice of your Excellency's Government.

"I have nothing further to add. I hope next year will see us more prosperous and I hope by the time we meet next year on a similar occasion the war clouds would have rolled over leaving the mighty Sun of the British Empire brighter than ever."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar:—"The budget of this year is on the whole satisfactory. For a time of war, decrease of income and increase of expenditure in consequence, we have not done badly. No doubt retrenchments under such heads as Educational and sanitary grants are rather depressing. But every one recognises or ought to recognise that in the present crisis one should be content to draw less from Government than the usual or expected amounts. One exception to this rule has been the expenditure under the heading of Land Revenue. Paragraph 7 of the last Financial Statement says 'the increase under Land Revenue is due largely to the recall of officers who were on leave' and at page 32 of the Civil Budget Estimates we have the statement that 'lump provision to compensate (the Indian Civil Service) for loss of acting promotion owing to restriction on leave in consequence of War' is Rs 1,04,765. Your Excellency's Government would have noticed in the press the strong public feeling roused when the above was announced, inasmuch as the Indian Civil Servants (on whose advice Government measures are almost always based) were considered to be guardians of public moneys, and that such guardians had chosen a singularly inopportune occasion to draw larger sums for themselves from their words' crippled resources, while others were called on to make sacrifices to help those resources. The need for any embargo on leave, so far at any rate as this Presidency is concerned, was never clear. I learn that it has been raised and I see that some of those officers are going on leave. I would request your Excellency's Government to inform the public how far the orders refusing leave to the Civil servants have been cancelled and modified and to give them the assurance as to how much of this one lakh and odd may not after all be spent under this provision of the budget.

"While on the subject of retrenchment it occurs to me that I should place before your Excellency another item provided in the budget over which public feeling has been to some extent roused. I refer to the provision of about Rs. 55,000 under various headings to enable the Government to take their departments with large establishments to carry on the work of Government to Ootacamund for a period of six months. The resolution on that subject was on the agenda of the last meeting but by reason of your Excellency's unrivalled tact and persuasive powers it was not moved at all. I do not wish to bring it up for discussion now. I shall content myself with expressing the hope that your Excellency's Government having noted the strong expression of popular opinion in various quarters would with equal magnanimity and statesmanship shorten the period of stay on the hills and show the people that the Government can and do apply to themselves the principle of economy which they constantly preach to the public.

"There are a few other matters on which I should like to say a word or two. Coming first to the subject of co-operation which I have dealt with on a previous occasion, I would congratulate the Government that the co-operative societies are not in a stationary condition. We have a little more than 1,300 societies and co-operation seems to be fairly prosperous. I learn that on the audit fee question the Government have accepted the opinion pressed upon them from all sides that this is not the time for levying any audit fee. If that is so, I do congratulate the Government

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Sir Harold Stuart, Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar.)

on the stand that they have taken; I may point out further that there need not be any apprehension that the omission to raise any audit fee would hamper co-operation. I hope that this policy of Government is only part of the general policy to give greater scope for non-official agency to take its place in developing co-operation. When non-official agencies are given greater powers, they will tax themselves much more than five per cent. for audit fees. At the outset, your Excellency's Government may be pleased to issue a small grant to help non-official agency and to appoint honorary assistant registrars to do the same work that the present paid assistant registrars do; that small grant would help them in paying the establishment. I think that would certainly prove a success. At any rate it is worth trying. I would commend that suggestion to your Lordship's Government.

"I would pass on to touch on the subject of the police department and say one word. With reference to the police which we have discussed so much, I hope that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart would kindly remember the request made by me that if possible the various difficulties that have been pointed out in the course of the debate or from time to time may be dealt with in a resolution and a policy struck out and the public taken into confidence as to the measures which the Government intend to take in this matter.

"On the question of education I have to express a regret. At the time of the Financial Statement I made a request that a sum of Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 20,000, whichever it may be, might be allotted for an experiment to start medical inspection of pupils in schools in this Presidency. I was then assured that there was provision for it in the budget, but the Honourable Secretary did not wish to be cross-examined on that point. Unfortunately it is nowhere in the budget and therefore the assurance on the basis of which I withdrew my resolution was rather illusory."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"May I ask what the provision was for"?

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I asked what the provision for the medical inspection of children in schools was, and I was told that there was somewhere provision in the budget. The Secretary did not like to be cross-examined as to where it was, and I now find it is nowhere in the budget."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"May I say a word? It is true that I was under the impression that the thing had been provided in the budget because the scheme had been sanctioned. I undertook to inform the Honourable Member later on in regard to the matter. On looking into the papers I found we had sanctioned the scheme and had called upon the Director of Public Instruction for what is called a reappropriation statement, so that the necessary provision might be made and immediately I wrote to the Honourable Member sending him copies of both the Government Orders and also telling him that as soon as the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction came in, the necessary provision would be made. He knows that the assurance on which he says he withdrew the resolution will be fulfilled. He need have no apprehension on that point."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I notice that some amount will be provided and placed in the revised budget. I do not think it will be anywhere near Rs. 10,000, which is the minimum for us, considering what Bombay has done in the matter.

"I shall pass on to a very important matter, and I propose to deal in a few minutes with that subject. That is a matter of local self-government—a matter in which we are awaiting legislation shortly. Your Excellency's Government may be able in the month of November to initiate legislation. From the reports sent up from unions a census is being taken of the value of cattle. Evidently, an impression is gaining ground that the Government have an idea of taxing all the animals found in unions. There is not a particle of doubt that want of funds is the chief hindrance in the matter of the development of local bodies. We have at the same time to guard ourselves against any hasty assumption that we should levy taxation on anything and everything to be found in unions. As a matter of defence, precedent may be sought for from Tippu Sultan. Tippu levied buffalo tax, tax on pigs and various sorts of taxes. I hope our Government will not be put to the necessity of following Tippu's example for levying taxation. I wish to guard myself against being misunderstood. I wish to protest against any form of taxation in unions which

(Mr. Narasimha Aiyar.)

will include a large portion of agricultural land and which will tell against agricultural development. I believe that if agricultural stock is going to be subjected to a form of taxation, it is bound to tell against the development of agriculture. There will be a great deal of soreness felt by the rural population who form the majority of the population of unions. I would therefore suggest to Government that in any taxation which they are going to base upon the census that they are getting from unions, they should at least exempt agricultural cattle.

"I wish to pass on to another matter concerning municipalities. I congratulate the Government on the large part they are taking in the present desire which is felt all round for town extensions and town improvements. I find that we are going to have a special officer for that purpose. I saw that a Government Order had been issued for extensions of sites in villages. I congratulate the Government on taking a very desirable step forward in the improvement of areas subject to these local bodies. I hope, however, that when the passion for town extensions continues and while the iron is yet hot the Government will strike, and if the Government allow the usual delays associated with Governmental procedure, it may interfere with the passion of the people for town extensions and there is just the danger that the passion for town extensions may get cooled. I shall instance the case of Salem town extension which is an urgent matter on account of plague which is extending from one part to another. There is a passion for extensions there, where the middle class people want to put up bungalows and are giving up the idea of living in streets. If the Government take time by the forelock and sanction schemes, there is a chance of getting a development of the suburbs, which will be not only beautiful for the town but will relieve congestion. But if the Government let this opportunity slip and if on account of the routine difficulties, the proposals of the Salem town extension should be delayed, the public may suffer great harm thereby.

"I wish to close with one observation more, and that is on the subject of land revenue. The budget does not disclose the amount that the Government are paying to our various temple services. These fixed cash allowances are presents to our temple servants and they are called *mahim* allowances. It is highly desirable that these amounts should be placed before the Council for such action as they may take. I hope that in the future Budget statements the details of the *mahini* allowances may be furnished and an opportunity given for the Government as well as the Council to consider the question as to how far these payments are being rightly made. We are paying so many sums of money and it is for us to see whether these payments are being properly applied. It may be that on account of insufficiency of the sums these services are not carried out. I know in many cases the allowance amounts to Rs. 2 a month. No man can live on Rs. 2. In several cases these services are getting into the hands of persons not entitled to draw the allowances. The whole institution is ruined. We being the paymasters should have an opportunity of finding out as to whether the system of *mahini* allowances works well. If it is found not to work well and if one remedy to make it work better is to give a living wage, just as it is given to copyists and other subordinates, the matter may be considered whether *mahini* allowances should be increased."

At this stage the Council was adjourned until 11 A.M. on Thursday, the 1st April.

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Thursday, the 1st day of April 1915.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. BUTTERWORTH.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLEGG.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. S. NEOBIE.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. D. SWAMIKANNU PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. FRANCIS.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. DUNCAN.
The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. NAYAR.
The Hon'ble the Rev. GEORGE PITTENDRIGH.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMABHADRA NAYUDU Garu, Zamindar of Doddapuravakkanur.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR.
The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. ZAIN-UL-ABIDIN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble SIR HUGH FRASER, *Kt.*
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Raja Sri MADAN MOHAN SINGH DEO.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. SONASUNDARA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRI.

(Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar.)

THE BUDGET FOR 1915–1916—*cont.*

The Council re-assembled at 11 A.M. when the debate on the Budget for 1915–1916 was resumed.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"The budget is the occasion when each member may freely express his views on the many administrative questions of the day without fear of being pulled up and called to order. For every question has its financial aspect. Here is the opportunity for the representatives of the people to appreciate the work of the Finance Member. The task before him is not so arduous as that of the Finance member in the Imperial Council. But he has greater responsibilities in the proper utilization of the funds at his disposal to the best advantage of the Presidency committed to his care.

"I am glad that the Finance member has been able to improve the budget in two particulars—by the exhibition as a separate major head of the adjustments between Provincial and Imperial and by the application of a simpler method for distributing the expenditure between Land Revenue and Judicial. I hope the Finance member will see his way to preparing future budgets on the principle of national finance. About two years ago he explained in this Council the distinction between private and national finance. In the former, one takes the probable receipts and considers in what way and to what extent they may be spent. In national finance, on the other hand, the total probable expenditure of the year is first ascertained. If the receipts be not sufficient to cover that expenditure, additional funds are found either by taking a loan or by levying additional taxes. I wish that it may be possible to follow this method in future budgets.

"In this connection I would suggest that the Imperial Government be requested to revise the Provincial contract and be content with an annual contribution fixed with reference to the capacity of each Province in lieu of a share of certain major heads of revenue. If they will take only what we are bound reasonably to pay, we do not require any doles from them and our budget will be framed on the national finance system. This is really giving to the various Provinces local autonomy, which was alluded to in the famous despatch of Lord Crewe and which was sought to be explained away at a later inappropitious moment. Now that the angle of vision from which Indian questions are viewed by English Statesmen has been completely changed and the relations between India and England are taking a better and more happy turn since the commencement of the war, it will not be inopportune, in my opinion, to urge for the thorough overhauling of our financial relationship with the Imperial Government. The Government will then be able to frame national budgets with the help of the Legislative Council and make the councils themselves more real, more national and more powerful in the governance of the province.

"The framing of a budget on national lines implies the existence of a power in the Local Government to raise taxes. It may be urged that the Local Government have not this power at present. The Imperial Government may be asked to confer this power; but this is not necessary. For, Provincial revenue is sufficient for Provincial expenditure, and the only difficulty is that Government may not be able to make as large contributions to local funds as may be necessary. If Government will levy only as much revenue by taxation, as will suffice for their provincial needs the funds required by local boards may be raised by themselves. The Local Boards and District Municipalities Acts may be so amended as to give them the power to tax themselves to the extent of their needs and to borrow for capital expenditure, subject only to the general supervision and advice of Government. People will not certainly object to bear the burden necessary for Provincial and local administrations. On the other hand, they will gladly tax themselves even to a larger extent than at present, when they know how the proceeds will be utilised. I may instance the recent free outpourings of voluntary contributions to the war fund. The only thing to which they object and, in my opinion rightly object, is their liability to pay increased amounts irrespective of the need for the same.

"It cannot be a matter of much importance to Government whether money is collected from the people as land revenue and is paid back for supplementing local resources, or whether what is required for local needs is collected directly. In the former case, the money being easily forthcoming, there will be no inducement on the

(Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar.)

part of Government to practice economy. In the latter case this Council will have opportunities to carefully consider the needs of local boards, before they will sanction any increased taxation.

"And this brings me to the subject of land assessment and the land revenue policy of Government. A reconsideration of the land revenue policy is necessary for many reasons. It has been pointed out several times that the bulk of the landholders —about 90 per cent.—paying an assessment of Rs. 30 are not in a position to bear the burden of resettlements. Revision is justified on the ground of a rise in prices: but the landholders I have referred to have no grain to sell. They spend all that they raise for their own consumption. What does it matter to them whether the price of paddy is Re. 1 a local unit or Re. 2? They do not profit by the rise in prices. On the other hand, they have to pay higher wages to their labourers and incur larger expenditure in other directions. I hope that Government will cause careful enquiries to be made into the economic condition of these landholders and consider whether they are not creating serious agrarian trouble, which they will have seriously to face in the future.

"It is generally admitted that land revenue—the biggest item of receipts of the Local Government—is a tax on the land-owning classes. It is a tax that is levied without any legislative sanction and is certainly opposed to constitutional methods of modern day civilisation. It is necessary, I submit, that all proposals for resettlement, so far as they are considered to be necessary, should first be brought up for consideration before, and be sanctioned by, this Council. I am aware that Government have granted the representatives of the people the privilege of bringing up the subject for discussion on their initiative, but this is found in practice to be insufficient for the protection of the rights of landholders. I should like very much to see the principles of resettlement embodied in a legislative enactment. If land revenue is a tax, as is generally admitted, the principles on which it is raised should be those obtaining in a progressive constitution. If it be rent, then the principles of revision should be those obtaining between landlord and tenant in the various civilised countries. But the question of the continuance of resettlement should be seriously taken up for consideration after the enquiry into the economic condition of the landholders is concluded.

"I shall now turn to the expenditure side. Under Judicial, expenditure is growing. I realise that for early disposal of suits that are filed, more judges are required; but what I would ask is, whether Government cannot relieve judicial officers by transferring a large number of petty suits to village bench courts. There is a strong dislike to these cases being taken before the village munsifs hearing alone. But if two or three respectable persons be elected to form a bench court, it will command greater confidence and the people will resort to them more largely. There will then be in my view a very sensible diminution in the work of judicial officers.

"It is a matter for regret that Mr. Philips' report on the addition and location of subordinate courts has not been published to enable this council to offer their views. I hope that Government will soon remove this complaint and will not wait until the sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State is obtained. It will then be difficult, as has been experienced on previous occasions, for the Government to accept our views. I earnestly trust that the Government will change their attitude towards this Council. I am afraid that Government's sympathy, which flows so freely in connection with resolutions, generally dries up when questions are put. In proof of this impression I may draw attention to the answers given to the four questions put at the beginning of this meeting. The first question related to the employment of district court sarishtadars in their native districts or in districts in which they hold lands. Having given ten days' clear notice, I expected that some information would have been furnished; but I am disappointed that Government have no information. One may well inquire why, following the spirit of the rules and having regard to the privilege, which we highly value, of putting questions, Government have made no inquiry. The second question suggested the transfer of the sarishtadars once in three years as in the case of district munsifs. Government say that they are not prepared to make the request to the High Court. Is such a principle unreasonable or unjust? The only alternative left to me is to move a resolution on the subject, even though the fate of resolutions in this council is well known, and I am not surprised that the number of resolutions moved at each meeting is so large.

(Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar; Mr. Zain-ul-abidin Sahib.)

The subject of the next question engaged our attention last May and the Hon'ble Mr. Curdew in reply to my resolution stated that the High Court had promised to put their house in order. I then withdrew my resolution. I expected that some reference would be made in the Council, when it was proposed in the budget to keep on the four temporary judges for another year. But I was disappointed. My third question was put in order to elicit some information, but the reply shows that Government are not willing to take the Council into their confidence. Ten months have elapsed and it is strange to find that the Government are not yet prepared to make any statement in the matter. In the meantime the number of cases pending on the 31st December 1914 compares in most cases unfavourably with the number on the last day of the previous year. The public are necessarily anxious; but I regret that Government have done nothing to allay their anxiety. I trust that Government will take greater trouble to understand the attitude of the non-official members. Yesterday, when my Hon'ble friend Mr Rama Ayyangar spoke feelingly on the police resolution, I was pained to hear the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart characterising his performance as 'theatrical'. A more rational appreciation of the non-official members' attitude is only their legitimate due.

"I have heard with some pride that after the increase of the Indian element in the High Court there has been a greater out-turn of work and the dispensing of more speedy justice to the parties. I have also heard that the large accumulation of arrears resulted at a period when the Indian element was not so strong. I understand also that Government intend addressing the Secretary of State to raise the permanent number of the High Court to ten judges. In moving my resolution at the last May meeting I made it clear that the present files do not justify a permanent strength of more than 7½ judges, or to put it in a round figure, more than 8. Nothing has yet been said to refute my arguments and I deprecate any increase in the number of permanent judges. As I have already said, efficiency should be the sole test of preferment to the High Court without regard to the class of officers from whom they should be chosen. If there are arrears, let the necessary temporary judges be kept on until they are fully cleared

"I acknowledge with gratitude the large grants which Government are giving for elementary education, thanks to the influence of that great statesman that recently passed away from us amidst a nation's sorrow. I would only suggest greater caution in the distribution of the grants. I do not see why much money should be spent upon school buildings, except where the number on the rolls is large. Village schools have been held on the pials of well-built houses. Again, I dislike the policy of a wholesale ousting of the village schoolmaster and replacing him by a qualified teacher, when Government are not in a position to find the required number of trained men. Further, there is no proper provision for supervising the working of the school. For this purpose, and to ensure that the grants for education are properly expended, it will be necessary to have a village committee to look after the school.

"In conclusion I should not omit reference to a matter that vitally affects the people of the districts that I represent, and that is now largely in their thoughts—I mean the Kannambadi reservoir project of the Mysore Darbar. We submitted our memorial to the Government of India against the award of the Arbitrator by the middle of this month through your Excellency's Government. In this matter, in which the interests of the agricultural population and those of the Government are identical, I trust that our memorial will be forwarded with your Excellency's strongest support. I await with anxiety the favourable orders of the Imperial Government to allay the deep discontent which has settled upon the people when their life's main stay is threatened."

The Hon'ble Shifa-ul-Mulk T. Zain-ul-abdin Sahib Bahadur:—"Your Excellency, that in spite of the war and the consequent necessity for the practice of economy your Excellency's Government should have prepared a budget which does not materially affect any branch of administration, is not only a matter of congratulation to us but also a warning to all whom it may concern that the war has not upset normal conditions in any important way. This imposes upon non-official members the duty of refraining from making suggestions which involve large expenditure in addition to the expenditure already proposed to be incurred. If therefore I make any suggestions, they are all such as could, I venture to believe, be carried out within the limits of the various amounts as already allotted.

(Mr. Zain-ul-abdin Sahib; Mr. Somasundara Chettiyar.)

"As one interested in the education of my fellow mussalmans living in this Presidency, I regret to find that far from there being any progress in the elementary education of Muhammadans, there has been a decided decline. This is not due to and is not part of any general decline in elementary education. The fact is far otherwise. Taking all the communities together there has been an increase of 794 elementary schools and a corresponding increase of 7·3 per cent. in the pupils attending them. That in the midst of such a general increase in the number of elementary schools and scholars, there should have been a decrease of 131 schools and of 10,701 pupils under Muhammadan elementary education, and that too at a time when there is a general awakening in the Muhammadan community, proves beyond doubt and beyond question that the department does not possess a staff sufficiently interested in the progress of Muhammadan education. Pioneering work such as the multiplication of Muhammadan schools in the villages requires men imbued with something of religious zeal for pushing on the work in spite of difficulties and obstacles. A staff of Muhammadan sub-assistant inspectors who will have charge of areas not larger than a single taluk will, I am sure, produce better results than those disclosed by the figures quoted above. At present, there are a few sub-assistant inspectors of Muhammadan schools who are put each in charge of several districts. These men cannot have the same intimate knowledge of the people and their needs as sub-assistant inspectors appointed to a narrower range such as a taluk or a portion of a district. If such sub-assistant inspectors were appointed we would have all the advantages of intensive as opposed to extensive cultivation. Moreover the present Muhammadan sub-assistant inspectors have to depend for information with regard to the educational needs of the Muhammadans in any particular locality upon the taluk sub-assistant inspectors, who, not being particularly interested in Muhammadan education, think and know more of the needs of non-Muhammadans than of Muhammadans. In this way, Muhammadan interests are overlooked and it is no wonder that under the present arrangement Muhammadan elementary education does not show progress.

"The Government have at their disposal a recurring sum of Rs 30,000 for encouraging Muhammadan education. I would suggest that this sum be spent (1) in increasing the staff of Muhammadan sub-assistant inspectors of schools who will each have a reasonable area for stimulating Muhammadan interest in education and starting new schools and, (2) in appointing a special inspector of Muhammadan schools, whose work will be similar to that of the Inspector of European Schools,—that of supervising the work of Muhammadan sub-assistants on one hand and of acting as expert Muhammadan educational assistant to the Director of Public Instruction on the other. A portion of this sum may be utilised also for appointing one or two lecturers in Persian and Arabic in the Provincial Educational Service. I find also that though during the past year the Oriental Manuscripts Library received an addition of 472 Sanskrit manuscripts bearing chiefly on religion and philosophy, very little trouble has been bestowed upon securing Persian and Arabic manuscripts. I know that valuable Persian and Arabic manuscripts treating of religion and philosophy exist in the Presidency which, if not caught hold of immediately, might be lost and lost for ever. I would therefore suggest that somebody in the office of the Curator of Oriental Manuscripts should be specially deputed to the work of collecting Arabic and Persian manuscripts."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. C. Somasundara Chettiyar:—"Your Excellency, the Budget for 1915–1916 shows a deficit of 15·64 lakhs, due, of course, to well-known economic causes and abnormal conditions prevailing in this country since the out-break of the great war in Europe. In these circumstances, even the most optimistic and enthusiastic advocate of the people's rights and liberties has to content himself with what the Government has been able to provide for the amelioration of the condition of the people of his province in the different necessary directions and to thank the Government for their small mercies.

"So far as I have been able to see, all that is possible under the pressing financial position forecasted by the Honourable Member for finance has been provided; and only a few additional or new provisions have to be made by way of adjustments in the light of some of the resolutions and the trend of interpellations attempted by a few of my Honourable colleagues in this Council. Even in the case of such adjustments, in my opinion, they may be left for the time being in the hands of the Government, who are equally anxious to better the condition of our people and effect

such reforms as are conducive to the general welfare of the population. Taking stock of what has been said in this Council so well and so often by many of my colleagues during the financial year that has just closed, I think nothing of moment remains to be brought to the notice of Government for their consideration at this juncture. I do not therefore propose to enter into a general criticism regarding the Budget, as no good purpose is likely to be served by an attempt on my part on this occasion to echo what has been said by my Honourable colleagues. It may not be out of place for me, however, to bring to the notice of Government the hardship caused to the inhabitants of Coimbatore by the absence of supply of good drinking water. This want which is felt all round the year has its severest effects during the hot months. As I understand that the Siruvani water project will soon become an accomplished fact, I sincerely trust that Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to supply this long-felt want of Coimbatore as early as practicable from that project. I may also add that the industrial concerns at Coimbatore are eagerly looking forward to the accomplishment of the Siruvani project for getting the necessary supply of electric power to work their mills.

"In conclusion I also earnestly pray that the Almighty disposer of all things will soon bring success to our King Emperor and peace and happiness to all His Majesty's subjects."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao:—"It is a matter for satisfaction in this year of exceptional financial stress that the finances of this Presidency have stood the strain fairly well. The disorganisation of the financial position of the country as a whole consequent on the war has not seriously affected the revenues of this Province. As regards the expenditure side of the Budget there may not be much serious complaint in the immediate future. But the true position of our present Provincial balances which has been indicated by the Finance Member is a matter for the most serious anxiety. Out of the balance of 32·44 lakhs 27·98 lakhs represent special Imperial grants, so that our true Provincial balance is 58·46 lakhs; deducting from it the usual margin of 20 lakhs which we are obliged to keep, the balance available to us from Provincial expenditure under the rules is about 43 lakhs. I do not therefore propose, my Lord, to dilate much further on the subject but will content myself with saying that this position is utterly incompatible with the present needs of this Presidency and that Your Excellency's Government should take steps for the betterment of the financial resources of this Presidency as early as possible.

"My Lord, it is only a few years ago that the Royal Commission on Decentralization undertook an inquiry into the relations existing for financial and administrative purposes between the Supreme Government and the various Provincial Governments in India and between the Provincial Governments and the authorities subordinate to them and they were directed to report how the system of Government could be better adopted both to meet the requirements and promote the welfare of the different Provinces and without impairing its strength and unity to bring the executive power into closer touch with local conditions. The report of that Commission went into the question of organisation of the Provincial Governments and their general relations with the Government of India in matters of finance, public works, land revenue and agriculture and so on. My Lord, I do not propose to weary the Council with the nature of the recommendation of the Royal Commission in financial and administrative matters in relation to Local Governments, but they have already become very inadequate. It is an illustration of the rapidly changing condition of things that we feel that the progress of this Presidency in various directions would be much more rapid and much more satisfactory than it is if the Government of this Province has greater financial independence, greater financial resources, greater administrative powers and more initiative than it has at present obtained under the recommendations of the Commission. The Finance Member referred to the federal system of finance yesterday. My Lord, we look forward to some such system not only in matters of finance but also in matters of administration. We desire for this Province the fullest possible independence for the acceleration of progress in all directions. It has been felt not only in this Province but elsewhere also that the present system of control by the Supreme Government is too much of a barrier to the more progressive Provinces and it seems to me the time has come when the full measure of provincial autonomy should be conceded to us.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao.)

"I may refer to the present administrative arrangements in regard to railways as fully illustrating the results of the present system of finance and control. My Lord, this Province, as has been pointed out at another place and in another connection by the Honourable the Finance Member, is both in area and population more or less of the size of Great Britain. The administration of railways in this Presidency is mostly controlled by a Government outside the province, by a Railway Board which has very little to do with the Local Government and by companies whose Boards of direction are situated outside India. We feel, my Lord, that the Government of this Province has comparatively little influence and little control in the direction of railway administration and progress in this Presidency. It is not by way of disparagement of Your Excellency's Government that I say this but I complain of the system. My Lord, this system is hardly fair to the people of this Province. I may refer to the Imperial programme of railway construction during the last 15 years and the Honourable Members will be in a position to see the extent to which this Province has benefited by existing arrangements. I will refer the Honourable Members to the figures from 1908 up to date in regard to railway construction in India and the mileage constructed under the Imperial programme. Taking the figures from 1908 up to date Honourable Members will find that from 1908 the mileage of construction for the whole of India up to date, i.e., for a period of six years ending with 1913–14 is 4,604 13 and of this the mileage of construction in this Presidency under the Imperial programme is 233·36 that is about one-twentieth of the whole mileage constructed in India. This is hardly fair to the growing needs of this great Presidency. The Hon'ble Mr. Clark practically admitted in the Imperial Council the injustice done to this Province, when he stated that the construction of the Pamuti and Trichinopoly line has been under consideration for over two decades. My Lord, the Honourable the Finance Member applied yesterday the analogy of the joint family to the Government of India and the Provincial Governments; but I may perhaps say that every member of the joint family has an equal right in the assets of the family and each is entitled as a matter of right to an equal voice in the family concerns and the junior members of a joint family become very troublesome whenever they feel they have a cause of complaint. Would he therefore insist and claim a better treatment to the extent to which we are entitled in the matter of imperial construction? The same tale has to be told in regard to District Board Railway lines. Several district boards have been levying their cess for a good number of years beginning from 1902 and yet during the last 15 years the only line constructed by the boards in this Presidency is the Masulipatam-Bezwada line and this is only due to the efforts of the Hon'ble Sir Arundel Tagg Arundel who was Collector of the Kistna district and who rose to be a Member of the Government of India in charge of railways. I may perhaps mention that the railway cess is being levied from 1902 in Coimbatore, Kurnool and Kistna, from 1903 in Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly, from 1905 in South Arcot and Guntūr, from 1908 in Rāmnād and Madura, from 1913 in Nellore and South Canara. It is hardly just to these district boards that they should go on levying this cess all these years with no immediate prospect of the lines being even sanctioned. I do not wish to allocate the blame between the respective parties. Your Excellency's Government has been anxious in the matter but I complain of the whole system under which Your Excellency's Government has at present no real and practical voice to force the rate of progress. The negotiations on behalf of the district boards with the Railway Board and with the Railway Companies with their head-quarters in England are taking a much more time than is desirable and the theory of leaving the management of these matters to the Government on the spot has been entirely ignored. This has operated greatly to the detriment of the interests of district board lines and must be removed as early as possible. The third matter that I should like to refer to in connection with this subject is the question of financing of district board lines which has received a great deal of public attention since the construction of the Dindigul-Palghat line came under discussion. I sincerely wish that the Coimbatore and Madura District Boards would be able to secure to themselves the construction of the line and the public spirit of the members of these boards would be amply rewarded by their being able to secure these lines for their respective districts. But the question that I wish to raise is the larger question of the helpless position of your Excellency's Government in this matter of furthering the interests of railway construction by district boards. Referring to the controversy, over the Dindigul-Palghat line, a railway expert writing to the *Capital* says,

(Mr. Ramachandra Rau; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

'What strikes one in the whole situation is, the anomalous position of the Local Governments in these matters. Whereas the district boards appear substantially in evidence as enterprising financial agencies, ready to undertake risks, and raise capital, the local Government appears to have no powers of a similar kind and is obliged to fall back on promoting companies.

'Of course the system of Provincial contracts with the Government of India may not contemplate any initiative in this matter, and the Railway Board are not likely to trouble themselves about it. Why should the Local Governments not have powers to develop the railways in their provinces if by doing so they increase their revenue? It should be quite possible for them to raise money locally, and outside the Imperial Budget, on easier terms, than any district board or company could do, and to lend to district boards if necessary, and even construct and work feeder railways, more than a single district board might be engaged on a project.'

"My Lord, I therefore wish that the whole question of the railway policy in this Presidency will come under discussion and that your Excellency's Government will make a suitable representation to give us Provincial autonomy, if not in other matters, at least in the question of railway administration, the want of which is being felt very largely throughout the Presidency.

"I have only to refer to one other matter and it is a matter referred to in the budget—about the judicial training of the civilian officers. So far as I am able to see, this is one of those questions pending settlement for a long time, and we in this Council who are keenly interested in this matter should certainly like to have a statement on this subject from the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, if he would enlighten us as to what is the sort of training which this class of officers are going to receive."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"The budget of this year is rather peculiar. The revised estimate of receipts shows a considerable fall to the extent of 27·05 lakhs, but the allotted expenditure has been so framed as to permit very little of scope for discussion in this Council. It looks as if particular care was taken to bring about this result. Ordinarily curtailment of further expenditure and a cutting short in temporary expenditure if possible will be expected in a year of strain like this. A close examination of the details of the Civil Budget Estimate will show that considerable sums under various heads have been put down in the hope of finding the expenditure later. I will refer only to the more important things. Under Land Revenue the budget provides for an increase in expenditure of 4·59 lakhs.

"The reduction in the lump provision from three and odd lakhs to one and odd is noteworthy. But the other expenses have not been attempted to be cut short. Under Survey, Settlement and Land Revenue much savings might have been effected. Under Forest the increase in expenditure is 2·20 lakhs.

"Under Registration it is ·18 lakh. (This is expenditure anticipated already). Under Law and Justice—Courts of Law it is 1·58 lakhs. Under this head there might have been a reduction. A closer examination of the necessity to continue the temporary Judges in the High Court and in the mufussal would be expected by this Council. The war and the present strained conditions have materially affected the course of civil litigation and civil work has considerably fallen. No attempts seem to have been paid to this factor in framing the budget.

"Under Police the increase of 3·52 lakhs over the revised estimate I have already dealt with as objectionable.

The increases under other heads are as follow:—

	LAKHS.	
Medical	4·72	
Agriculture	1·20	(All these are necessary.)
Scientific Department	1·56	
Minor Works	+ 1·25	
Civil Works—		
Civil officers	— 44·49	
Public Works officers	— 12·51	
Other heads	1·59	

"The three lakhs recently given by the Imperial Government have been reserved 'for Civil Works—Public Works officers' not for 'Civil Works—Civil officers,' so as to help the local boards and municipalities.

(Mr. Rama Ayyangar ; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

"It must be said that it will be fairer to the Finance Committee if they are given greater facilities. A memorandum showing the proposed additional allotted expenditure with reasons for enhanced provision, if sent out in advance, so as to give an opportunity for consulting their views, would be far more useful. Another objection to be noted is that no room should be given to make contributions to local bodies more and more precarious. A steady and as far as possible a recurring grant must be ensured. The tendency of late has been quite otherwise. Treating the local bodies as alien to the administration must be avoided.

"A forest panchayat officer is appointed for six months. The appointment must be continued and forest panchayats must be started as early as possible in every district fit for them. It is already too late, and the impression ought not to gain ground that the Government are not really prepared to give effect to their own orders.

"Mr. Phillips' report has not been published. The central nazarat and central copyist departments attached to district courts undermine the efficiency of the department, and service of process is more and more getting out of control. This, if examined, will be found to be at the root of the long and large pendency of court proceedings. The centralization of such establishment ought to be put an end to as early as possible. Each officer must have a certain controllable process and copyist establishment.

"The rural areas should be taken up by the Government. We cannot afford to neglect the conveniences of the majority of the population under our charge. The unions are only about 393, municipalities only 35 and the taluk boards 93. The rest of the villages especially those with a population of more than 5000 must be taken up at once by the Government and their necessities attended to from Provincial funds.

"The attitude often taken up by Government in respect of suggestions made by non-official members is disappointing. The non-official members make up their minds to move this Council only after due deliberation, and that too only when there is a material grievance. The Government may like to hold on to their positions and in fact, in all cases in which great irregularities have been proved and admitted subsequently to exist, they have fought for the existing state of affairs with all the zeal of a *bona fide* hardworking official. They do not and cannot realize the real situation as well as the non-officials who move with the masses can do. Instead of welcoming the light thrown upon the subjects by the non-officials moving amongst the people, the Government have taken an undesirable attitude. The *bona fide* intentions of the Government have never been questioned by the non-officials. In fact I should not have noticed this, but for the fact that the Government are recently drifting more and more in this direction.

"As regards the Dindigul-Palghat railway, I wish to urge the request that the district boards of Madura and Coimbatore may be helped and enabled to take up the Dindigul-Podanur section of that railway. Malabar does not seem likely to join to construct the Pollachi-Palghat section, nor is it of much importance. That is no reason why the other boards which have been long levying the railway cess should not have their portions constructed by themselves. I request the Government to change their attitude and make the Dindigul-Podanur section a district board line.

"Again, my Lord, fair treatment to members in the discussions of resolutions is necessary. The non-official members are under great disadvantages. The official member has got every imaginable convenience inclusive of the co-operation of the non-official members. It will be fair to meet arguments by pointing out fallacies if they exist so as to allow them an opportunity to explain themselves.

"Yesterday in his closing speech the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart made vague and general statements charging me with inaccuracies and want of equipment. I have examined my figures with care and I find nothing requiring modification. Such remarks neither benefit the discussion in the Council, nor are they fair to the members that lead the debates after hard and *bona fide* work."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao :—"This year is a very exceptional year; the receipts were disturbed strongly on account of the abnormal conditions that prevail. Under Medical and Education a reduction of 5·58 lakhs had to be made, while under Land Revenue, Forests, Law and Justice and Police an increase of 10·69 lakhs had to be provided. Under the present abnormal conditions this

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)

reduction under these two important heads of Medical and Education had to be made even in spite of the desire to increase the allotments under these two heads. I hope, my Lord, that the war conditions will be over very soon and we shall stand on a firm footing so as to increase the expenditure under these two desirable heads and attend to these two important things.

"My Lord, the next thing to which I have to refer is the increase of expenditure under Survey and Land Records. It has been brought to the notice of this Council that retrenchment under this head is desirable, that resurvey should be avoided as far as possible and that the Government may restrict their operations to revision survey. There is a Survey Committee now sitting to consider the matter and its report is awaited. I believe the Government will no doubt find ways and means to reduce the expenditure under these two heads, though for the time being they could not help providing for an increase in the establishment.

"My Lord, the next item that I would take this opportunity of referring to is with regard to local self-government. Two Bills will be placed before the Council very soon—the District Municipalities Act Amendment Bill and the Local Boards Act Amendment Bill; and I hope that the Government will be pleased to take the opportunity of giving larger powers to these bodies and also of creating village panchayats which have been neglected for a long time. I may be permitted to mention that unless the village panchayat system is introduced and local self-government is developed from the bottom, the superstructure would not be on a firm basis. I must thank your Excellency's Government for the liberal grant made to the Peluvarum taluk board even in this year of financial stress.

"The next thing that I beg leave to mention is the desirability of giving larger grants to aided schools and of encouraging private effort in establishing aided private schools, because, as we see from the report, the cost of educating a boy in aided schools is Rs. 3–15–0 per head against Rs. 11–2–3 per head in Government schools and Rs. 0–5–2 in board schools. So it is far more economical to extend education by means of aided private schools than by handing over these schools to local bodies or by the Government themselves taking over elementary and primary education into their hands.

"The next point to which I beg to refer is in regard to industries. I must thank your Excellency's Government for the liberal provision of 1·50 lakhs made for experiments and also of Rs. 10,000 towards establishing a Bureau of Industrial Information. This is a reform in the right direction. This Government has already done a great deal more than what other Governments have done in regard to industries. I may mention prominently the aluminium industry and the chrome tanning industry the latter of which was thought impossible under Indian climatic conditions — but the fact of its possibility the Government were able to prove. These two industries have been firmly established in this country and the credit is due to Government. I must also thank the Government for their new industrial policy by which they have been pleased to take into their hands the matter of demonstrations and experiments which are shortly going to be made in oil-crushing and other allied products.

"Mention has been made by some members yesterday of technical education which is no doubt very important; but it is not the all desirable factor in industrial development. I shall with your permission read the following extract: 'How far 'this can of itself go towards creating industries, how far is the presence of a system of 'exploitation of local products, highly organized on western lines, the theoretical 'training of Indian students is sufficient to enable them to make good their footing 'as industrialists—these are much debated points.' It is said in this report that these are debated points; and that more technical education will not go very far in establishing industries. A system of demonstration is no doubt necessary. It is also mentioned in this report that Japan, before attempting any form of technical education, started factories either financed by Government or with Government control and encouragement. My Lord, instead of confining the attention of Government to technical education they have moved this year in the right direction towards establishing a lot of industries and also taking up in hand some of the industries that had fallen into disuse in this Presidency. This is an excellent opportunity for the

(Mr K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

development of industries and I hope that your Excellency's Government will be pleased to bestow a larger share of attention on this subject which will ultimately help to improve the economic condition of the country.

"I might also be permitted to mention, my Lord, that your Excellency's Government will be pleased, when the amendment of the Estates Land Act is taken in hand, which I hope will be taken up early next season—they will be pleased to consider the disabilities under which landholders and zamindars have been hitherto labouring. I also hope, my Lord, that larger powers may be given to zamindars and landholders over the village servants and the next revision of the Proprietory Estates Village Service Act may be taken up without much delay. It was mentioned at the time of the amendment of the Proprietory Estates Village Service Act that another revision of the Act would be taken up hereafter and the suggestion of giving larger powers to zamindars over village establishments would be considered. I hope, my Lord, that the Government will be pleased to consider favourably these matters."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Nayudu (Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur):—"Your Excellency, let me congratulate the Finance Member on the presentation of his careful budget in the midst of the stringency of finance.

"I feel it my duty to convey to your Excellency's Government the thanks of the taluk of Periyakulam for the generous grant of Rs. 63,000 towards the cost of the construction of a necessary and important bridge over Varahanadi which was claiming the attention of the Government since the days of the famous Colonel Pennycuick.

"The zamindars of the province feel really thankful to your Excellency for the warm interest you are evincing in the educational welfare of the people in general and of the minor zamindars in particular. They feel confident that before long, your Excellency's Government will bring into existence a successful machinery which will place the education of the minor on a safe and sound basis. It will be also necessary that the lady members of our households should be brought under the elevating and ennobling influences of education. And some provision will have to be made for this also in the near future

"The Government have recently issued an order regarding the extension of village-sites which seems to be the first fruit of Professor Geddes' Town Planning lectures. The order has reference to the larger villages adjoining municipalities and other urban areas. The Government impress on municipalities and local boards the need of their taking an active interest in the question, and solving it agreeably to the growing demands of the population in their care. The Government lay down certain rules for the guidance of these bodies. They have made the generous provision that in case the local bodies are unable to purchase sites for extension out of their revenues, they will be given a loan to be repayable in twenty years at 4 per cent. interest. At present, the Government make lump grants to the amount of the purchase price of the lands acquired, the local body concerned being permitted to utilize the sale-proceeds for the laying out of the extension. It is not clear from the order, if such grants will be continued hereafter besides the grants; it looks as if they may be discontinued and in that case, the local boards would rather have the grant than the loan. Many municipal councils, which have already received loans for their water-supply and drainage, cannot dare to go in for loans for town extensions also. The laudable object which the Government have in view in the matter of town extension will not be amply fulfilled. Therefore I request that Government should not find it difficult in alloting a lump sum for town extensions as they have been hitherto doing under the head of sanitary grants, if they wish that local bodies should loyally carry out the Government Order.

"Since the last fourteen years, the landholders of the Madura district have been paying to their district board the railway cess without the benefit of a railway line. Now that the survey of two lines had been completed and that definite proposals are before the Government, the Government would do well if they decide, without any further delay and any more suspense, the line that should be constructed by the district board.

"It is said that the Government have in contemplation an irrigation project called the Kollar scheme which is to supplement the Periyar lake. The landowning class are anxious to know the scope of its utility and the cost of the scheme. Are the Government going to put up an electric installation here also.

(Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu; Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

"When the Berijam project in Kodaikanal was taken in hand by Government, the Manandies of the Mannavanur village were given an assurance that a small lake in Velumpallam swamp would be formed by the Government for their benefit. The recent investigation into the matter has made the Engineers to say that the outlay on this scheme will not fetch a decent interest to Government. The villagers are greatly disappointed at this news. Considering their poverty, I would request the Government to reconsider the matter and ask the Engineers to put up an alternative scheme.

"When Mr. Sampson was in charge of the duty of cattle survey, I had the privilege of bringing to his notice the fact of the existence of the Kapillian breed of bullocks which are noted for their endurance, hardiness, and brisk trotting. The Government will find it a profitable concern if they will open a breeding farm in the Kumbum Valley which has abundant pasture grounds in reserved forest without prejudice to the climatic condition of forest areas.

"I have been constantly bringing to the notice of the Government that the demands of the zamindars to have their estates surveyed are not adequately met by the Government. There is a survey party that is working in Periyakulam, Nilacottah and Dindigul taluks. Their work of revision survey is over. I know that many zamindars on the motion of the Board of Revenue have consented to survey their estates. But the reply given to my question 51 is not encouraging. Therefore I would request the Government to advise the Board of Revenue to concede to the request of the holders of Estates to survey them, when the survey party is in the district. It would be a great hardship for the proprietors to let loose this opportunity and to wait for another six years till the survey party returns from another district."

The Hon'ble Mr V S Srinivasa Sastri :—"I wish at the outset to make a general observation regarding the effects of the mutual contact between officials and non-officials in this Council. Upon the whole I am inclined to say, Sir, notwithstanding an inevitable incident or two, that the officials have shown a practical and thorough mastery of the somewhat difficult art of suffering non-officials gladly. Mutual contact means mutual influence as well; and from many things that can be mentioned upon the one side as upon the other, this contact has really tended to bring the two parties into a closer approximation of views. In particular on this side I have been accused of having developed some official views and I have more than once been accused of not standing up for views held in non-official quarters. These, however, are our secrets and I must not let out more than this. Official secrets are, I know, jealously guarded and hidden away in orange and yellow papers of which we occasionally get a glimpse, through the kindness of some official member at rare intervals when an esoteric doctrine is conveyed to the expectant laity waiting outside.

"One thing however I may say; that during the last two or three days I was somewhat interested in watching how our influence has infected the officials. We have generally been accused of coming to the Council with an imperfect acquaintance with the facts we are propounding, of a lack of experience and of a general fondness for visionary views and impracticable ideals. I therefore received a certain amount of satisfaction, I am afraid not far removed from malicious, when I heard the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar giving his emphatic adherence to an ideal which has been found to be impracticable and acknowledged to be impracticable and going to ecstasies over an alternative to that ideal, which had likewise been proved to be worthless. In the course of the speech in which he grew somewhat warm he threw out what amounted to a challenge to me to support my statement that secondary education till recently was under a cloud. I was inclined at first to accept this challenge, for it is a great temptation to try a fall with so doughty a champion as Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar. But there were three reasons why I resisted the temptation. In the first place this is an old story. The Hon'ble Mr Rajagopala Achariyar is somewhat new to this Council. In fact, in the quick-changing official life of India within my own short experience which extends no further than about two years, he is the third Secretary for Education with whom I have to deal; and it is a somewhat remarkable coincidence that the Hon'ble Mr. Duncan who bears a name still honored in the world of education in this Province, is the third Director of Public Instruction whom I have known. We have, during the last two or three

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri.)

years, in this Council, very often debated this question, and I would have tired this Council if I had gone over the same ground. In the second place your Lordship and other members of your Excellency's Government have repeatedly given an assurance that secondary education will not suffer in any way at the hands of the Government. In the third place, I am perfectly sure that the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar, as he picks up the threads of his portfolio, will with his ability which is as versatile as it is conspicuous, soon master this problem and will find that there are a great many things with regard to secondary education which still require looking into

"There are two points in regard to elementary education with which I must deal. I think I have done that once or twice before. One is the point to which the Hon'ble the Rev. Pittendrigh drew the attention of the Council yesterday; and that was the preference which this Government should show to aided education over Government education. I have no doubt that the Government in regard to education generally in this Presidency, have maintained this attitude. With regard to elementary education, the Hon'ble the Rev. Pittendrigh seemed to—I think he did not actually—make a mistake. The struggle in regard to elementary education is not between aided and Government education. The Government no longer start boys' elementary schools. All new schools are started through the agency of boards; and any competition there may be is therefore between aided education and board elementary education. I take it that the objections of the Hon'ble the Rev. Pittendrigh yesterday to Government education were to board education. This is a point upon which it is open to one to hold some opinion different from that of the Government. I know that in this matter I am attacking an orthodox doctrine. The Allahabad Education Conference which met under Sir Harcourt Butler in the year 1911 gave currency to the opinion that board education in the elementary field was superior to aided education, and that should be given preference in all possible ways. Also in the recent announcement of the Government's educational policy, we find that similar preference is given to board education. 'Expansion should be secured by means of board schools, except where this is financially impossible, when aided schools under recognised management should be encouraged.' I may make this admission myself, but I beg of the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar to resist the temptation of making too much of my admission; for it is necessary that he should look at the question from all points of view. It seems to me that this doctrine has been arrived at by the influence exercised very largely by parts of India other than Madras. In Madras, I contend that the conditions do not warrant an unmitigated application of this policy. In Madras, it will be noticed that our system of elementary education is largely aided. At present, there are three aided elementary schools to every board elementary school. There are about 12,700 private schools, your Excellency, to 7,000 board schools. It seems to me that, before we decide upon a policy of converting these private schools into board schools, we must take stock of the money that will be required and how long this process will take. More than once, in the Financial Statement the Government have been committed to this policy of replacing, as far as possible, private schools by board schools; and it is in this way the work of the last four or five years has been carried on. I have once pointed out, and I shall have to point out again, that this involves a policy of a great deal of expenditure without corresponding benefit. I think it is possible to arrive at a medium course. While starting board schools we may try and keep these adventurous schools, the teacher-manager schools, if they are in an efficient condition. This, however, is a policy not altogether free from difficulty; and it will take me more time than I can give to it to establish the merits of this policy. I will, however, take an early opportunity of doing that.

"There is another important matter of policy to which it is necessary to direct the attention of the Government in the field of elementary education—whether it is a Provincial or Imperial duty to undertake the expansion of elementary education. When our Government set aside a sum of 2 lakhs on a progressive scale each year, they undertook to devote this sum not only to the improvement but to the expansion of elementary education. I find in successive Financial Statements for the years 1913–14, 1914–15 and 1915–16, a statement to the effect that the money will be devoted to the opening of new board schools as well as to the

improvement of the existing board schools. During the last two or three years, however, this policy has not been consistently followed. Every time that new schools were established, they were established after the Government of India had allowed us a recurring grant. Obviously, therefore, while not clearly enunciating this as a policy, the Government have, however, come under the influence of this doctrine, that all their money should be given to the improvement of education, while for expansion, we should depend upon the Imperial grant. I more than once asked whether that policy has been definitely fixed and no answer has been forthcoming. I now apprehend that perhaps the policy has been established, for in the Financial Statement for 1914-15 I find this passage —

'As I explained therein, the goal before us is the extension of elementary education to the entire population of the school age, but the attainment of this ideal is almost entirely dependent on the funds to be assigned from Imperial sources.'

"This is a somewhat tell-tale passage; for it appears to me to indicate what apparently is in the mind of the Government, that this expansion of elementary education is an Imperial duty, and that they will not let their resources embark upon a definite policy. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart knows, as well as any expert, the roots of the educational policy in India. I would beg of him to state to us clearly whether it is so for then we might know where to apply the pressure for the expansion of elementary education.

"Before I leave the subject of education, there is one matter to which I desire to draw attention, and that I do with some hesitation. Recently the Senate of the Madras University resolved to extend the B L Course from two to three years and the matter is now before the Government for acceptance or rejection. It is a very delicate thing, surrounded with so many difficulties, to recommend that the Government should set aside a considered opinion of the Senate. I am very loath on such occasions to ask the Government to adopt that course; but it appears to me that, at the time the Senate arrived at this decision, it did not realise sufficiently to what great hardships it would be putting those who seek education at the Law College. Since then, much public opinion has been expressed on this matter and the Vakils' Association recently passed a resolution suggesting that the original course was sufficient and satisfactory and need not be changed. I therefore request your Excellency's Government, before according sanction to this recommendation of the Senate, to consider it in all its aspects; and it would be to me a great satisfaction if the Government resolve to remit the measure to the Senate for further consideration.

"Then, your Excellency, I have to make an enquiry. Sometime ago—I think in January last year—I brought to the notice of the Government by means of a resolution that they might refer the question of the qualifications of district board engineers to the various district boards for their opinion. Nothing is known of this enquiry. I hope that your Excellency's Government will make an early announcement as to the decision that is likely to be arrived at.

"Then, your Excellency, there are two other matters to which I wish to draw your attention. The first is the constitution of village panchayats. I do not know whether I betray any confidence when I say that I have heard more than once a somewhat disquieting rumour that this Government had either pronounced or were going to pronounce against the constitution of village panchayats. I hope there is absolutely no foundation for this sinister rumour and that they will embark very early upon an experiment of this kind. Your Excellency, all India is now eager with the expectation of coming events. They are looking forward to a great era of constitutional expansion, and it would be a pity if, in any new arrangements on a broader scale that may be effected, this integral part namely the institution of village panchayats were, by the influence of any reactionary views, excluded from the purview of the Madras Government only.

"There is also one other matter to which it seems to me that some attention should be given. I refer to it with some hesitation. Even during my short time of office I have heard resolutions moved recommending increases of salary to board school masters, vettis, talayaris, poor clerks in the Registration Department and to small village officers and so on, down to the police constable. On every such occasion, I have heard harsh doctrines of political economy—it was with some pain

(Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; Sir Hugh Fraser; Dr. Nayar.)

that I have listened to the laws of supply and demand being expounded without any reference whatever to the human element. If I were hypercritical and disposed to start the current of a bitter controversy I should lay bare, without much effort, the psychology of those people who are like the sleepless dragons in the garden of Hesperides, whenever an improvement of the smaller services comes up but who contrive to wink their eyes and fall into something like a siesta when the golden apples are sought by the men of the highly paid services. I must lodge an emphatic protest against this policy in the name of the poor agricultural ryot who pays the largest part of the revenue of the State."

The Hon'ble Sir Hugh Fraser:—"I am rather surprised that little reference has been made by previous speakers to the extra work and responsibilities which have been thrown on the shoulders of Government since the outbreak of the war and suppose it is difficult for any one resident in this country to fully realize all that is involved in the great war.

"In the Finance Statement the adverse effect of the war is ably and sympathetically referred to and leaves little for me to say.

"Speaking purely as a merchant I have some knowledge of the difficulties Government have had to contend with in trade alone and I am confident they had many other large and complicated matters to deal with.

"In connection with commerce, at the commencement we had to face various proclamations, prohibitions against exports of produce and other prohibitions.

"Steamers with our cargoes, held up in British and neutral ports, and the closing of many markets upon which this Presidency relied for the sale of its products.

"In the early days of the war the outlook was very gloomy, but as time went on and with the assistance of Government several obstructions were broken down, one result has been the saving of our great tanning industry from dire misfortune. Certain steamers which were detained have since been released and have arrived in and discharged their cargo for Madras; others are expected to arrive in the course of a few weeks.

"I may mention that the Chamber of Commerce, which I have the honour to represent, decided to trouble Government as little as possible. On the few occasions when it was necessary to worry them we received all the assistance we could expect. On behalf of the mercantile community of Madras, I beg to tender our thanks to your Excellency and your Government for all you have done to diminish the adverse effects of the war."

The Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nayar:—"My Lord, there is a general impression prevalent that any sin may be forgiven to a non-official member, except the sin of omission to deliver an annual budget speech. Under the stress of this unwritten law I ask the indulgence of the Council for a few minutes, and I can promise in return a budget speech, that has as little to do with the budget as possible. As the representative of the one and only municipal corporation in this Presidency, my first duty is to thank the Government for the grant of three lakhs, extended to us in this year of financial difficulty. That grant was given for the improvement of water-supply and drainage. This Council has heard many times about the water-supply and drainage, and I will not trouble them any further with it. I would only extend to the members of this Council who are not residents in Madras an invitation to pay a visit to our new water-supply works, which are now practically complete. They will there find the water-supply works almost as good as any that could be seen in any city in the world; and there is a promise of an excellent park surrounding it, and so we shall have, at that spot, a means of giving pure water and pure air, uncontaminated by the presence of any liquor shop in its vicinity (laughter).

"The reference to these grants brings me to the subject of the financial condition of the Madras Corporation. The financial condition of that body is very much like the financial condition of Mr. Micawber, always in financial difficulties and always waiting for something to turn up; but unlike Mr. Micawber, the Madras Corporation is fortunate in that something does turn up, though it may not be exactly what they expected; but something always does turn up. But Mrs. Micawber once said that for a man of Mr. Micawber's temperament something

(Dr. Nayar.)

like a fixed income would be preferable. That is the case with the Madras Corporation: that something like a fixed income would really be preferable to uncertain things. To put this Corporation on such a financial basis I have indulged in dreams and proposals—you might call them fads, because I am getting to the age when people can have fads. From all that I can gather from this Council, it is generally understood that municipal bodies have only two sources of income. One is from direct taxation on real property and the other from Government grants; and I think it is useless to indulge in any proposals which are outside these two things. The development of the idea that municipal bodies must depend upon direct taxation of real property and Government grants has had a remarkable effect on the recent proposals on town-planning. When I returned to Madras, after a few months' stay out, I noticed that the idea of town-planning which had been introduced into this Presidency mainly through your Excellency's endeavours, had taken good root, and I saw many of the municipal commissioners rigorously studying schemes of town-planning, and actually discussing certain schemes among themselves. I ventured to ask them how they intended to finance the scheme, and whether they had considered any scheme for financing town-planning. The reply they gave me reminded me of an incident which happened in my student days. When I was a student in Edinburgh, we went up for the final examination. One young man who went up for the examination was asked by a very distinguished surgeon how to perform a certain difficult operation in surgery. The nature of the question was somewhat like this: if you came to the conclusion that the only means of saving a particular patient was by an operation which is a very difficult one, how would you proceed? The student replied 'I think that in the interests of the patient I will send for you.' The reply of the municipal Commissioners as to how they proposed to finance the proposals they were studying was 'we are not concerned with finance; the Government are going to give us the money.' My Lord, that is an excellent thing so far as the municipality is concerned; but how the Government will work it out, it has to be seen.

"I pass on from the Municipal Corporation to one small topic connected with education, which was suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri. Like him I would not also ask the Government to overrule any of the decisions arrived at by the Senate; but, at the same time, I would also request the Government not to pass, as a matter of routine, any proposal which comes from the Senate. Proposals which come from the senate may be as liable to be wrong as proposals coming from any other body; and they ought to be carefully scrutinised and considered on their own merits before orders are passed. I hope that the Government will carry out a systematic scrutiny of the proposals that come from the senate, not only in the instance which the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has brought to the notice of the Council but also in other instances.

"Last year I took the opportunity of the budget debate to review the economic condition of this Presidency by going into the question of prices and wages. I feel confident that this year it is useless to go into that question, because the economic condition is rather unsettled on account of the prevalence of the war. But I cannot help referring to one small matter, an economic disturbance which has taken place in my own district of Malabar. On account of the failure of the ships to take away cocoanut and all the produce of the cocoanut, one of the main industries on the west coast, the cocoanut industry has been completely disorganised and a large number of people have been thrown out of employ and that has led to several dacoities and disturbances. I have always believed, My Lord, that these Mappilla outbreaks which occur in Malabar from time to time had always their origin in some economic or agrarian cause; and in the present instance it has not proved an exception to the rule. Long before the present disturbance in which some Mappillas made a dastardly attack upon Mr. Innes, one of the good and popular Collectors of Malabar—we have heard long before that that dacoities were common. As my Honourable friend Mr. Raman Menon remarked they were led on to it on account of the misplaced kindness or the misplaced leniency shown to them. But the point I want to draw the attention of the Council to is that there is a great deal of fear in the district of Malabar that there is no proper check put upon these periodical disturbances. They have appeared —whether it is well founded or not—when police protection is inadequate. When a few days ago I was at Palghat I found that a large number of rich people had run away from Walluvanad and Ernad and had taken refuge in Palghat which is

(Dr Nayar ; Mr A S Krishna Rao)

comparatively secure. I would, therefore, request the Government to consider carefully whether in the interests of Malabar, that portion of Malabar comprising Ernad and Walluvanad, it would not be possible to give them some permanent measure of security by increasing the police force—I do not want to put forward the details of the measure—to such an extent as would satisfy the demands of the district and re-assure the citizens that they are taken care of. I would request the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, if he can, to make a statement to-day, as to what has been done and what he proposes to do permanently for the district. If it is urged that the police force in this place should be increased, it is only urged as an exceptional thing. I do not at all mean that that should be the criterion for any other part of this Presidency. The conditions of this place are exceptional. We do not live in villages as they do elsewhere; each house is a scattered unit and the distance from one house to another is at least about quarter of a mile. The district being scattered as it is and having elements of lawlessness, the question that arises is whether exceptional protection is not needed. I am quite sure that the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart will be able to make a re-assuring statement which will have the effect of allaying the fears of the inhabitants of this place.

"Now, my Lord, the most important event, economic event, of the last few days is the action taken by the Government of India as regards the purchase of wheat. I do not want to go into this question; but I do want to refer to it to say that it has restored public confidence. The confidence that this particular act restored in the Government is very great. People feel that if unnatural economic conditions arise, the Government will do all in their power to correct these conditions. The action of the Government in this particular instance, carried out with courage, has restored public feeling to an extraordinary extent, and I congratulate the Government on that act of wise statesmanship.

"These times of trouble have shown, and your Excellency must have realised, the absolute loyalty of the people of this country. We ourselves have had no doubt on this matter. We often thought that the Government were not quite certain and we are glad that if this event served no other purpose it has given us the occasion when we could satisfactorily convince the Government that India was loyal to the core. Your Excellency is assured that although the war has lasted for eight months, and although large bodies of troops have been withdrawn from the country, nothing unusual has occurred in this country—nothing of a disloyal nature and no risings against the Government; and nothing of that kind will occur. Although there have been some troubles, they are troubles of quite a different nature, economic in their nature. Now, my Lord, the fact that, when this the greatest war since the world began is raging in Europe, when millions are being killed, when dynasties, monarchies and empires are tottering, we are enabled in this part of the world to sit quietly and deliberate on such peaceful subjects as the cultivation of the elephant yam (laughter) has convinced the most unimaginative of the Indian population of the great advantages of the British rule. They now realise what it is to be a British subject—that absolute security is guaranteed to them; and that less a is also valuable for after this lesson, who would not long to become a British subject and be loyal to the British Crown."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"It is the privilege of the members of this Council to make observations on this occasion not only on matters relating to the Budget, but also on matters of general importance. I value that privilege highly, because, on account of the restrictions laid down in the rules and regulations, it is not possible to bring to the notice of this Council certain general matters. Before I make remarks about the Budget presented to the Council the other day, I think it is my duty to give expression to our feelings of thankfulness for the courage and statesmanship with which the Government of India announced and framed proposals on the footing that no additional taxation would be imposed this year. I need hardly state that that announcement was hailed throughout the length and breadth of the empire with great satisfaction.

"So far as the Budget presented to this Council on the 29th of last month is concerned, there are certain features of it which deserve very careful consideration. It is found that, though the expenditure provided for 1915-16 is less than the revised estimate for 1914-15 by 52-14 lakhs, still almost the whole of the decrease has been provided for under Civil Works in charge of Civil officers, and in

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

charge of Public Works officers, while increase has been provided for under other heads. So far as the decrease in the case of works in charge of Civil officers is concerned, the decrease amounts to 57·70 lakhs, and the decrease under the head of Contribution to local bodies amounts to 43·07 lakhs. So far as other items are concerned, what has struck me more than anything else is that under the head of land revenue, the additional expenditure provided for is 4·59 lakhs, and under the head of Forests there is an increase of 2·20 lakhs. I wish to make only a few remarks regarding the increased expenditure under Forests. After the Forest Committee concluded its deliberations, and after its recommendations were accepted by the Government, it was hoped that the time would come when there would be a decrease in the expenditure provided under forest establishment, rather than an increase. I find that the Forest Committee recommended that, though for some time to come, the forest subordinate staff would have to be continued, there might be a saving effected in the provision of forest guards; but if we look into the details, we find that, so far as 1915–16 is concerned, under the head of temporary establishment, we have 46 foresters provided for instead of 10 in 1914–15 and 171 forest guards provided instead of 106 guards. I refer to this, because it is not evidently in accordance with the recommendations of the Forest Committee. The only reason suggested in defence of that statement is that it is required for the better protection of forests. If this increased expenditure could be provided without affecting other useful objects, I would not have seriously complained. Under the head of Education, it was necessary to cut short the provision for 1915–16 by 1·69 lakhs, under the head Medical it was necessary to cut it short by 5·89 lakhs, and under the head of Public Works—Irrigation Works, Major, there is a decrease of 2·07 lakhs though provided for out of the Imperial revenues. When it was announced two years ago, that a sum of two lakhs would be provided year after year in arithmetical progression for the cause of education, it was expected that there would be a continued expenditure on elementary education, and that new schools would be started, year after year. Unless such a step is taken, it would not be possible to arrive at the ideal set forth in the resolution of the Government of India issued in 1913, wherein it was stated that the number of schools would be increased by three-fourths of their original number. All these financial proposals were placed before the Government, and it will be within the recollection of my Honourable colleagues that on 13th March several Budget proposals were discussed, and several resolutions moved in the Council, but they were either lost or withdrawn. We see the result of it in the memorandum presented to the Council on the 29th March by the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart where it is stated:

'With reference to rule 29 (1) of the rules for the discussion of the annual Financial Statement, the Honourable Members of Council are informed that it has not been found necessary to make any alterations in the figures of the revised Financial Statement which was supplied to them on 12th March last. The Revised Financial Statement may accordingly be taken as the final Financial Statement for 1915–16.'

"This brings me to another question which is very important to be considered on this occasion. As my Honourable friend Mr. Srinivasa Sastri has pointed out, it is open to us non-officials to differ from one another, and we are not bound down by anything like a non-official mandate theory to vote together. We are free to vote as we like, and to act as we like. If, notwithstanding that, it has not been found possible for any of these Budget resolutions being accepted by this Council, it is necessary to consider whether any change in the existing rules and regulations is not necessary. If I am now drawing the attention of this Council to this matter, it is because your Excellency will be pleased to notice that this is the third year after the revised regulations have been under operation for a second time, and it is time for a representation being made by your Excellency's Government to the Government of India for revising the regulations. There is an anomaly which struck me more than once, in dealing with the constitution of the Council for Madras. The Government of India in their resolution, dated the 15th November 1909, set forth the extent to which there might be a non-official majority in Provincial Councils. It will be curious to notice that Madras has been placed in a worse position than Bombay and Bengal. I venture to make this statement, because we had the assurance of the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart two years ago that he had taken part in the framing of these proposals and regulations. If he is satisfied that Madras did not deserve worse treatment than

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)

Bombay or Bengal he would try to remove those inequalities and anomalies. This is what is stated in paragraph 4 of the Government of India's resolution:

"For the reasons given by the Secretary of State in his despatch of 27th November 1908 there will continue to be a majority of officials in the Governor-General's Council, but the regulations provide not only that there may be, but that there must be, a majority of non-official members in every Provincial Council. The following statement, from which the head of the Government is in each case excluded, shows the effect of this great constitutional change on the composition of each Council. It will be within the power of a Local Government to increase the non-official majority by nominating less than the maximum number of officials and substituting non-officials, but that majority cannot be reduced except to the limited extent indicated below, and then only for a specific period or in connexion with a particular measure:—

Legislative Council of	Officials.	Non-officials	Majority, non-official
Madras	19	26	7
Bombay	17	28	11
Bengal	17	31	14

"Thus you will see that Bengal has a non-official majority of 14, Bombay 11, and Madras only 7, while other minor provinces go down to 6, 4 and 3. I tried to find out the reason for this inequality in treatment; and I find no other reason except the statement made at the end of the paragraph that the strength of the non-official majority varies with local conditions. I am not in a position to understand the reasons for the unequal treatment accorded to us; and possibly the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart will be able to enlighten us on that point. My Lord, if we carefully consider the despatch of the Secretary of State on this resolution of the Government of India, we will find how he came to the conclusion that there may be a non-official majority in Provincial Councils. He took into consideration the fact that non-official members might even combine to get the resolutions of the Government defeated. He took into consideration also the fact that they could carry resolutions against the intentions of the Government. Still he found that, as these resolutions were mere recommendations, there was no danger in giving that power to non-officials, and he also stated that such occasions will be few and far between and are not likely to occur always. He also suggested that there are several safeguards provided and that if on any particular measure, Honourable Members, by a strong majority, would come to certain conclusions, it would be wise for the Government to consider whether their view was not wrong and whether the view of Honourable Members was not correct. These are the views suggested in the Secretary of State's despatch to the Government of India when he accepted the non-official majority for the Provincial Councils. If that is the view, I ask you to consider why there cannot be a real non-official majority, a non-official majority which will make the Government understand the real weight of non-official opinion. If this aspect were taken into consideration, I think it is time for your Excellency's Government to send up proposals to the Government of India for an alteration of the regulations before the next general election takes place.

5. After dealing with general subjects so far, I wish to make a few remarks upon the present system whereby there has been an amalgamation of district registrars in some cases on the ground that it was necessary to equalise district charges. I gave notice of a resolution for the meeting held on the 29th March, and though my Honourable friends Mr. Ramachandra Rao and Kesava Pillai were fortunate enough to be allowed to move similar resolutions at a previous meeting, the same good luck has not befallen me. That is the reason why I have not been able to place it before the Council. The matter to be considered is whether it is not desirable that every district should have a district registrar, instead of the necessity for a Registrar being based upon the mere calculation of the number of wills presented to registrars or of appeals filed. When the subject came up for discussion on a previous occasion, it was objected to on the ground that it was better to equalise the charges, that there were not many wills presented in sealed covers before the registering officers, and that the number of appeals was not very large. Even applying that test, it will be clear from the figures furnished for the year ending 1913, that there are several districts wherein the number of covers containing wills, and the number of appeals presented were far less than half the number in some of the combined districts; for example in Gōdāvari

the number of wills was 15 and in Salem *nil*. It is not possible, therefore, to apply any such test in arriving at that conclusion. If once that principle is adopted, it will have to be adopted in other departments, and in other branches.

"It is also necessary to consider whether the provisions of the Registration Act may not be modified so as to bring additional relief to the people. As matters stand at present, sealed covers can only be presented at the office of district registrars. I know that if sub-registrars are to be invested with powers to receive them, you must have recourse to legislation; but it will be a right step to take. Another direction in which some improvement can be effected in the work of the Registration department is that as matters stand at present, either in the case of wills presented before the registrar, which are either registered or refused registration, or in the case of documents the execution of which is denied, all parties have the right to take the matter to a court and litigate the matter. It will be clear that these proceedings will unnecessarily cause delay, inconvenience and expense. If it is made possible for all these contested cases being taken over at once before civil courts not only will the work of registering officers be minimised, but it will also help the litigant public to a considerable extent. There is also another defect which is to be found in the Registration Act. There is no provision now for enquiries to be held by a sub-registrar being transferred by the district registrar or the Inspector-General of Registration. We find such a provision in the Civil Procedure Code and the Criminal Procedure Code. We find that, though the sub-registrar is not competent to try a particular case, there is no way of transferring it to the district registrar or some other sub-registrar. According to the rules now in force neither the Inspector-General of Registration, nor the district registrar has power to do so. I think it is time to provide such a power in the Registration Act.

"There is only one other matter to which I wish to make a reference before I close. In considering the resolution on the adequacy of the resources of local bodies and the means of improving them, it must have been clear to every one that this question ought to be taken up by the Government in amending the District Municipalities Act, and the Local Boards Act. May I suggest to your Excellency's Government that before these Bills are actually introduced, the draft Bills may be circulated among non-official members, and criticisms invited. It was suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Siruswami Ayyar that if we had any proposals to make, we might formulate separate proposals and submit them, or that we might ourselves move them in the form of resolutions. I may at once inform your Excellency's Government that there are some who have been thinking of suggesting amendments to the Local Boards Act and the District Municipalities Act, and then there are some who are prepared to introduce private Bills to amend certain provisions of the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act. If we have not asked for leave to introduce these Bills, it is because the Government are proposing to amend the District Municipalities Act and also the Local Boards Act and we thought that we might wait, and see what the provisions of these new Bills would be. I think it will be far more satisfactory, if before these Bills are actually introduced in this Council and dismissed, these draft Bills are circulated to non-official members and other bodies, so that they can make their own representations regarding the provisions contained therein or regarding other matters in which amendments can be made. If this suggestion is accepted, I have no doubt that there will be a saving of trouble, so far as the work of this Council is concerned. Those of us who are inclined to bring forward amendments to particular provisions of either of these Acts will communicate with the Government, after knowing how far the Government are prepared to amend the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act. All the proposals might be carefully considered in the light of the criticisms offered, and then the Bills introduced in this Council, so that the work can be done better and more effectively."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. CHIDAMBARANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Following the usual practice, I wish to make a few observations of a general nature with regard to the Budget introduced the other day. At first I wish to draw the attention of your Excellency's Government to the importance of giving their best attention to the report and other papers that are now before the Government of India with regard to the Mysore-Cauvery reservoir scheme. This Government have done their best, and are

(Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.)

ever anxious to do more. I only trust that the Government of India would be placed in a position to see the serious importance that attaches to this question, and realise the magnitude of the interests involved.

"The other matter that I wish to refer to is the recent unprecedented heavy floods in the Tambraparni in the Tinnevelly district. There is no doubt that the district has been heavily affected, and I should very much like that certain special steps are taken to meet this extraordinary situation.

"I wish once more to draw the attention of the Government to the necessity for a Land Revenue Code for this Presidency.

"I should also like to thank the Government for their telling us that they would further examine the question of the use of water for dry food crops near house-sites and I trust that they would treat the matter in proportion to the interests involved, and see that a satisfactory solution is arrived at as early as practicable.

"Your Excellency, I have more than once referred to the necessity for a codification of the Hindu law in this Presidency. Its unsettled nature is a cause of waste and ruin to many a family; and any piecemeal remedies that are suggested in this Council or elsewhere may not after all meet the situation in a wholesome and satisfactory manner. I can think of no better idea than to see that the Hindu law is codified at the earliest possible opportunity. The Hindu law has been administered for three decades, and it is high time that the codification of it is now attempted, and thus save the country and its people, from any further gambling in legal adventures in courts.

"I would also recommend the reduction of search fees in registration offices to which I had also occasion to refer previously. The lessening of search fees in registration offices is a very important matter as it will not only save the people a great deal of trouble, but will lessen the work of courts; I should like to know if any steps have been taken in that direction. If not, I should like that something practical is done at an early date.

"The institution of village panchayats has been referred to by some of the previous speakers, and requires the very early and the most earnest attention of the Government as it will not only be the most important method of improving the village life in all its aspects, but also I believe will be a source of strength to the Government. I was rather alarmed and concerned to hear a rumour that this Government are not likely to view it with favour. I hope that this rumour will only be falsified, and this Government will whole-heartedly support the institution of village panchayats.

"Again coming to the question of ports, I was rather surprised to see in the course of the reply to the resolution which I moved the day before yesterday, it was pointed out that smuggling was a very serious obstacle in the way of keeping up many of the minor ports. I can frankly say that it appears to me as tantamount to saying that for fear of getting indigestion, we must starve ourselves to death. That seems to be the position. I am sorry to be told that for fear of smuggling many of the minor ports are killed out. I really wish to draw the attention of Government to this very important matter not only as it affects trade, but also as it affects the larger interests of the agriculturists. I already find that the prices are decreasing; and we know that in settlement after settlement, a great deal of stress is laid upon prices, and taxes are raised accordingly. It is therefore necessary that landholders are given all possible conveniences in the matter of seeing that their produce is sent to the consumer with as little difficulty and with as little cost as possible. It is that aspect that I wish to press upon the attention of the Government more than any other aspect, so that this question may be actually faced as its importance deserves.

"I wish to say a word as regards the importance of offering further encouragement to aided education in this Province. My Honourable friend Mr. Srinivasa Sastri drew attention to this matter; and I would only request the Government to see that, looking into the peculiar conditions of this Province, aided education deserves far more support than it is actually receiving at present.

(Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

"With these remarks, I beg to express my thanks for the attention that the Government have been giving to many questions we have been able to raise in this Council, and I hope that in the future the same consideration will be given to such representation as we are able to make from time to time."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai:—"My Lord, taking stock of the achievements of the administration of the last year, in continuation of the previous years, there is more for hope and encouragement for us than for disappointment and discouragement.

"Your Excellency's Government have been solicitous in recognising local bodies as competent in offering opinions on questions of public importance. Your Excellency's Government gave them the option of asking for power to levy an enhanced rate of land-cess; nay, called upon the District Officers to assemble representative ryots, and take their opinions, for and against, any additional levy of the cess. This was an important step. In the past year, your Excellency's Government have called upon local bodies and municipal councils to express their opinions on the Post-Puberty Marriage Bill, a measure affecting the general well-being of the people.

"The futility of asking the local bodies, constituted as they now are, to express their opinions as to the advisability of permitting officials to compete with non-officials for elective seats on the district boards is noticeable. And yet it is also a significant fact. And lastly the reference made to the local bodies and municipal councils in the Ceded Districts to choose between Bellary and Anantapur as to the location of the Ceded Districts College, though I wish they had given them a wider discretion, in the recognition and extension of the same policy, for which the people of this Presidency are beholden to your Lord's liberal statesmanship.

"The terrible scourge of the great war which is so directly devastating the centres of modern civilization and culture, is fraught with momentous and far-reaching consequences for mankind. Even we, in this distant corner of the Empire, are already feeling them. It has vitally affected us economically. Our budget indicates it. Even the magnetic and benevolent personality of our Finance member could not give us a more prosperous budget.

"There are features, nevertheless, both in the sources of income, and in the ways of expenditure, where improvements might be looked for. With this object in view, the non-official members bring in resolutions and interpellate; however weary and tiresome they might often appear to be, they must prove of valuable help to a progressive administration aiming at the prosperity and contentment of the people. 'This Council is a forum created by the genius of the English statesmanship,' where, 'however imperfect it may be, educated natives may freely discuss their country's 'affairs and help to clear away many cob-webs from bureaucratic minds' (to quote from Houten's 'Bureaucratic Government'). It augurs well for the future of this country that members of the Government, august and potent as they are, so assiduously practise patience and take pains to reply to the criticisms of the representatives of the people. As they respond more and more sympathetically, and endeavour to see from the non-official point of view, our sense of responsibility and trustfulness will grow, and the vague feeling of helplessness to secure advancement and improvement in the administration of the country will disappear.

"My Lord, I shall touch on one or two points concerning the agricultural population. The ryots will have hard time of it to pay kists this year.

"We trust that conditions may be made easier for them by Government. My Lord, I find in the Imperial Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Rayaningar pleading that the rate of interest on loans to agriculturists should be reduced from 6½ to 5 per cent. The arguments stated for not showing the same considerations to their own agriculturists as they show to the Landholders, "Salvation Army property company" and others, who are charged only 4 per cent. on loans advanced, are not very cogent or just. It is to be earnestly hoped that Government would consider the propriety of reducing the interest to at least five per cent. as advocated by the Honourable Member in the Imperial Council.

"My Lord, there is that ever standing reproach to Government, the forest administration. The departmental efficiency and expert zeal have run their course; and the

(Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

result is corruption and demoralization, and a discontented and dispirited population. The Government of India sounded the tocsin of alarm so long ago as 1891. They said that 'apart from the benefit that must ensue to Government from the general 'promotion of contentment among the classes which are its mainstay, there is a very 'special benefit to be derived from a relaxation of the restrictions that have hitherto 'been too often imposed upon grazing.' They tried to impress on this Government that it should be remembered that "their contentment is no less important an object than is their material advantage.'

"It took, however, nearly twenty years for this Government to fully become cognizant of the evils afflicting the rural population. Now the Government have accepted the conclusions and the recommendations of the Forest Committee, and it needs all the energy and enthusiasm of the best officers of Government, to grapple boldly with the evils, and apply remedies, independent of the expert advice, wherever need be. People have been treated too long as children, incapable of safeguarding their own interests, even of their grazing grounds; and this is a country which was the cradle land of Village Panchayats. They may be trusted a little more, with profit to the people and credit to the good reputation of the British Government.

"The other day, the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew promised to look into the rules governing the powers of compounding vested in the Forest Officers. I would earnestly urge the importance of thoroughly overhauling the rules. And I would draw the attention of the Honourable Member to paragraph 13 in the Government of India Circular No. 22 F. and 24 F. embodied in G.O. No. 884, dated 19th December 1894, where the mischief of the exercise of the power of compounding offences, allowed by section 67 of the Forest Act, to depend upon the mere report of a subordinate servant, is pointed out; and these remarks may very well apply to other petty offences committed by the villagers, and the Honourable Member would see his way, I pray, to limit the arbitrary power of forest officials in levying compound fees. I confidently hope that the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of the Forest Department, the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman, will bend his wonted energy to find relief to the villagers from the harassments and troubles of the forest administration.

"The great war is working havoc in many directions. The havoc done to the cherished prejudices and traditional opinions makes us hope for the well-being of the human race. It is to be hoped that a rational and righteous frame of mind will be the rule, rather than the exception, with those entrusted with the task of moulding the destinies of other peoples and races. In this connection, I may refer to the admirable speech of Mr. Charles Roberts, the Under Secretary of State for India, on 'the Response of India.' He has spoken with a remarkable insight of things and with a genuine sympathy with our aspirations. His speech reflects the higher mind of England, and her nobler statesmanship. He rightly pointed out that it was not a question 'of rewarding us for good behaviour. Indians themselves had repudiated the suggestion.' We don't say we have done well and give us "*bakshees*h!"

"We are loyal, because we know and feel that our vital interests are bound up with the stability and continuance of the British rule, and we agitate to grow into manhood because of our rights under the solemn pledges given to us. One other thing he mentioned which your Excellency's Government may help to remove. Mr. Roberts suggested that 'it would be well if the press and people generally would give up talking about natives and natives of India.' These expressions were now felt in India to be discourteous, though he was sure they were often used merely to describe those whose birth-place was 'India'. Mr Lord, I am proud to be the native of this country where sovereign morality was preached more than two thousand years ago, and highest humanity practised. But one does not like it because, the word 'native' has become associated with all kinds of disabilities from which foreigners and people of foreign extraction are exempt. Even people born in this country fight shy of this word, and would behave as if they were not of this land. I know of a big person who used to talk of his ancestors having come to India with Tamerlane, and his patronizingly telling us that though not a native of this country, he sympathised with, and felt for, the people. An Englishman may have some excuse; but not this person. However, it is all because that pure natives are subject to invidious distinctions and unpleasant treatment in

(Mr. Kesava Pillai; Mr. Richmond.)

their own country. The Government should endeavour to remove the disabilities of the 'natives' and to see that the word 'native' is not used offensively, as it is so often used by men of the lower mind, where all Government can extend and exercise its influence. Further on, the Under-Secretary spoke of the complaint that the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy pointed out 'no land of promise' to the people of India and added 'that perhaps it was the tendency of administration to get on with the job in hand'. We believe, however, that the more prominent and responsible members of Government will take generous and far-sighted views of their trust towards the people of this country.

"By the way, I may mention that instead of giving some need of trust in response to the generous waves of enthusiasm of loyalty, and rallying to the flag at the present great crisis to the Empire, they in the mufassal will withhold licenses under the Arms Act even to educated and respectable people. This policy of distrust and needless irritation might have at least at present been modified. I hope Government would see that a liberal policy is pursued in future.

"One word more, and I have done. I hope that the Hon'ble Mr. Sastriar is misinformed when he said that this Government is against the inauguration of the general panchayats. May we not trust that this Government will do its best to enable people to take initiative in improving their own condition, and grow into healthy life, and not allow them to be reduced to a condition of torpor and helplessness by too much of official attention and shackles. My time is over and I regret I have to give up speaking on one or two other subjects as I intended."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond:—"This is the time of the annual stock-taking when members, I believe, make remarks both relevant and irrelevant. I hope what I am going to say will not come under the latter category. Looking over the budget, under receipts—income from taxation—I find that the taxation in this Presidency comes to 760 lakhs, which in English money would be five-million pounds sterling and which is practically a million less than what Great Britain has spent on the war since last Monday when this Council met. Looking to the expenditure side we are hardly able to trace any item which has directly or indirectly any connection with the war. Perhaps I should have looked for information in the Imperial Budget. Whatever India is doing it is practically nothing as compared to the expenditure which Great Britain is incurring, primarily for the benefit of herself, but also for the benefit of her dependencies and Colonies, including India. I think we must therefore congratulate ourselves and thank Government for sparing us additional taxation in these circumstances, because taxation if imposed would affect both the rich and the poor alike. I think we ought therefore to show our appreciation of what is being done in some suitable form in connection with the Relief and War Funds. That will be one way of showing our acknowledgment of our being saved from taxation.

"Another matter connected with the war is a feeling which is rather strong in non-official minds that Government are not doing what they might and what they could in the matter of industries. So far as the question of industries is concerned, whether the present time is an opportune moment to capture the enemy's trade or whether Government should start operations on a grand scale or control such operations, I do not profess to express any opinion. I feel I am not an expert on questions of economics and I believe the question is not entirely unconnected with finance. It strikes me that, if people really wish a suitable expansion of industries, there is no reason why a wish should not come from the country for the imposition of an industrial cess on the lines of the railway cess which we already have and which has produced a great deal of good to the country. If an industrial cess could be imposed, I think this is an opportune moment for the imposition of such a tax and if this is possible, the proceeds of the cess could be ear-marked so that with them Government could start or control industries. It should always be possible for Government to introduce the apprentice system which is in vogue in England for familiarising the people with industrial life and which will go a great way to solve the question of unskilled labour which is at the bottom of the failure of most of the industrial enterprises in this country. In a matter of this kind the move must come from the people and I think, in that case, Government will have to take into consideration the demand for the imposition of an industrial cess. If there should be a strong non-official feeling in the matter I really do not see how Government could fail to take it up.

(Mr. Richmond; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Schmidt.)

up. If there is a strong feeling on the part of the people, I suppose Government will take the initiative, but the demand must first come from the people. I throw the hint to my non-official friends, some of whom are too often anxious to increase expenditure by raising salaries, of this or that class of officials from the subordinate judges down to their process-servers. Though we cannot safely disregard the question of expenditure on all such items our duty is to strengthen our resources in the matter of the industrial advancement of the country."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P Rajagopala Achariyar:—"Your Excellency, I have very few words to say The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tumbi Marakkayar spoke about the absence of increased provision for industrial schools. The figures stand as follows: In the budget of 1914–15 the allotment was 0·59 lakhs. The revised estimate provided 47 lakh. The budget of 1915–16 allots 1·04 lakhs, so that there is an increase of about 100 per cent. in the allotment for these schools. There is allotment for grant-in-aid for new industrial schools, for a mechanical engineering school at Cocanada, for expenditure in connection with the St Aloysius school at Vizagapatam, and the St. Joseph's Industrial School at Coimbatore. That would show that this question of industrial schools is receiving attention.

"The Hon'ble Mr Zain-ul-abidin Suhrb has referred with sorrow to the fall in the number of Muhammadan pupils. The figures given by him show that there was a reduction of 10,701 in the number of Muhammadan pupils. As a matter of fact there has been an increase of 9,186 in the number of Muhammadan pupils. The Honourable gentleman, I fear, has taken hold of a statement which deals with schools solely for Muhammadans and has omitted Muhammadan pupils in what are called general schools. As a matter of fact, within the last two or three years, there has been a steady increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils in non-Muhammadan schools, in schools for the general classes of the community. The result has been that the total number of Muhammadan pupils had risen from 146,000 on the last day of the year 1912 to 154,000 in 1913 and to 163,000 in 1914. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the Muhammadan population of school-going age was 35·5, 37·4 and 39·6 during the three years. I believe it is a heavier percentage than that of other classes.

"In regard to the general question of Government schools and aided schools there is some misapprehension. There has been no change in the policy of Government in this respect. That policy is laid down in the resolutions of the Government of India and the Grant-in-Aid Code and we have been making no change in that respect. It is inevitable that there should be fluctuations from time to time, so that at one time the impression is that we are aiding departmental schools more than aided schools, and at other times the impression is the other way; but as a matter of fact there has been no change in policy. The Honourable Members may rest assured that any change of policy in a matter like that is not likely to be sprung upon the country. They will have ample notice and time to discuss it. The Hon'ble the Rev. Pittendrigh is aware that, in answer to a question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, it was stated that the proposals made by the Director of Public Instruction for the revision of the Grant-in-Aid Code were under consideration It is intended to appoint a committee of experts to look into the whole thing, so that there will be ample time to consider the whole question."

The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. Schmidt:—"My department has come in for some remarks from the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao who referred to the amalgamation of registration districts and recommended the recognition of the revenue district for registration purposes. That question was discussed three years ago and discussed, I think, very fully. The reasons which guided the Government in the scheme of redistribution were given in the debate of 1912 and even at the risk of recapitulation I should like to state them here. That redistribution scheme was introduced to equalise, as far as practicable, the jurisdiction of district registrars with reference to three factors, namely, the number of sub-offices, the number of registrations in each office and the area under control; and the under-lying principle that was adopted was that in districts in which the offices were of minor importance as judged by their transactions and accordingly demanded less time and labour in the matter of administrative control, the area of control allotted to the district registrar might be more extensive than when the charge embraced a larger number of important offices.

(Mr. Schmidt; Mr. Cardew.)

I do not think it is necessary to weary the Council with figures; but the area, the number of offices, and the number of registrations per office falling to the combined districts worked out fairly in the redistribution as compared with the remaining districts of the Presidency. As pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar in the discussion of 1912, the three main questions in relation to which the registering public come into direct contact with district registrars are the deposit of sealed covers, special registrations under section 31, and appeals. The first two are really minor matters as evidenced by the number of transactions, and, as pointed out before, any difficulties that exist are easily surmounted. In the matter of appeals, special steps have been taken. Sub-registrars who are joint with the registrars at headquarter stations have been empowered to receive appeals, and the registrars of the combined districts have been instructed not to treat the abolished headquarter stations of Nellore, Vizagapatam, Kurnool and Cuddapah as mere sub-office stations but to post appeals for hearing there when parties so desire it. They have also, along with other registrars, been directed to hear appeals at sub-office stations when it is convenient to the contending parties. The redistribution has resulted in substantial economy, and so far no good reason has been adduced to lead to the conclusion that the public have been put to any appreciable inconvenience. The contention of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao that for each revenue district there should be a corresponding registration district, if carried to its logical conclusion, would place 68 sub-offices in Malabar under the control of a single officer, whereas now they are under two officers, and rightly so. The Nilgiris district would be in the happy possession of a district registrar with three sub-offices registering in all about 2,000 documents, a total which the department now considers is not too much work for a single officer. If a district such as Nellore which from the point of view of the department is backward has its registrar, Chingleput could make a claim and a much more substantial one. Anantapur would also come forward, North Arcot would demand to be bifurcated and Kurnool also would join in the cry. The point is that this matter must be dealt with on broader grounds and on a consideration of administrative needs. It must be shown that the extra expenditure which would be involved by the re-creation of abolished appointments would be justified by the extra convenience that such appointments would give to the public.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao also alluded to two other points affecting the registration law. One was the question of depositing sealed covers with sub-registrars. That has been considered on more than one occasion and dropped as there are various difficulties in the way. In the matter of will inquiries he pointed out a real defect in the law; neither I nor a district registrar has the power to transfer a will inquiry from the file of one sub-registrar to the file of another. That matter has received the attention of the department and of the Government.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar has raised the question of search fees. The subject has been under close examination during the past nine months and I have consulted the officers of the department on the rules and upon the present fees. The two subjects of rules and fees run together and are complicated. I can assure the Honourable Member that the matter is receiving attention; and I hope to be able to submit proposals to Government, which, while they will promote the convenience of the public, will also protect the department in recognising the fact that a search connected with the grant of an encumbrance certificate involves considerable labour."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Cardew:—"The debate on this occasion reminds one of the famous Scotch dish (your Excellency will correct me if I am wrong) known as haggis, which has been declared to afford the miscellaneous feeding. In selecting items for reply, I am afraid I have to jump from one to the other, without apparent connection. This is a necessary result of the variety of matters which has been raised by the Honourable Members in the debate.

"I would refer in the first place to the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar's speech, in which he drew attention to two or three matters of some interest. One is the question of the maximum allowances which have been granted by the Government of India to the officers of the Indian Civil Service and the Police. The history of that matter may very briefly be told. When the war broke out on the 4th August last, the Government of India decided that in view of the entire uncertainty of the future and

(Mr. Cardew.)

the grave responsibilities which surrounded the Empire it was essential to recall to duty, with very few exceptions, all office s of the Indian Civil Service and the Police service who were then on leave out of India. The result of that recall was that a large number of men came back to duty and, while some of these found that senior men had taken the places which they possessed in the list, a number of others were put into places of lower rank than they would have held under ordinary circumstances. The Government of India of their own accord, and entirely without any reference from the Government, have granted these officers certain minimum allowances. I understand that one reason for these two departments alone being granted these allowances is that most of the other departments are paid on an increment al scale under which an officer's pay advances, irrespective of the particular duties on which he is employed, in accordance with the number of years' service he has put in. The other reason is that the officers in these two departments alone were compulsorily recalled. That is the history of the matter and I do not think that the recent relaxation of the embargo on leave really affects the question. That relaxation of the orders regarding leave is of a most limited character. It says that officers who ought to have leave on account of overwork but cannot get medical certificates, officers who are about to retire, and officers who in the public interest might be allowed to go may be given leave. It is obvious that it would be inconvenient to declare that no one at all shall be given leave during the war because at the end of the war there would be a great rush for leave. The small amount of leave that will be granted does not affect the position introduced by the orders of last August.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar referred to the question of grants to religious institutions. It will be within the recollection of the Council that the Honourable Member asked for information in the course of the discussion on the budget at the last meeting; and I then said that we had no information as to the amounts which are paid to these institutions by means of the various deductions from the collections in villages. It was not clear at that time with what object the Honourable Member asked for that information. It is clear from what he said yesterday that, if he could find out the allowance in each case, he would propose to increase the grants made to these institutions. I do not think that is an object which would commend itself to this Council. These old grants for religious purposes date back to Hindu and Muhammadan times and they have been scrupulously reserved and respected by the British Government; but I do not think that it would be in accordance with the policy of neutrality which the British Government have always pursued that they should go into the question of revising them on account of the rise in prices. That must be left to the charity and inclination of the religious communities concerned. I may say that at the inam settlements of 1860–61 an enormous number of these inam grants were confirmed; 80,000 grants were issued for these institutions, and thus a large sum of money is involved. But that is all a settled question, and we cannot go back upon it. There is no use calling for complicated statistics to show how much is paid in each district or in the whole Presidency.

"Then the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar referred to the question of audit fees for co-operative societies. It is quite true that the Government have not issued any orders on the subject. One very sufficient reason is that the committee appointed for the examination of the co-operative movement by the Government of India has not yet reported, and until it has reported, it would not be wise for us to commit ourselves to any particular decision about the audit fees. As regards the merits of the question the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar implied that he hoped that we would not carry out our proposals. The matter is not settled for the reason that I have given. I also feel that it is desirable that, if any scale is issued, we should include such rules as will enable any society which wishes to do so to provide for its own audit by the employment of a recognized audit agency. We do not want to force Government audit upon a bank which is able to satisfy Government that its audit is better than or equal to the Government audit. Some liberty will in any case be provided in that respect. It may also be desirable to take care that a fee scale does not press unduly upon any class of society which is concerned in distribution or on any other class. Subject to care being taken in these directions, I am not at present certain that the objections to audit fees are of much importance. It seems to me that audit is essential and there is no real reason why an audit fee should not be paid, provided it is not oppressive and that no society is forced to pay it if it can get no audit done efficiently in any other way.

(Mr. Cardew.)

"The Hon'ble Mr. Sarma referred briefly to, and made some remarks regarding, the Agricultural College. He said that the public were disappointed with the progress of education at the Agricultural College and he hoped that the Government would take steps to turn out students from that college who would be pioneers of agricultural development. Government take the greatest interest in the progress of the Agricultural College and echo the Honourable Member's wish that the number of students may be increased and their quality improved. It must be remembered that this college was only opened in June 1908, so that up to last June, when the last batch of students left the college, it had been working only for six years. When this college was first started, it was not so strong as it is now. Only 20 students were admitted per annum. Then also there was some want of foresight in not seeing that there would be wastage in the course of the time spent in the college, and the result was that the actual number of students turned out was at first very small. Of the students admitted in 1908 only 14 students passed out, of those admitted in 1909 only 10, of those admitted in 1910 only 12 and in 1911 only 9. I do not know how many passed out of those admitted in 1912. These figures show that 35 students were turned out up to June 1915. Last year perhaps there were another 20. At any rate the number of students turned out hitherto has been small. With effect from last June the number of students admitted has been doubled and 40 students are now admitted annually, so that we hope that the outturn will be doubled in future. We had a visit the other day from the Inspector-General of Agriculture to the Government of India and he inspected the college. Honourable Members of the Council will be interested to hear that his conclusions as regards the methods of study which are now in force and regarding the progress of the institution are wholly favourable. I think the Council may rest assured that the college is doing extremely good work, that it is in most capable hands and that the Government will do all that they can to advance its interests.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao referred to the budget estimate under various heads. The first point he took was that while under Forests there had been a large increase in grants, under Medical there was a considerable reduction in grants this year. As regards Forests the fact is, as you will see by turning to the Financial Statement, that the budget estimate for 1914–15 was 31¼ lakhs and in 1915–16 it is 30½ lakhs, so that the budget this year is actually one lakh less than last year. The falling off occurred under Conservancy and works. Under this head the budget estimate last year, 1914–15, was 15·52 lakhs, whereas in 1915–16 it is 13·87 lakhs, showing a reduction on the previous year of 1·65 lakhs. Of course it is true that, if a comparison is made with the revised estimate of 1914–15 the budget for 1915–16 shows an increase but that comparison is not a sound one, because in the course of the year certain works which have been put in the budget for the construction of roads and bridges and operations of that sort sometimes cannot be carried out. Those works are then excluded from the revised estimate. Therefore the revised estimate appears to be lower in comparison with the budget of the following year. But the revised estimate is lower also than the budget of its own year, so that it is not a fact that the forest department has been aggrandised by a large amount of extra money being given to it in the budget for 1915–16.

"I may give one word of explanation with regard to Medical. It is quite true, as the Honourable Member said, that there has been a decrease in the expenditure budgeted for under this head. In 1914–15 the medical budget was roughly 25 lakhs and in 1915–16 it is only 21 lakhs—I leave out the odd thousands. This shortage of 4 lakhs is due almost entirely to the war. In the first place, as I mentioned to the Council at the last meeting, a very large number of Indian Medical Service officers have been recalled to military duty,—out of fifty-seven, thirty-seven having been withdrawn and others being under orders of withdrawal. The men acting for them draw less salary, being assistant surgeons. Moreover in the last year, that is the year just expired, we provided 3 lakhs for malaria enquiries in Madras City and elsewhere; and that inquiry, which is of great importance, was to some extent carried on throughout the year; but when the year was drawing to a close, we had no malaria officer whom we could depute to continue the inquiry. The result was that in the budget for 1915–16 that grant does not appear. The withdrawal of that grant and the smaller salaries drawn in the absence of I.M.S. officers on military duty account for the short expenditure on medical purposes. Otherwise, there would be no such reduction at all.

(Mr. Cardew.)

"The remaining points, your Excellency, do not demand any very lengthy notice. The Hon'ble Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar expressed the hope that early orders would be issued on the question whether it was necessary to prohibit irrigation of dry crops close to village sites. A reference on that subject has been issued and I will do my best to see that the disposal of the matter is not delayed.

"The Hon'ble the Zamindar of Doddapanayakkanur referred to the question of survey and suggested that in districts where survey is in progress, it would be a good thing if the survey party at the same time, or immediately after, could take up the survey of estates in the same locality. I agree with him that it is a reasonable thing that they should do so. Wherever it is possible and where a survey party is not obliged to keep strictly to its work because the settlement is on its heels, that may be carried out. Unfortunately in many cases settlement is pressing on the heels of the survey and it is not possible to take off the survey party for estate work. Wherever it is possible, it may be done. In this connection I may mention that at the last meeting of the Council I promised to inquire whether No. 2 survey party could be put on estate survey. I am informed that the inquiries connected with that matter have not yet been concluded. The zamindar of one of the large estates has been asked whether he is prepared to find funds immediately for the survey of his estate. If he does not find funds, we must continue the party on Government work.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acheriyar referred to the settlement question. I have no doubt that he will realise that it is not possible now at the end of the budget debate to go into such a question as resettlement and all the connected issues raised thereby.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai referred to the compounding of forest offences. That also is a matter which is under consideration and which will be looked into as thoroughly as possible. Although I am not confident of finding a solution of the real difficulties surrounding the matter, I shall remember the matters mentioned by the Honourable Member in this debate.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri addressed some remarks to the Council on the question of the comparative treatment accorded to the claims of the poorer classes of officials as compared with the rich ones. Of course it is true that the better paid classes have more advocates and so their cases are brought more prominently to notice. There is however just one matter which may have slipped the Honourable Member's attention in this respect: though the poorly paid class individually draws very small salaries, it is generally very numerous. The consequence is that the cost of raising its pay even by a small amount mounts up to a large sum, so that while it is comparatively easy to raise the pay of a class of officials numbering tens and hundreds, when you get to a class of officials numbering thousands, even a single rupee of increase in their salary makes enormous inroads on the financial resources of the Presidency.

"In conclusion, your Excellency, I would say a word. References have been made by one or two members to the subject of resolutions that have been moved and rejected. I was struck by what the Hon'ble Mr. Raman Menon said yesterday. I notice that the word 'helplessness' which he used as an expression of the feelings of non-official members has been repeated by some other speaker this morning; and I hope that the Honourable Members who do move resolutions here will not really think that, because resolutions are not always accepted, their action here has been without result or that they are helpless in the matter. I cannot agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Raman Menon that, because there is a solid phalanx of elected non-official opinion, therefore that opinion must be right and the walls of Jericho must fall down before it. To that we could not agree. But where there is good argument behind non-official contentions, all non-official members may rest assured that their arguments, even though for the moment they do not carry conviction, are remembered and given weight to. In many cases it will be found that they have been carried out either at the time or afterwards. I am sorry to hear that the Honourable Members feel that the treatment of their resolutions has created this feeling in their minds. We no doubt always wish to speak with moderation but it is not always possible not to speak strongly. There is always a temptation to make the reply as forcible and effective as it can be. Allowances must be made for this human weakness of official

(Mr. Cardew ; Mr. Sivaswami Aiyar ; Sir Harold Stuart.)

members in putting forward their arguments in this Council. At any rate the non-official members may be quite sure that we do listen very carefully to the arguments addressed to us, and that they are not lost sight of even in those cases where the resolutions are not carried. If I have not mentioned any matters to which reference was made and brought to our notice today, it is not because I have not noted what has been said, but because I cannot refer to them all in detail."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar:—"I have only a few words to say with reference to some of the remarks that fell from Honourable Members concerning the departments in my charge. The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar wished that there were more rapid progress with regard to the Tuticorin water-supply and the Negapatam drainage scheme. As regards the Tuticorin water-supply, I may inform the Council that the Sanitary Engineer is drawing up plans and estimates for the supply from the Tambraparni river and the Chief Engineer has called for further report on the reliability of the source. As regards the Negapatam drainage scheme, the Sanitary Engineer reports that plans and estimates for a closed sewerage scheme are under preparation and will be completed before the 31st March 1915 if not earlier.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar thought that the Local and Municipal Department had treated some of his proposals, especially the one with regard to the assignment of a certain sum of money for the Rāmnād-Kilakkarai road, with scant consideration and he thought that the Polavaram taluk board and some of the Agency tracts had got better treatment. As a matter of fact, the Local and Municipal Department is not responsible for the grant of moneys to the Polavaram taluk board and the Agency tracts. I may also point out that the Rāmnād district board has been treated with special liberality on account of its being backward. The Agency tracts have long been neglected and it is only right that an Agency tract should get a little more money ; but even there we have not made any special assignments for any particular road in the district as the Hon'ble Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar would have us do. We made the grants to the taluk boards for the purpose of improving communications. The Rāmnād district may be backward, but I am not aware that it is as backward as the Agency tracts. If the Honourable Member will persuade the Rāmnād people to include their district among backward districts, such as the Agency tracts, they may perhaps induce my Honourable colleague in charge of the department to give them exceptional treatment.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri wanted to know what has been done with the proposal to prescribe qualifications for district board engineers. I may tell him that the matter is still under consideration.

"Various suggestions were made by other Honourable Members with regard to the amendment of the Local Boards Act and the District Municipalities Act, with regard to new taxes and so on. The remarks which fell from them will be borne in mind in drafting the amended Acts. They will all be fully considered and effect will be given to them as far as possible. The Hon'ble Mr Krishna Rao suggested that the Bills for the amendment of the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act should be laid before the Members of this Council before they were introduced and that opportunity should be given to the Members of this Council and other persons interested to express their opinion. The Bills are not yet ripe for introduction ; but as soon as they are ripe and when they are introduced, full opportunity will be given to the public and to the Members of this Council to express their opinions or make any suggestions. Even now the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao or any other Honourable Member who desires to make any particular suggestions may make them and I shall be very pleased to receive these suggestions and consider them ; but I do not think that it is usual or necessary, before the introduction of any Bills that may be prepared, that they should pass through the preliminary stage of laying them informally before the Members of this Council."

At this stage the Council adjourned for a short interval and re-assembled at 3-8 P.M.

The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart:—"Although this is a budget debate, we have had comparatively little in the speeches we have listened to about the budget itself, and that perhaps for a Finance Member is a matter for congratulation. I propose,

(Sir Harold Stuart.)

however, in the few remarks that I wish to make to refer not only to the observations that have been made regarding the budget but to those of a departmental character which call for some reply.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimhaswara Sarma said that he would like to have more money for railways and irrigation. Your Excellency, we share that wish as far as railways are concerned. Your Excellency's Government and the preceding Governments have done all they could to induce the Government of India to put more of our Madras railways into their programme. We are very glad to learn that this year the Panruti-Trichinopoly line has been given a place; and we trust that it will not end there, but that the construction of it will really begin and will very soon be completed. In continuation of that line is a line from Trichinopoly to Rāmnād, and the Council know already that the Railway Board have sanctioned the first part of this as the Pudukkōttai State Railway, so that if we have the Panruti railway completed up to Trichinopoly, and a line from Trichinopoly to Pudukkōttai made by the Pudukkōttai State, we shall then have only to make a link between Pudukkōttai and Rāmnād to give us the chord line to Rāmnād.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao also referred to railways, but chiefly to those constructed by district boards. He also showed how little share we had in the programme of construction of Indian railways. But we hope that that time has passed and that we are now going to get a larger proportion of the funds available. As regards district board railways, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao painted the picture a little darker than it really is. He said that practically the only line that had been constructed since the cess has been levied was the railway in the Kistna district. But we have under construction the Repalli-Tenali line, which is nearly completed; and the Podanur-Pollachi line which will be completed either next month or the month after; and we have also, I am glad to say, a number of lines the construction of which has been sanctioned and will be commenced at a very early date, such as the Salem-Suramangalam line, the Tinnevelly-Tiruchendūr line and the Mēlūr-Madura-Sivaganga line; and, I think, the line from Madura to Bodinayakkanur. We have also a line in the Tanjore district which was opened the other day, the railway from Nidamangalam to Mannārgudi. The construction is about to be begun of a line from Tiruttuṟaipūndi to Vēdāraṇiyam.

"The Dindigul-Palghat line has been mentioned by one or two members; but I do not propose to take up much of the time of the Council with regard to that. It will be within the recollection of the Honourable Members that our decision to support the construction of that line by a private company was based upon two reasons: one was that there was really no proposal from the district boards to construct it; the Madura district board never replied to the Coimbatore board's proposals and the Malabar board would not then, and will not now, levy a railway cess. The second and really the main reason was that, if that line were constructed as a district board line, the whole of the money which we saw in sight for district board railway construction would have been taken up for that one project. That argument has never been answered to this day. The position even now is what it was when this matter was debated in the Council; and we have not withdrawn our support from the proposal to have the line constructed by a private company. I think that is all that I need say about railways. I am afraid there is no prospect of our getting Provincial autonomy in railway matters, a wish which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao expressed.

"As regards irrigation, with regard to which also the Hon'ble Mr. Sarma said he desired more funds, we have no complaint whatever against the Government of India, because they have always given us what we have asked for. It is not all shown in our budget statement, as two of the heads are Imperial, namely, 35 and 49. Now for the year which has just closed we had 5 lakhs under 35, over 11 lakhs under 42 and 9 lakhs under 49. We are getting all the money for which we have asked.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Raman Menon said that he should like more details given in the Financial Statement. But I would invite his attention to the concluding paragraph of the introductory note which will be found on page 1 of the Financial Statement, where any Honourable Member of this Council who may desire additional information regarding the budget estimate is requested to intimate his wish as soon

(Sir Harold Stuart.)

as possible to the Chief Secretary so that he may get whatever information is required. As a matter of fact, I believe, we get extremely few applications for information in response to that invitation but we shall all be most willing to give any detailed information that may be desired by Honourable Members.

"The same Honourable Member stated also that he would like to know what became of the various proposals which were made in this debate and otherwise by the Members of the Council. The volume that I have in my hand is a volume of notes dealing with every proposal of importance which is made in this debate. Every proposal is examined; and we decide what action, if any, is required to be taken; and that action is taken. Sometimes it leads to nothing more—when we get reports from the local officers, we find that nothing more is required to be done, and we find that it is not desirable to pursue the matter any further. Honourable Members may be sorry for such a conclusion of their suggestions; but it does sometimes happen that one is a little optimistic until one has all the information before one, and we are obliged to look at questions from different standpoints and reject proposals which to Honourable Members may seem to have much to commend them. The point is that we do not neglect any suggestions made. Every one of them is examined and all those that we think should be pursued are taken up and prosecuted to a conclusion with rigour.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Raman Menon also complained of what he called the ill-advised investment of district munsifs with enhanced small-cause powers. They have had powers up to Rs 50 since the passing of the Madras Civil Courts Act. When it is remembered how much the value of the rupee has declined since that date, I do not think that Honourable Members will share his opinion that this advance has been either ill-advised or objectionable. It is of great importance surely to litigants to get their litigation terminated as soon as possible. Matters involved within that money limit cannot be of first-class importance, and I should imagine that a speedy and final decision is of more advantage to the litigant than prolonged litigation extending to first and second appeals.

"The same Honourable Member and the Hon'ble Dr. Nayar and the Hon'ble Mr. Kovalai para Muppil Nayar have referred to the state of crime in Malabar. There has been some outbreak of crime in Malabar, and a number of dacoities were committed; and at one time there was some panic among the Hindus. But I am glad to be able to inform the Council that this has passed away and that our last reports are that all is quiet and that there is no further ground for anxiety. We have two additional out-posts established in the disturbed area, which is not of large extent, and other measures have also been taken to provide that security which it is the first duty of Government to furnish. I think several Honourable Members suggested as a remedy the licensing of more arms. Curiously enough in a report that I have here there is reference to one gentleman in Malabar who, looking out of his house in the dusk, was alarmed by what subsequently proved to be nothing worse than a shadow. He was the fortunate possessor of a fire-arm, which he at once fired off, and then, excited by the shadow, he fired shots freely and caused much trouble to his neighbours. I will mention another case of groundless alarm in that district. A Nambudri engaged some Mappillas to cut down trees and when they arrived in the early morning in some numbers they were taken for a gang of dacoits and the whole country-side fled in terror.

"On the subject of the Arms Act I would like to say that the policy of the Act is one with which we are not concerned, as that is a matter for the Government of India. But the administration of the Act is essentially a matter for the Local Government and I can assure the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai and the other Honourable Members who touched upon this subject that the policy of administration pursued by this Government will certainly be a liberal one. There has been in some districts a tendency to reduce the number of licenses perhaps unduly; but I should be very sorry to condemn any district magistrate until I have examined the whole facts fully, and that I am now engaged in. I may tell the Council that your Excellency's Government have no desire to pursue an illiberal policy in the matter of granting licenses and recognise fully that respectable men should be given all reasonable facilities for the possession of arms.

(Sir Harold Stuart.)

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar in his very interesting speech raised the large question of Provincial taxation. I am afraid that at this stage of the discussion it will not be possible for me to enter upon that; nor could I without consultation with my colleagues give him any expression of our views upon the matter.

"He referred also to increasing judicial expenditure. I wish I could see my way to reduce it. He suggested as one method of reduction the formation of village bench courts. We have, your Excellency, now under consideration proposals which have that object; and I have no doubt that we shall come to a decision which will extend the present system of bench courts, though perhaps in a different form. I do not expect, however, that we shall be able to produce any large saving in judicial expenditure, for the village courts do try a very large proportion of the petty cases, and even if we transfer to them the whole of the remainder, I doubt whether we can save the pay of more than one or two district munsifs.

"The same Honourable Member asked that Mr. Phillips' report should be made public. We are unable to do that, because our proposals, based on that report, are to be submitted to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and it is contrary to official practice to publish papers about matters which are still under correspondence with higher authorities. The Honourable Member, I understand, desired the publication of the report mainly in order that the public might discuss the question of the distribution of courts. They will possibly be able to do that, after the scheme has been sanctioned. The location of courts is a comparatively minor matter which will be left entirely to the Madras High Court and Madras Government and in some cases, I think, to district judges.

"I think it was the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar who said that he heard a rumour that we were proposing that the number of permanent judges in the High Court should be increased to ten. I can assure him that it is only a rumour and that we have taken no action. There is no cause for anxiety that we are proposing any permanent increase of the High Court Bench until we see clearly whether the temporary judges will be able to clear off the arrears and leave a file which can be disposed of by the present permanent staff. Personally, I have not much hope that that will be the case, because, as the disposals increase, unfortunately the institutions increase still more. A litigant finds that, if he can get his cases disposed of quickly, it is worth while to file appeals. If, as heretofore, it takes several years to get a decision, he thinks it better to stop without appealing.

"The last thing the Honourable Member referred to was the dispute about the Kannambadi Reservoir Scheme. We have received a memorial, for which I understand the Honourable Member is largely responsible, and it is about to be forwarded to the Government of India. As he well knows, we have taken a strong line in defence of what we regard as the rights and interests of the ryots of Trichinopoly and Tanjore.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar referred to the three lakhs which was shown under 45 Civil Works. I was not quite clear as to what he said but I gathered that he thought it was going to be spent on civil works. If that is so, I wish to reassure him; the money was put under that head merely for convenience and it can be re-allocated to other heads in the course of the year. As I have mentioned to the Council already we propose to give half a lakh to hostels and half a lakh to minor irrigation works—*i.e.*, 45. Minor Works and Navigation."

"The same Honourable Member urged the Government not to regard local bodies as aliens of the administration. I think the Financial Statements of the last few years will show that we are far from doing that. We have been, and are, giving large grants to these bodies and showing the greatest possible interest in supplying them with the means of carrying out the important duties entrusted to them. We have quite recently, as the result of a resolution adopted in this Council, agreed to give half-grants in aid of all new medical buildings and all new medical expenses in connection with those buildings. That is really a grant of a permanent character, for all local bodies will now know for certain what they have to expect when they are considering any schemes for medical expansion.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri surprised me with the interpretation that he placed upon some remarks of mine in connection with the progressive grant of two lakhs which we are making annually for education. I think the expression

(Sir Harold Stuart, the President.)

that he quoted was that the attainment of the Educational ideal was entirely dependent upon the funds derived from Imperial resources. From that he deduced the conclusion that we do not intend our 2 lakhs to be spent upon the expansion of education. I can assure him that that was very far from my intention or the intention of the Government. All I meant was that 2 lakhs a year will go very little way in providing all the education that is required for this great Presidency, and that to secure anything like real advance we must depend upon money supplied to us by the Imperial Government. The 2 lakhs, so far as the Financial Department is concerned, is made over to the Educational Department and is available for expenditure by that department on what purposes it thinks fit. There is no ear-marking either by the Financial Department or the Educational Department of this annually increasing grant of 2 lakhs for the improvement of existing education, and, if that is found desirable, the whole of it will even be available for the expansion of elementary education.

"The Hon'ble Sir Hugh Fraser was good enough to express his appreciation of the additional work and anxiety which has fallen upon Government in consequence of the war. We are very glad to have such a recognition of what has undoubtedly been rather a troublous time, especially on the financial side, owing to the restrictions that the war has placed upon us.

"I should like before concluding my speech to refer to one small incident, namely, the complaint of the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar of my treatment of him yesterday. I beg to recall to his recollection exactly what happened. In his speech he accused me in somewhat vehement language of having shown him lack of courtesy in replying to his arguments. If he gives hard knocks, he must expect hard knocks in return. If I displayed any undue warmth, I am sorry that he should feel hurt at it; and I hope that neither he nor I will bear any resentment.

"The year that begins to-day is of a most exceptional character. We in Madras have experienced in some slight measure the actual blows of war, and though the contact with the realities of battle passed quickly away and is extremely unlikely to return, yet we feel the economic strain produced by the dislocation of trade and industry in consequence of the war. We have been obliged to reduce expenditure very largely and I should like to acknowledge the spirit with which the reduction has been accepted by Honourable Members, many of whom must be greatly disappointed at finding the provision made for objects which they have so much at heart reduced to a comparatively small sum. I cannot pretend to forecast how long the terrible war will last, but I am confident that, if it should continue till next year, we may rest assured that Honourable Members will show the same spirit of helpfulness to the Government as has always been the tradition of the members of this Council."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT, in closing the debate, said:—"Nothing now remains for me but to close the proceedings of this sitting of the Council. Everybody during this debate has alluded to the abnormal features which have characterised this year and which, of course, have been reflected in the discussion which we have had during the last day or two. So far as the season is concerned, this Presidency has not suffered much, not unduly, this year. Although the rainfall was ill-distributed and sometimes, in some places, untimely—you will remember the Kistna floods and the floods of the Tambraparni in Tinnevelly later in the year—though these rains were untimely and as I say ill-distributed, on the whole the season has been good.

"The war has been the chief cause of any uneasiness or apprehension which has been felt. At first, as you will remember, there was some unemployment, especially in Malabar, and works were opened to relieve some distress; but long ago this necessity passed away and there are encouraging signs of revival in more than one direction. On the whole, we must remember that we have suffered perhaps less than other parts of India, where the prices of staple food grains and other commodities have risen to a much more serious extent. On the whole, the attitude of the people of this Presidency, I am sure you will agree with me, has been excellent. We have to congratulate them and ourselves on the constancy and the steadfastness with which they have borne the inconveniences and trials inevitable in so great a conflict. But not only has there been this constancy and steadfastness, not only has

(The President.)

there been passive endurance of these calamities, but this Presidency has been very quick to assert, by every means in its power, its desire to help, and its confidence in the cause of the Empire. You are aware of all that has been done in the way of raising funds for the relief not only of distress in India but of the fighting forces in the front, I need not dwell upon that here nor at this time. It may be of interest to the Members of the Council to know that there is a good prospect of the hospital ship "*Madras*" coming to Madras within the fortnight, which may give active and living evidence of the powerful and useful help which the Presidency is extending towards the cause which we have at heart.

"I, too, would like to thank the Hon'ble Sir Hugh Fraser for his acknowledgments of the work done by Government—of the additional work thrown upon them. And I should like to thank the members of this Council, especially non-official members, for the readiness with which they have refrained from going into controversial topics at this time, thus giving the clearest proof of their desire to facilitate the task of Government in this critical season. It is the intention of Government that a meeting of the Council should take place at Ootacamund on the 25th May. On that occasion we can resume [illegible] take place at Ootacamund on the 25th May. On that occasion we can resume [illegible] duty to declare this meeting of the Council of current business. It is now my

The meeting was then dissolved. [illegible]t an end"

J. [illegible]

Acting Secretary to Gove[illegible]FORD,

Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX.

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1915-1916.

CONTENTS.

	Page
NOTE FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ..	531
PART I.	
BALANCE STATEMENT OF PROPOSED RECEIPTS AND CHARGES FOR 1915-1916, EMBODYING ALSO THE REVISED AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1914-1915 AND THE ACCOUNTS FOR 1913-1914 ..	532-533
PART II.	
MEMORANDUM BY THE FINANCE MEMBER EXPLAINING THE GENERAL FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE PRESIDENCY	534-545
PART III.	
DETAILED MEMORANDA BY THE CHIEF SECRETARY EXPLANATORY OF THE FIGURES UNDER EACH MAJOR REVENUE HEAD AND UNDER EACH MAJOR EXPENDITURE HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	
Introductory	546
I. & 3. Land Revenue	547—550
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues ..	550—554
IV. & 6. Stamps	554-555
V. & 7. Excise	555—558
VIII. & 10. Assessed Taxes	558
IX & 11. Forest	558—560
X. & 12 Registration	560-561
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	561-562
2. Assignments and Compensations	562
XII. & 13. Interest	563
18. General Administration	563-564
XVI-A. & 19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	565—567
XVI-B. & 19-B. Law and Justice—Jails	567-568
XVII & 20. Police	568—571
21. Ports and Pilotage	571
XIX. & 22. Education	572—581
XX. & 24. Medical	581—583
25. Political	583-584
XXI-A. & 26-A. Agriculture	584—587
XXI-B & 26-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments ..	587—590
XXII. & 29. Superannuations	590-591
XXIII. & 30. Stationery and Printing	591-592
XXV. & 32. Miscellaneous	594—595
36. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	595-596
XXIX. & 42. Irrigation—Major Works	596—598
XXX. & 43. Minor Works and Navigation	598—600
XXXI. & 44. Civil Works	600—606

PAGE

PROVINCIAL ADVANCE AND LOAN ACCOUNT 606
PROVINCIAL ADVANCES AND LOANS 607
ANNEXURE 608

PART IV.

MEMORANDUM BY THE CHIEF SECRETARY DETAILING THE ALTERATIONS MADE IN THE REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT .. 609–610

[*N.B.*—Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed throughout in lakhs of rupees.]

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1915–1916.

NOTE FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Members of the Legislative Council were furnished on the 3rd February last with copies of the Draft Financial Statement as presented to the Finance Committee, of the Report and Proceedings of that Committee, and of the first edition (revised) of the Civil Budget Estimate. On the 2nd March they were furnished with copies of the second edition of the Civil Budget Estimate and of the Amended Draft Financial Statement.

The Revised Financial Statement which is now presented to Honourable Members differs from the Amended Draft Financial Statement in the following respects, viz:—(*a*) in the addition of a Memorandum explaining the general financial position in the current and ensuing years in accordance with rule 10 (2) of the Rules for the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement, (*b*) in the facts and figures contained in the Statement having been brought up to date in the light of the latest information available, and (*c*) in the addition of a Memorandum detailing, in accordance with rule 10 (4), the alterations made in the Revised, as compared with the Amended Draft, Financial Statement. This Memorandum takes the place of the Appendix in the Amended Draft Financial Statement.

11th March 1915. H. A. STUART.

PART

Balance Statement of proposed Receipts and Charges for 1915-1916, and the Accounts

Heads of Revenue.	Accounts, 1913-1914.	Budget, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1914-1915	Budget estimate, 1915-1916.
1	2	3	4	5
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
I. Land Revenue	286·54	297·40	285·72	298·42
IV. Stamps	70·84	73·15	68·85	69·25
V. Excise	182·55	195·59	182·25	182·00
VIII. Assessed Taxes	18·74	18·90	19·85	19·35
IX. Forest	42·90	41·50	38·70	41·25
X. Registration	23·58	24·30	22·35	23·69
XII Interest	4·55	4·40	4·48	4·49
XVI. Law and Justice—				
A. Courts of Law	10·95	11·23	11·30	11·47
B. Jails	5·45	5·50	6·00	5·50
XVII. Police	4·88	4·82	4·91	4·96
XIX. Education	3·11	2·99	3·20	3·21
XX. Medical	1·92	1·27	1·55	1·45
XXI-A. Agriculture	1·01	1·08	1·18	1·20
XXI-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	5·72	5·52	6·22	7·93
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	·95	·93	1·02	1·02
XXIII. Stationery and Printing ..	1·33	·99	1·34	1·23
XXV. Miscellaneous	3·67	2·98	3·19	3·32
XXIX. Major Irrigation Works—				
Direct Receipts	1·33	1·32	1·52	1·31
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	53·22	52·93	52·96	53·52
XXX. Minor Works and Navigation—				
In charge of Civil Officers ..	·24	·16	·20	·24
,, of Public Works Officers.	2·29	2·15	2·05	2·15
XXXI. Civil Works—				
In charge of Civil Officers ..	·11	·11	·14	·12
,, of Public Works Officers.	3·21	3·10	3·58	3·75
Total Receipts .	728·19	751·91	724·86	740·74
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	29·23	21·92	29·76	23·95
Grand Total ..	757·42	773·83	754·62	764·69
Opening Balance	208·59	172·20	175·60	98·08
Grand Total ..	966·01	946·03	930·22	862·77

I.

embodying also the Revised and Budget Estimates for 1914–1915 for 1913–1914.

Heads of Expenditure.	Accounts, 1913–1914.	Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
1	2	3	4	5
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	2·45	2·00	2·64	2·17
2. Assignments and Compensations ..	3·10	2·79	2·76	2·91
3. Land Revenue	146·94	149·02	126·11	130·70
6. Stamps	2·23	2·41	2·25	2·32
7. Excise	9·10	9·48	8·14	9·53
10. Assessed Taxes	·19	·20	·20	·23
11. Forest	29·36	31·63	28·30	30·59
12. Registration	12·69	12·84	12·84	13·00
13. Interest on Ordinary Debt	3·22	3·24	3·27	3·31
18. General Administration	14·27	13·86	15·35	14·93
19. Law and Justice—				
A. Courts of Law	69·66	70·21	82·98	84·56
B. Jails	14·99	15·51	15·62	16·09
20. Police	82·48	95·21	109·94	112·25
21. Ports and Pilotage	·46	·36	·37	·45
22. Education	79·51	79·42	79·38	77·69
24. Medical	24·56	25·17	24·99	21·10
25. Political	·89	·91	·57	·88
26-A. Agriculture	8·95	9·38	9·53	10·73
26-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	5·62	6·07	9·78	11·34
29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	31·24	32·64	34·71	35·18
30. Stationery and Printing	15·68	15·09	15·64	15·92
32. Miscellaneous	5·22	5·35	4·90	4·94
36. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	2·60	2·50	2·50	2·50
42. Major Works—				
Working Expenses	11·89	11·18	12·62	10·55
Interest on Debt	14·35	14·03	14·52	14·78
43. Minor Works and Navigation—				
In charge of Civil Officers	6·27	7·00	6·75	8·00
,, of Public Works Officers ..	23·98	34·22	37·75	34·00
45. Civil Works—				
In charge of Civil Officers	94·05	53·75	79·09	34·90
,, of Public Works Officers ..	70·85	96·27	67·34	74·83
Total Expenditure ..	810·41	833·75	832·14	780·23
Closing Balance	175·60	112·28	98·08	82·44
Grand Total ..	986·01	946·03	930·22	862·77
Deficit ..	— 52·99	— 59·03	— 77·52	— 15·64

PART II.

Memorandum by the Finance Member explaining the General Financial Position of the Presidency.

I have the honour to present to the Legislative Council the memorandum explaining the general financial position of the current and ensuing years, as required by rule 10 (2) of the Rules for the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement.

Changes in forms of Account.

2. It will be convenient if, before proceeding to an examination of the revised and budget estimates, I mention some changes that have been made in the classification of revenue and expenditure.

The first of these relates to the adjustments between Imperial and Provincial funds which were hitherto effected by an addition to, or a deduction from, the Provincial share of land revenue. These transfers relate to the Provincial revenues as a whole and have no more connexion with the land revenue than the excise revenue or the stamp revenue, and to show them under Land Revenue tends to obscure the true position. It has been decided, therefore, to record these contributions under a distinct head on the revenue side of the accounts styled "Transfers between Imperial and Provincial revenues."

The second change is in the classification of the receipts and charges which have hitherto been recorded under the single major head 'SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.' In consequence of the fact that some of the existing minor heads under this major head have grown obsolete and that the arrangement of the minor heads has become exceedingly cumbrous, it has been decided, on the analogy of the classification which has been adopted in the case of the heads "XVI and 19. LAW AND JUSTICE"—each of which is sub-divided into "A—COURTS OF LAW" and "B—JAILS,"—to split up the heads "XXI and 26. SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS" into "XXI-A. and 26-A. AGRICULTURE" and "XXI-B. and 26-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS." This revised classification possesses *inter alia* the important advantage of showing separately under one head and making readily available the total expenditure upon Agriculture.

The third change concerns this Presidency alone and relates to the distribution of the cost of district administration between LAND REVENUE and LAW AND JUSTICE. Hitherto 20 per cent. of the cost of the Land Revenue officers from Collector downwards who do magisterial as well as revenue work was transferred to LAW AND JUSTICE; and the same share of the cost of the Stationary and Agency subordinate magistrates which is primarily debited to LAW AND JUSTICE was similarly transferred to LAND REVENUE. That statement of the position requires qualification in minor points, but broadly speaking it is correct. It is not possible to make an exact calculation of the time which these officers devote to magisterial and revenue work respectively, but we came to the conclusion that the ratio of one to four did not represent it correctly and after examining the practice in other provinces we decided that it would be both more accurate and more convenient to make a single lump transfer of 30 per cent. of the total charges appearing under the minor head "8-A. LAND REVENUE—Charges of District Administration" to the head "19-A. COURTS OF LAW—Criminal Courts."

Again, it has hitherto been the practice in Madras to show the charges on account of talayaris under the minor head "3-E. LAND REVENUE—Allowances to District and Village Officers." Talayaris no doubt do a certain amount of revenue work, but they are primarily police officers; so here also we have followed other provinces and in future the cost of village policemen will be debited to the head 20-D. POLICE—VILLAGE POLICE.

Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.

3. Having cleared the ground by these necessary explanations, I come now to the revised estimate for the current year. In preparing the budget for 1914-1915 we estimated that our receipts would be 773·83 lakhs: we are now near the end of the

year and on the most recent information we possess we put the revised estimate of our revenue at 754·62 lakhs—a worsening of 19·21 lakhs. The decline in our actual revenue is greater than this for we received from the Imperial Government grants amounting to 7·84 lakhs, which we had not included in our budget estimate of receipts. On the other hand our financial position is not worse to the extent of the falling off in revenue, for our opening balance was 3·40 lakhs better than we estimated and we expect that the expenditure of the year will be 1·61 lakhs less than our budget amount. The net result is that our closing balance on the 31st March 1915 will be 14·20 lakhs less than we anticipated a year ago. The following table gives the position at a glance:—

	Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Opening balance	172·20	175·60
Receipts	773·83	754·62
Expenditure	843·75	832·14
Deficit	—69·92	—77·52
Closing balance	112·28	98·08

Receipts.

4. Our budget estimate of receipts has been disturbed by a somewhat unfavourable season and by the war. We assumed as usual that the agricultural season would be of a normal type but we have had, as not infrequently happens, too much rain in some parts of the Presidency and too little in others. There were unusually heavy floods in the Kistna river in July and August, which caused serious damage to the head-works at Bezwada and breaches in both river and canal banks in the Kistna and Guntur districts. In December abnormal floods in the Tambraparni river caused breaches in several important irrigation works.

The total cultivated area under the early dry crop was above the average but the total areas under early wet crops and under later dry crops showed a decline owing to the deficiency of rain in November and December. The net result from the point of view of the land revenue is that the season remissions will be about 6½ lakhs more than we anticipated and there will be some suspension of collections, the amount of which it is not possible at present to estimate very closely. Further the rather unfavourable character of the season affects the excise revenue.

The adverse effect of the war has been much greater than that of the comparatively unfavourable character of the season. The closing of the markets of Germany and Austria and the decline in the demand for some of our principal products in France owing to the rise in freights, the difficulty of procuring tonnage and the reduction of industrial activity produced by mobilization have had a serious effect upon the markets for such crops as cotton, ground-nut and the products of the cocoanut tree. Raw cotton which was selling at Rs. 108·22 per candy of 500 lb in September 1913 fell to Rs. 68·73 per candy in September 1914 and the last point touched was Rs. 45·50 per candy towards the close of December 1914. The price of ground-nuts (kernels) before the war was approximately Rs. 42·50 per candy of 529 lb. It is now Rs. 24 per candy and was as low as Rs. 17·17 per candy towards the close of December 1914. The prices of copra and coir have fluctuated a good deal and at one time sank to a very low point, but there has latterly been a considerable improvement and a better demand for copra. The price of the food-grains of the Presidency has naturally not been affected so much by the war as the prices of those articles which find their principal market outside India. At first there was a slight tendency to rise owing to the uneasiness and even alarm produced by the outbreak of the war and increased by the bombardment of Madras by the *Emden*, but the general level is now slightly lower than it was at this time last year. There has been a great rise in the prices of some imported articles which are largely used, such as sugar and matches, and also a rise in the prices of meat and condiments; on the other hand there has been some fall in the price of piece-goods, and on the whole the cost of living for non-meat eaters is probably no more than it was before the outbreak of the war. There has, however, undoubtedly been a marked shrinkage of income in the case of the agricultural classes. Less produce has been sold owing to the decline in the demand and the ryot has got less for what he has sold owing to the fall in prices. There is, too, evidence that the farmer is holding his produce in the hope of getting better prices. The consequences of this direct loss of income have

been accentuated by a contraction of the operations of the money-lender. The Marwaris have called in their loans to a very large extent and stopped altogether or greatly reduced the giving of fresh accommodation. But the demand for money by the agricultural classes is now, for the reasons given above, much higher than in normal times. It has been met to some extent by heavy withdrawals from the post office savings banks and by advances by the Presidency bank, which has given considerable support to the money-lenders who ordinarily rely upon the Marwaris. Money, however, is undoubtedly tight and the latest information shows that the land revenue is not being paid as promptly as usual. It is not desired to press the ryot unduly and it has been deemed wise therefore to put the revised estimate of land revenue at a figure which is 23 lakhs less than the budget estimate. This reduction represents partly remissions which are due to the unfavourable character of the season and partly suspension of collections due both to that cause and to the conditions produced by the war. The greater portion of the revenue which has been suspended will, it is anticipated, be collected in 1915–1916.

The effect of the shrinkage of incomes caused by the war is also shown in a marked degree in our Excise receipts. The people have not so much to spend and they naturally retrench by spending less on such luxuries as drink and drugs. We anticipate therefore that the Excise revenue will be 26·59 lakhs less than the amount entered in the budget for the current year. Under Stamp revenue also our revised estimate is 8·60 lakhs less than our budget estimate.

This decline in Stamp revenue was not due to a fall in litigation, for the revised estimate of receipts under Court-fee stamps is only slightly less than the budget estimate. The greater part of the fall occurs under General stamps. The receipts under this minor head in each of the three years ended with 1913–1914 were 44·04, 48·45 and 50·65 lakhs and our budget estimate of 53·40 lakhs was justified by these figures. We have been obliged to reduce that estimate to 45·55 lakhs and I have little doubt that the decline is due to the war. There is less business activity and fewer sales, mortgages and loans. This is reflected also in the receipts under Registration, the estimate of which we have been obliged to reduce by nearly two lakhs. The only other item which shows a large decrease is Forest, where the anticipated loss of revenue is 2·80 lakhs due to a diminished demand for some kinds of forest produce. The Forest department, however, is of a commercial character and it is satisfactory to notice that the expenditure has fallen to a greater extent than the revenue and the net receipts are higher by half a lakh than we anticipated when the budget was framed.

It might have been expected that there would have been a decrease under income tax, an item which appears in the accounts as Assessed Taxes; but fixed salaries are not affected by the war and in the case of other incomes the tax is based for the most part on the incomes of last year. There has therefore not only been no fall, but the taxes realised have been more than we expected and our revised estimate is nearly two lakhs higher than the budget estimate.

I may mention another item in which we shall do better than we expected—Scientific and Miscellaneous departments. The revised estimate shows an increase of 2·70 lakhs, the greater part of which is due to a rise in the price of quinine which is probably a consequence of the war.

There is only one other item in the revised estimate of revenue to which I need refer—the amount we receive from IMPERIAL and which is now shown under a separate major head "Transfers between Imperial and Provincial revenues". The budget showed a net total in favour of Provincial of 21·92 lakhs; this has been increased during the year by 7·84 lakhs to 29·76 lakhs, the increase being due chiefly to a non-recurring assignment from Imperial revenues of 7·32 lakhs which, in the course of the year, the Government of India, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, made over to the Provincial revenues of this Presidency as representing half the balance which stood at the credit of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Funds at the time of the remission of the village service cess in those estates.

It must be remembered that in the case of Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise and Assessed Taxes we share the receipts equally with the Government of India and the figures I have given above for those heads relate to the total revenue and not to the Provincial share only.

5. The table which I give below exhibits the changes in the Provincial figures in a convenient form :—

Heads of Revenue.	Actuals, 1913–1914.	Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Excess of revised over budget estimate.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Land Revenue (Purper) and portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	339·76	350·33	338·68	— 11·65
Stamps	70·84	74·15	69·85	— 4·30
Excise	182·55	195·50	182·25	— 13·25
Assessed Taxes	18·74	18·80	19·35	+ ·55
Forest	42·00	41·50	38·70	— 2·80
Registration	23·58	24·30	22·35	— 1·95
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	5·72	5·52	8·22	+ 2·70
Other Heads	45·00	42·71	45·96	+ 3·25
Total	728·19	751·91	724·86	— 27·05
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial revenues	29·23	21·62	29·76	+ 7·84
Total Receipts	757·42	773·53	754·62	— 19·21

Expenditure.

6. I come now to our revised estimate of expenditure in the current year. In compliance with the wishes of the Government of India we did our best to postpone expenditure to which we were not definitely committed, but our efforts have resulted in a retrenchment of only 1·61 lakhs, for in some cases owing to the war and others to the forces of nature, expenditure under certain heads has unavoidably risen. Thus the largest item of increase is under Minor Works and Navigation (3·53 lakhs) which is due to the necessity of repairing the damage caused by the heavy floods already mentioned. After allowing for the variations due to the changes in the system of accounting, we have an increase under Land Revenue of 2·12 and under Courts of Law of 2·24. The increase under Land Revenue is due largely to the recall of officers who were on leave. The considerable excess under Courts of Law is almost entirely due to the opening of additional temporary courts and the employment of additional process-serving and copyists' establishments and an increased expenditure under Printing and Translation charges in the High Court.

The principal decreases in expenditure are under Civil Works and these are in part due to deliberate retrenchment and in part to the non-receipt of stores from England. It is somewhat disappointing to find that a lapse of six lakhs is anticipated in the current year's budget grant of 17½ lakhs for municipal water-supply and drainage schemes. In this case there was no deliberate retrenchment, for the Government are fully alive to the importance of works of this character, and the decline is largely due to the second of the causes given above.

7. I give below a table showing for the principal heads of expenditure the changes produced by our revised estimate.

Heads of Expenditure	Actuals, 1913–1914.	Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Excess of revised over budget estimate.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Land Revenue	146·94	149·02	146·11	— 2·91
Forest	29·30	31·63	28·30	— 3·33
General Administration	14·27	13·86	15·35	+ 1·49
Courts of Law	69·88	70·21	82·98	+ 12·77
Police	92·48	95·21	109·94	+ 14·73
Education	79·51	79·42	79·38	— ·04
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments	8·83	8·07	9·78	+ 1·71
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	31·24	32·64	34·71	+ 2·07
Irrigation—Working expenses	10·89	11·18	12·62	+ 1·44
Minor Works and Navigation, Public Works Department	83·96	84·22	87·75	+ 3·53
Civil Works—Civil	94·05	83·75	79·09	— 4·66
Civil Works—Public Works Department	70·85	90·27	87·34	— 2·93
Other heads	127·35	123·27	128·79	+ ·52
Total Expenditure	810·41	823·75	832·14	— 1·61

Budget Estimate, 1915–1916.

8. Our forecast of the financial position next year is shown in its most condensed form by the following figures:—

	LAKHS.
Opening balance	98·08
Receipts	764·69
Expenditure	780·33
Deficit	— 15·64
Closing balance	82·44

Receipts.

9. The revised estimate of receipts for the current year is 754·62 lakhs and our estimate for 1915–1916 is 10·07 lakhs in excess of this. The true excess is really greater, for the receipts for the current year include a net non-recurring grant from Imperial to Provincial of 7·49 lakhs which is not repeated in the coming year. If this item be omitted, the receipts for 1915–1916 are 17·56 lakhs more than those we expect to realize in 1914–1915. If we exclude altogether the transfers between Imperial and Provincial and take only revenue collected, then I am assuming that our receipts next year will be only about 12 lakhs more than those of 1913–1914. If normal conditions had prevailed the increase should have been from 36 to 40 lakhs, so I think I have been sufficiently cautious in estimating our income for 1915–1916.

In preparing the budget we have again assumed that the rainfall of the year will be normal. Under Land Revenue, including the portion due to Irrigation, we have provided for an increase of 13·26 lakhs as compared with the revised estimate. This means a total increase under both Imperial and Provincial of 26·53 lakhs which may seem to be unduly optimistic; but in framing the revised estimate we have assumed that a substantial sum due within this financial year will not be collected until 1915–1916 and the real increase is not large.

In regard to our remaining principal heads of revenue, it has been usual in the past to frame the budget for the coming year on the basis of the revised estimate for the current year after adding thereto the ordinary average annual growth of revenue under the several heads. The budget for the year 1915–1916 has, however, been framed on the hypothesis of the continuance of the war throughout next year.

For example, under Stamps, I have allowed only the very small increase of ·60 lakh (Provincial share 40 lakh), this betterment being the net result of an increase under the minor head "sale of court-fee stamps" which has been adversely affected only to a slight extent by the war, and of a fall under "sale of general stamps". The revenue under Excise has been steadily growing year by year in the past, and the budget for the current year provided for an increase of 25·89 lakhs (Provincial share, one-half), over the actuals of the last year. The growth of revenue has, however, received a check from the disturbance of economic conditions caused by the war and the revised estimate for the current year under this head has been placed at 364·50 lakhs which is ·81 lakh less than the actuals of 1913–1914. We have been obliged to anticipate a further slight decrease in 1915–1916 and to fix the budget for the coming year at 364·00 lakhs.

In regard to Assessed Taxes, although the collections in the current year have not been adversely affected and show an improvement as compared with our current year's budget, we have thought it advisable to fix the next year's budget at a cautious figure. Against a sum of 34·70 lakhs (Provincial share, one-half) which will be realized in the current year, I have budgeted next year for 33·70 lakhs.

Under Forest, it is anticipated that the special causes which contributed to the decline in the current year will not operate to the same extent in the coming year. I have accordingly fixed the budget for 1915–1916 at 41·25 lakhs which, although it is 2·55 lakhs in excess of the current year's revised estimate, is moderate as compared with the actuals of the past three years. Moreover, if we take the net income from Forest, we have budgeted for an increase of ·35 lakh only and as I have stated already, it is the net, rather than the gross, receipts which we should consider in respect of this item.

Under Registration, the budget figure of 25·60 lakhs for 1915–1916 has been framed on the assumption that the continuance of the war will not affect the revenues more seriously next year than it has done in the current year, and due regard has

been had to the normal expansion of revenue under this head. The next year's budget figure of 23·60 lakhs is practically the same as the actual revenue of 1913–1914.

Under OTHER HEADS, the only important item of variation is a fall of ·43 under "XVI-B. JAILS—Jail Manufactures" due to the fact that the revised estimate for the current year includes special receipts in consequence of larger orders from the Police and Military departments. It is possible that Military requirements may continue but additional receipts from this source involve additional expenditure and the net result is inconsiderable.

Under TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL, excluding the special non-recurring addition of 7·49 lakhs in favour of Provincial revenues in the revised estimate for the current year, the recurring assignments from Imperial to Provincial revenues stood at 41·59 lakhs. This sum has, in the coming year, risen to 43·27 lakhs. This increase is mainly due to the fact that the assignment to meet the expenditure thrown on Provincial revenues by the abolition of the Proprietary Estates Village Service Cess has risen from 10·68 lakhs in 1914–1915 to 12·27 lakhs in 1915–1916. The net adjustment between Imperial and Provincial revenues is the difference between this payment of 43·27 lakhs by the former and a payment by the latter of 19·32 lakhs. Thus a settlement is effected by a payment of about 24 lakhs by Imperial to Provincial. This is not quite correct; for a further payment by Imperial of 3·50 lakhs on account of our loss of revenue when the unified postal and revenue stamp was introduced is concealed under Stamps.

10. I give below a summary of our budget proposals under receipts:—

Receipts.

Heads of Revenue.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.	Increase or decrease over revised estimate for 1914–1915.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
LAND REVENUE (PROPER) AND PORTION OF LAND REVENUE DUE TO IRRIGATION.	338·68	351·94	+ 13·26
STAMPS	68·85	69·25	+ ·40
EXCISE	182·25	182·00	— ·25
ASSESSED TAXES	19·85	19·35	— ·50
FOREST	38·70	41·25	+ 2·55
REGISTRATION	22·35	23·60	+ 1·25
OTHER HEADS	54·18	53·35	— ·83
TOTAL ..	724·86	740·74	+ 15·88
TRANSFERS BETWEEN IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL REVENUES	29·76	23·95	— 5·81
TOTAL RECEIPTS ..	754·62	764·69	+ 10·07

Expenditure.

11. Our budget of revenue shows unmistakeable evidence of the effect of the war upon our finances, but it is still more marked on the expenditure side of the account. The Government of India have not asked us to contribute a single rupee to the relief of Imperial revenues, but they have very reasonably required that we should assist them in providing ways and means by restricting our drawings on our balances.

Our estimated total receipts in 1915–1916 are 764·69 lakhs and we have been permitted by the Government of India to provide for expenditure a sum which shall be about 15¼ lakhs in excess of this. Our budget estimate of receipts for next year is 9·14 lakhs less than our budget revenue for the current year. It will be seen then that we not only have a smaller revenue but are also given less freedom in drawing on our balances, the result being that we have to curtail our expenditure by about 52 lakhs. It will be seen from the following abstract that the necessary economies

have been effected by heavy reductions under the heads of Public Works expenditure :—

Heads of Expenditure.	Revised estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget estimate, 1915-1916.	Increase or decrease over revised estimate for 1914-1915.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Land Revenue	126·11	130·70	+ 4·59
Forest	28·30	30·50	+ 2·20
Courts of Law	82·98	84·56	+ 1·58
Police	109·94	112·26	+ 2·32
Education	79·38	77·69	— 1·69
Medical	24·99	21·10	— 3·89
Agriculture	9·53	10·73	+ 1·20
Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments ..	9·78	11·34	+ 1·56
Irrigation—Working Expenses	12·02	10·55	— 2·07
Minor Works and Navigation—Civil ..	6·75	8·00	+ 1·25
Minor Works and Navigation—Public Works Department.	37·75	34·00	— 3·75
Civil Works—Civil	79·09	34·90	—44·19
Civil Works—Public Works Department	87·34	74·83	—12·51
Other heads	137·58	139·17	+ 1·59
Total Expenditure ..	832·14	780·33	—51·81

12. Under Land Revenue, there is an increase of 4·59 lakhs due in part to enhanced provision for charges on account of village establishments in ryotwari villages and proprietary estates, and in part to provision having been made for a whole year, instead of for a portion as in the revised estimate for the current year, for the expenditure in consequence of the present restrictions in regard to the grant of leave on account of the war.

The increase under Forest corresponds to the increase of revenue to which I have already referred.

The bulk of the increase under Courts of Law is in consequence of the excess under 8-A. Land Revenue from which 30 *per cent.* is transferred to this head, while a portion of the increase occurs under the minor head "Civil and Sessions Courts." The budget estimate for the ensuing year provides for the continuance throughout the year of all the existing temporary Sub-Courts and District Munsifs' Courts. It also contains enhanced provision for process-serving and copyists' establishments in 1915-1916.

Under Police, the budget provision for the coming year for the establishment of settlements for the reclamation of criminal tribes appearing under the minor head "Miscellaneous" is 1 lakh less than the revised estimate for the current year which included special grants of a non-recurring character. The next year's budget is consequently 2·32 lakhs in excess of the revised estimate for the current year. Of this excess, a sum of 1 lakh represents the provision which has been made for the renting of accommodation for the subordinate police not provided with Government quarters both in the city and in the mufassal. The remaining increase is mainly due to provision for the further recruitment required to bring the police force up to the sanctioned strength.

The decrease under Education is confined entirely to non-recurring items. I will deal later with the expenditure under this head.

The head Medical shows a decrease of 3·89 lakhs. Nearly the whole of this amount is found under the minor head "Sanitation and Vaccination" under which there is a decline of 3·22 lakhs. In the current year we gave the Madras Corporation a grant of 3 lakhs for anti-malarial operations and the Koraput District Board ·20 lakh for the same purpose. These grants are not repeated in the budget. We also save ·17 lakh which was the expenditure in connexion with the visit of Professor Geddes. On the other hand, we have provided ·1d lakh to meet the Government share of the cost of ten Health Officers who are to be appointed to the principal municipal towns. The only other minor head under which there is any considerable reduction is that of "Hospitals and Dispensaries" under which the budget provision is ·69 lakh less than the revised estimate. It is expected that there will be savings

of ·30 lakh is the cost of administration of Government hospitals and we have not repeated the grant for hospitals for women and children. As regards this last item, I think, I may say that if any grants should be required in the course of the year we shall be able to find a small sum from the unappropriated addition of 3 lakhs which the Government of India have entered under 45 Civil Works.

Turning to Agriculture, we have made larger provision for the development of the Agricultural and Veterinary Department. It is proposed to increase the number of Deputy Directors of Agriculture from 3 to 5. Of the three additional officers, two are required to cope with pressing district needs, while the third will take charge of cattle-breeding and dairy operations in the Presidency.

Under Irrigation—Working Expenses and Minor Works and Navigation—*Public Works Department*, the decrease is mainly due to the inclusion in the revised estimate for the current year of special charges in consequence of floods.

Under Minor Works and Navigation—Civil, we have entered a provision of 8 lakhs which is larger than the actuals of previous years. The minor irrigation staff has, in the course of the current year, been strengthened and the pay revised, and it is anticipated that there will be an increased outturn of work in the coming year.

45. Civil Works—Civil and 45. Civil Works—*Public Works Department*.—It is under these two heads that the largest decreases occur in the coming year's budget.

The figures under the head 45. Civil Works—Civil relate mostly to grants to local bodies for various purposes such as roads, bridges, medical buildings, minor sanitary works. The total provision in the revised estimate under this minor head is 79·09 lakhs, and 77·91 lakhs of this consists of grants of the above description. Our total budget provision is 34·20 lakhs, of which grants account for 33·94. In other words we contemplate a reduction of grants to the amount of nearly 44 lakhs. Fortunately this will not cause any serious immediate inconvenience to local bodies as the total amount of unspent balances at their disposal from the grants given by Government up to the 31st December 1914 amounted on that date to over a crore of rupees as shown below:—

					LAKHS.
Grants for roads	...	Local boards	..	.	10·54
Grants for bridges	...	Do	....	...	9·20
Grants for medical buildings	...	Do	...	6·73	11·75
		Municipalities	...	5 02	
Grants for minor sanitary works	...	Local boards	...	25·46	47·05
		Municipalities	...	21·59	
Grants for educational objects	...	Local boards	...	20 25	25·40
		Municipalities	...	5·15	
			Total	...	104·00

Under Civil Works—*Public Works Officers*, we have provided for a reduction in expenditure of 1·51 lakhs, the total being 74·83 lakhs. This, however, includes 3 lakhs which the Government of India have added to this head for subsequent re-appropriation to such other purposes as may be determined in the course of the year. The true provision for Public Works expenditure, therefore, is 71·34 lakhs. We have a large building programme on hand and nearly the whole of this sum has been allotted for works already in progress. With a few unimportant exceptions the only expenditure on new works is for acquisition of sites.

Education.

13. I have reserved for separate examination the expenditure on Education because I wished to discuss the expenditure as a whole and not merely that shown under the budget head "22." The following statement shows the expenditure in recent years from all public sources, *i.e.*, Imperial, Provincial, Local and Municipal funds.

It includes both recurring and non-recurring charges but does not include expenditure on educational buildings by local boards and municipalities from their own funds.

Year.	Imperial funds.	Provincial funds	Local funds	Municipal funds	Total.
	LAKHS	LAKHS.	LAKHS	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1908–1909	...	39·54	11·28	4·20	55·02
1909–1910	...	39·52	11·39	4·28	55·20
1910–1911	...	42·49	11·69	4·47	58·65
1911–1912	3·05	45·81	10·83	4·27	63·96
1912–1913	12·77	54·08	11·64	4·53	80·02
1913–1914	34·88	61·74	11·04	4·17	111·83
1914–1915 (Budget Estimate) ...	24·35	65·26	15·15	5·30	120·07
1914–1915 (Revised Estimate) ...	32·84	58·98	15·52	5·73	113·13
1915–1916 (Budget Estimate)	21·42	64·29	13·81	5·66	105·16

The next statement shows how much of the above expenditure was incurred on elementary education alone. This also includes both recurring and non-recurring charges but excludes expenditure on educational buildings by local boards and municipalities from their own funds.

Year.	Imperial funds.	Provincial funds.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Total.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
1908–1909...	...	24·34	8·78	2·44	35·56
1909–1910...	...	25·12	8·80	2·74	36·66
1910–1911	...	26·03	9·24	2·83	38·10
1911–1912...	1·25	27·69	8·11	2·60	39·65
1912–1913...	10·05	33·72	8·72	2·56	55·15
1913–1914—	23·58	36·37	8·54	2·87	71·26
1914–1915 (Budget Estimate)	22·24	37·07	11·62	3·15	73·98
1914–1915 (Revised Estimate) ...	20·14	35·21	11·42	2·87	69·81
1915–1916 (Budget Estimate) ...	13·15	38·72	10·10	3·32	65·29

The expenditure from Local and Municipal funds is relatively unimportant and I will deal here only with Imperial and Provincial expenditure. It will, I think, be admitted that the progress made up to and including the budget provision for the current year was satisfactory. The total sum provided was 99·62 lakhs, but the revised estimate shows only 91·82 lakhs — a decrease of 7·80 lakhs An analysis of this sum of 7·80 lakhs is given below :—

	LAKHS
(i) Withholding of the grant to the Madras University ...	— 1·00
(ii) Lapse in payment of recurring subsidies to local bodies ...	— 1·41
(iii) Lapse in other miscellaneous items—Inspection (—·49), Government Colleges, Professional (—·26), Government Schools, Special (— ·30), Miscellaneous (—·29)	— 1·34
(iv) Lapse in the total provision of 6 lakhs for playgrounds ..	— 3·00
(v) Lapse in subsidies for construction of school buildings ...	— 3·73
(vi) Other minor variations	— 0·38
(vii) Grants-in-aid—larger teaching grants including an arrear payment of 1·03 lakhs relating to 1913–1914	+ 2·06
	— 7·80

I would remind the Council that we were required, owing to the outbreak of war, to abstain from expenditure which could be avoided without serious inconvenience; and we, therefore, withheld the payment of the balance of one lakh of the grant made to the University by the Government of India. The money is of course not appropriated by us; it will be paid eventually but meanwhile it is kept to strengthen the balances.

The second item is due to the fact that we had made provision for new schools and additional teaching establishments in existing schools on the assumption that they would be employed from the beginning of the financial year. It was not found possible to do this in all cases and there has in consequence been this saving on the grant.

The lapses included in item (iii) were due to somewhat similar causes. We get such savings every year as a consequence of departmental optimism at the time the budget is prepared. Similarly under item (iv) the original provision proved to be larger than could be spent within the year. Item (v) represents a deliberate retrenchment due to the war: grants were restricted to what was necessary for the completion of new buildings and the repair and improvement of those already in existence. This cannot have caused any serious check to educational progress for, as I have already shewn, local bodies had on the 31st December last, an unexpended balance of grants for educational purposes of no less than 25·40 lakhs.

On the other side of the account we have item (vii) and I would point out that while the lapses are largely in non-recurring expenditure, the greater part of this increase is of a recurring character.

The expenditure provided in the budget for next year amounts to 85·71 lakhs or 6·11 lakhs less than the revised estimate. The nature of this decrease is shown by the following statement:—

	LAKHS.
(i) Omission of arrear payment of 1·03 lakhs as teaching grant to elementary aided schools relating to 1913–1914 but paid in 1914–1915	— 1·03
(ii) Omission of the grant of 3 lakhs for acquisition of playgrounds in mofussil...	— 3·00
(iii) Omission of building grant of one lakh to European schools.	— 1·00
(iv) Decrease in provision for hostels	— 0·50
(v) Omission of provision for grants to local bodies for construction of school buildings	— 4·61
(vi) Increase in recurring subsidies to local bodies	+ 1·80
(vii) Increased provision under Industrial Education	+ 1·93
(viii) Minor additions	+ 0·30
.. Total ...	— 6·11

The economies are rendered necessary by the present financial position. I hope to be able to restore the grant for hostels in the course of the year and if funds can be made available we may be able to make some building grants and perhaps find money for the acquisition of more play-grounds. Meanwhile, local bodies have their large balances to draw upon and expenditure, being less hurried, will probably be more economical.

I shall now proceed to consider how far the expenditure incurred by Government has risen, so far as recurring charges are concerned. From the tabular statement under the head 22. EDUCATION in Part III of this statement it will be seen that the expenditure under that head which stood at 45·67 lakhs in 1911–1912 has risen to 77·69 lakhs in the budget for 1915–1916. The figure for 1911–1912 includes about ·90 lakh for expenditure on Industrial Education which is now shown under the head 28-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS and also special items of non-recurring expenditure aggregating 3·08 lakhs. If these charges totalling to 3·98 lakhs are excluded, the figure in 1911–1912 is 41·69 lakhs.

Similarly if a sum of 1·19 lakhs relating to special non-recurring items included in the budget figure of 77·69 lakhs for next year is left out, the provision for recurring charges in 1915–1916 is 76·50 lakhs which is 34·81 lakhs in excess of the expenditure (41·69 lakhs) in 1911–1912. Out of this increase of 34·81 lakhs in four years for recurring expenditure on education, a sum of 18·14 lakhs has been met from Imperial revenues and the balance, viz., 16·67 from Provincial revenues.

Taking the figures pertaining to elementary education alone, the recurring charges have risen from 27·16 lakhs in 1911–12 to 50·73 lakhs in 1915–1916, an excess of 23·57 lakhs. Of this excess of 23·57 lakhs, 12·27 lakhs comes from Imperial revenues and 11·30 lakhs from Provincial funds.

The recurring expenditure on elementary education which we are incurring from Provincial revenues is thus larger than what we have undertaken to provide, viz., a progressive annual contribution of two lakhs which amounts for the four years ending in 1915–1916 to 8 lakhs.

In my memorandum of March last presenting the Revised Financial Statement for the current year, I remarked that the portion of the grants for education which is given to local bodies to meet recurring expenditure is virtually permanent in character and that we proposed to examine the education grants in detail with the object of determining in each case how much can be permanently assigned. We have made the examination and we have come to the conclusion that it is not expedient at this time of financial uncertainty to declare the grants permanent.

Balances.

14. We have budgeted for a deficit of 15·64 lakhs. This is met as to 1·74 lakhs from our own Provincial balance proper, while the remaining comes from the balance of the non-recurring grants made by the Imperial Government for specific objects of expenditure. These Imperial grants amount altogether to 173·82 lakhs, and we estimate that at the end of the current year 1914–1915 the unexpended balance will be 41·88 lakhs. I show below the amount at credit under each head of expenditure, the sum which we propose to spend in 1915–1916 and the balance remaining at the end of that year:—

Object of grant.	Balance on 31st March 1916.	Expenditure in 1915–1916.	Balance on 31st March 1916.
Education	18·68	3·07	15·61
Urban sanitation	13·32	9·00	4·32
Buildings required under the Meyer scheme ..	4·76	1·38	3·38
Sugarcane station	1·12	·45	·67
Discretionary grant	4·00	..	4·00
Total ..	41·88	13·90	27·98

Our total balance at the end of 1915–1916 will be 82·44 lakhs but 27·98 lakhs of this consists of the balances of these Imperial grants, and with the exception of 4 lakhs the whole is ear-marked for specific objects. Including this sum of 4 lakhs our Provincial balance proper on the 31st March 1916 will be 58·46 lakhs. Deducting from this the minimum obligatory balance of 20 lakhs, we arrive at 38·46 lakhs as our free Provincial balance.

Recommendations of the Finance Committee.

15. Following the usual practice I append a list of the accepted recommendations of the Finance Committee which deals with the budget for the ensuing year. In doing so I take this opportunity of tendering to the members of that body my thanks for their advice and suggestions.

Service head.	Nature of the item.	Amount.
(1) 22-E. Education—Government Schools—General—Payment in support of Local Board and Municipal Schools.	Improving the pay of Pandits in municipal and board secondary schools (recurring)	·69
(2) Do. do.	Opening new elementary schools for girls (recurring).	·20
(3) Do. do.	Opening night schools for poor boys in rural tracts (recurring).	·10
(4) 22-G. Education—Grants-in-aid.	Grants for the construction of hostels	1·00
	Total, 22. Education ..	1·39
(5) 32-D Miscellaneous ..	Contributions in aid of municipal balances ..	·50
(6) 45. Civil Works—Civil ..	Grant to the Vizagapatam District Board for roads.	·55
(7) Do. ..	Grant to the Kompat District Board for roads.	·09
(8) Do. ..	Grant to the Polavaram Taluk Board for roads and bridges	·70
(9) Do. ..	Grants to local boards for roads and bridges ..	3·00
(10) Do. ..	Grants to local bodies for minor sanitary works.	8·22
(11) Do. ..	Grant to the Madras Corporation for water-supply and drainage works	3·00
	Total, 45. Civil Works—Civil ..	15·56
(12) 45. Civil Works—Public Works Department—Works in charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers.	Works in the Vizagapatam Agency (Communications—Repairs).	·16
	Grand total ..	17·61

16. Fuller details of facts and figures will be found in the memoranda prepared by the Chief Secretary which follow this review. I am greatly indebted to him, to the Assistant Secretary and to the Superintendents of the Financial department for the valuable assistance they have given in preparing and examining the enormous mass of figures with which we have to deal

11th March 1915.

H. A. STUART.

PART III.

Detailed Memoranda by the Chief Secretary explanatory of the figures under each Major Revenue head and under each Major Expenditure head of account.

Introductory.

The conditions of Provincial finance are determined by the terms of an administrative arrangement subsisting between the Government of India and the Local Government known as the Provincial Settlement under which the revenue and expenditure of the province as classified in the public accounts are divided between the two Governments.

With effect from the 1st April 1911 a very important change was made in the Provincial Settlement, the *quasi*-permanent settlement being made permanent subject to the following conditions:—

(1) it shall not be subject to revision in the future, except by way of commuting fixed assignments into growing revenue;

(2) in case of serious famine the question of assistance from Imperial revenues will be duly considered by the Government of India;

(3) in special cases where the Local Government are unable to meet their requirements from their current revenues or by drawing on their balances, they should take the necessary amount as a short interest-bearing loan from the Government of India repayable in suitable instalments; and

(4) the Government of India reserve the right to call for assistance from Provincial revenues in case of serious embarrassment in their own finances.

At the same time Forest revenue and expenditure, which had formerly been divided, were made wholly Provincial.

2. The following statement shows the several heads of revenue and expenditure which are divided between Imperial and Provincial:—

Revenue.			Expenditure.		
Major heads.	Imperial share.	Provincial share.	Major heads.	Imperial share.	Provincial share.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Land Revenue ..	One-half	One-half	1. Refunds and Drawbacks	The share in the minor heads under this major head follows that of the corresponding major heads of receipts.	
IV. Stamps	One-half	One-half	2. Assignments and Compensations.		
V. Excise	One-half	One-half	6. Stamps	One-half	One-half.
VIII. Assessed Taxes.	One-half	One-half	7. Excise	One-half	One-half.
			10. Assessed Taxes ..	One-half	One-half.
XXIX. Major Irrigation Works.	One-half	One-half	42. Major Irrigation Works.	One-half	One-half.

The remaining heads dealt with in this statement are wholly Provincial.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

6–7

I. & 3. Land Revenue.

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Ordinary revenue	665·28	683·62	675·20	696 61	672·28	699 63
Sale of Government estates ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sale-proceeds of waste lands and redemption of land-tax	1·80	1·54	1·62	1·50	2·50	1 81
Miscellaneous	3·12	2·98	2·60	2·53	2·58	2·65
Total shared ..	670·20	688·14	679·52	700·64	677·36	703·89
Deduct—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	—104·87	—107·20	—105·43	—105·85	—105 61	—107·05
Net total shared ..	565·33	580 94	573·09	594·79	571·45	596·84
Provincial share ..	282·80	290·47	286·5	297·40	285·72	298 42

Expenditure.

30–31

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Charges of District Administration.	50·81	52·42	56·80	55·00	48 68	50·96
Survey and Settlement	13·36	13 20	13·34	13 89	13 19	13·77
Land Records	24·71	26·38	28·80	29·45	29 38	30 87
Inam Commissioner	·89	·29	·20	21	20	·13
Allowances to District and Village officers.	39·81	47·60	48 68	50·47	34·66	35·97
Total ..	129·38	142 09	148·24	149·5	126·11	130·70

6–7

Revenue.

7

3. *Ordinary Revenue.*—The figures from 1912–1913 onwards include a new item formerly credited to the separate Proprietary Estates Village Service funds, viz., quit-rents on Village Service inams, due to the abolition of the Proprietary Estates Village Service cess as from the 1st April 1912. In pursuance of the policy which led to the abolition of the Ryotwari Village Service cess in 1906–1907, it had long been decided to abolish the Proprietary Estates Village Service cess also. The carrying out of this intention had, however, to be postponed until the Government of India found their finances to be in a position to admit of the necessary compensation being given to Provincial revenues on account of the additional expenditure thrown on this Government by the taking over of the charges borne by the various Proprietary Estates Village Service funds. The proceeds from quit-rents on Village Service inams in Proprietary Estates which were formerly credited to the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds are, as a result of the abolition of the funds, treated since 1912–1913 as an item of Land Revenue.

7

4. The decrease in 1913–1914 was due mainly to suspension of kists amounting to 4·00 in the Chidambaram taluk of the South Arcot district owing to floods, and the unfavourable character of the season which caused a fall in revenue in a number of districts.

5. The budget estimate for the current year was framed on the basis of normal conditions in respect of rainfall, and provided for the increase due to the introduction of resettlement rates in the North Arcot district and in the Chittoor and Chaudragiri taluks of the Chittoor district and for the collection of revenue postponed in the previous year. The decrease in the revised estimate as compared with the budget estimate for the current year is to a large extent caused by the fall in collection as a result of the difficulty experienced in the realisation of kists owing to the depression in trade and prices caused by the war. Large season remissions in Kistna, Guntūr, Nellore, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, North Arcot and Salem, necessitated in the case of the first two districts by unusual heavy floods and in the others by the unfavourable character of the season, have also contributed to the fall. The decrease is also due to the closure of certain canals for the second crop in Gōdāvari and a fall in the sale of waste lands under the Periyar. The budget for 1915–1916 provides for the growth of revenue expected under this head in the coming year and has been framed on the basis of normal seasonal conditions. It also provides for the collection in the forthcoming year of a portion of this year's revenue.

Expenditure.

6. Under this head, as under other heads in the budget, provision has again been made for the payment of grain compensation allowance. The amounts included under the present major head are as shown below:—

—	Accounts, 1913–1914.	Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
Grain compensation allowance ..	1·98	2·06	1·93	1·90

7. With effect from the 1st April 1914, the following changes in the classification of charges have been made under the minor heads *Charges of District Administration* and *Allowances to district and village officers* under the major head 3. Land Revenue.

(*a*) Hitherto, 20 per cent. of the charges on account of the superior Revenue staff, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, Taluk Sarishtadars, Head Accountants and their establishments, and most of the connected expenditure included under the sub-heads "General establishments" and "Sub-divisional establishments" was transferred by deduction from 3-A. Land Revenue—*Charges of District Administration* to the head 19-A. Courts of Law; and one-fifth of the charges originally accruing under the head 19-A. Courts of Law—*Criminal Courts—Charges of Stationary Sub-Magistrates*, and *Hill Tract Agency, etc., establishments* was, in turn, transferred by deduction from 19-A. Courts of Law to 3-A. Land Revenue—*Charges of District Administration* under the two sub-heads abovenamed. As, however, the percentage of the net amount transferred to the head 19-A. Courts of Law, which was smaller than that adopted in the accounts of other Provinces was found to be inadequate, it has been decided to make only one lump transfer of 30 *per cent.* of the total charges appearing under the head 3-A. Land Revenue—*Charges of District Administration* to 19-A. Courts of Law—*Criminal Courts*.

(*b*) The pay of talayaris or village constables which was hitherto shown under the minor head *Allowances to District and village officers*, has in accordance with the procedure followed in Bombay and the United Provinces, been transferred to the head 20. D. Police—*Village Police*.

As the foregoing changes were introduced after the budget estimate for the current year was finally fixed, the revised classification affects only the revised estimate for 1914–1915 and the budget estimate for 1915–1916.

1-46 8. *Charges of District Administration.*—The increased expenditure in 1912–1913 as compared with the previous year was mainly due to the introduction of the following two schemes:—

44 (*a*) *The reorganization of the pay of Deputy Tahsildars.*—This scheme which costs 55 *per annum* was introduced with the sanction of the Secretary of State with effect from the beginning of 1912–1913. The pay of the two grades of Deputy Tahsildars was raised from Rs. 100 and Rs. 120 to Rs. 125 and Rs. 150, respectively.

(b) *The reorganisation of taluk establishments in the Presidency.*—This scheme costing 8 81 *per annum* was, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, ordered to be introduced with effect from 1st July 1912 It comprised (i) the raising of the pay of taluk sarishtadars and taluk head accountants from Rs 60 and Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 and Rs. 70, respectively; (ii) the raising of the minimum pay of clerks to Rs 20 *per mensem*, as in the case of Collectors' and Divisional offices; (iii) the reorganization of the clerical staff in Tahsildars', Deputy Tahsildars' and Sub-Magistrates' offices generally by an increase in the numerical strength of the establishment and by an enhancement of the scale of pay; and (iv) the raising of the minimum pay of dufferbands to Rs. 8 and that of peons to Rs. 7 *per mensem*.

The increase in 1913–1914 was due chiefly to larger expenditure under *General Establishments—salaries*, and to the fact that a full year's expenditure was incurred in that year on the scheme of reorganization of taluk establishments in the Presidency sanctioned in the course of the previous year.

9 The decrease in the revised estimate for the current year as compared with the budget is mostly nominal, as there has been a transfer to the head 19-A. Courts of Law of a sum of about 11·00 due to the change in classification referred to in paragraph 7 On the other hand, excess expenditure is expected under the head *Charges of District Administration*, the main contributory causes being (a) the present restrictions in regard to the grant of leave on account of the war, (b) the introduction of a new scale of guaranteed minimum salaries to members of the Indian Civil Service to compensate for loss of normal acting promotion owing to the embargo on leave, (c) the recent strengthening of the Deputy Collectors' cadre in order to provide Personal Assistant Deputy Collectors in ten districts, and (d) the remission of recoveries from local funds of the expenditure on account of local and special fund audit establishments which have been taken in deduction of charges in the budget for the current year

The excess in 1915–1916 is chiefly due to the assumption that the conditions specified in items (a) and (b) above will continue.

10. *Survey and settlement.*—The small expenditure in 1912–1913 is due mainly to a reduction in the temporary establishments employed in settlement parties. The decrease in the revised estimate as compared with the budget for the current year occurs under survey and settlement parties, and is due mainly in the case of survey parties to recoveries on account of survey of estates, which are taken in deduction of charges, having exceeded budget anticipation, and in the case of settlement parties to the smaller amount of salaries drawn by the officers. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 provides for the improvement of the scale of pay of the subordinate establishments employed in the survey parties and for the recruitment of two out of the six additional gazetted assistants for the survey parties recently sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The budget, besides containing the provision necessary for the conduct of survey of municipal towns, includes also a larger allotment for the salaries of the officers in the settlement parties with reference to the emoluments now drawn by them. 42 44–48

11. *Land Records.*—This minor head includes the cost of establishments employed for preparing revenue and agricultural statistics in the office of the Board of Revenue and of the Director of Land Records and his establishment, charges on account of Land Records Superintendents, Land Records Tahsildars, Land Records Inspectors and Land Revenue Inspectors and karnams, and the expenditure on the checking of field sketches and the maintenance of surveys of municipal towns. The surveyors and chainmen employed on the maintenance of municipal surveys are treated as Government servants and their service qualifies for pension from general revenues. The cost of this establishment is met in the first instance from Provincial funds, two-thirds of the cost of the establishment in mufassal municipalities and one-fourth of the cost in the case of Madras town being subsequently recovered from the local bodies concerned. These recoveries are taken by deduction from charges. 48–49

12. The actuals for 1912–1913 include a full year's charges on account of the two additional Revenue Inspectors for each district who have been appointed in connection with the scheme for the division of the subordinate grades of the Revenue department

47 into two divisions, upper and lower, with separate recruitment for each, which was introduced during 1911–1912. The large increase in this year is, however, mainly due to the inclusion under this minor head of charges on account of karnams and assistant karnams in proprietary estates which are being borne by Provincial revenues as a result of the abolition of the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds as from the 1st April 1912.

47 The gradual increase shown by the accounts for 1913–1914 and the estimates for the current and ensuing years is chiefly on account of the usual expenditure on the
86 revision of village establishments in ryotwari and proprietary areas.

13. *Inam Commissioner.*—For the enfranchisement of village service, personal and other miscellaneous inams in proprietary estates, temporary establishments are employed in the Inam Commissioner's office, and temporary Deputy Collectors and establishments in the mufassal. The whole cost of these operations was formerly debited to Provincial revenues in the first instance and subsequently recovered from the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds as money became available. It was decided in 1910–1911 that the cost of the enfranchisement of personal and other miscellaneous inams should not be recovered from the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds and that, in respect of the temporary establishments employed in the Inam Commissioner's office, the recovery to be made from the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds should be only one-third of the cost instead of the whole as formerly. In consequence of the remission of the Proprietary Estates Village Service cess already referred to, the special funds ceased to exist as from the 1st April 1913, and the entire cost of such charges is met from Provincial revenues.

The gradual decrease in expenditure is due to the completion of enfranchisement in several districts.

86-61 14. *Allowances to District and Village Officers.*—To this minor head is debited the expenditure on account of village establishments other than karnams and assistant karnams.

The accounts for 1911–1912 and 1912–1913 include 85 and 1·04 for charges on account of the Royal bonus granted in connection with the Delhi Coronation Darbar in 1912. The main cause of the increased expenditure in the latter year is, however, the inclusion under this minor head of Proprietary Estates Village Service charges other than expenditure on karnams and assistant karnams.

A large portion of the decrease in the revised estimate as compared with the budget for the current year is nominal, the change in classification referred to in paragraph 7 necessitating the transfer of a sum of 14·50 in the revised estimate to the head 20. Police. There is also a decrease under payments on account of ryotwari and Proprietary Estates Village Service establishments, due in the latter case to an overestimate of the cost of revision of village establishments.

86-61 The budget estimate for 1915–1916 contains enhanced provision for charges on account of village establishments in ryotwari villages and proprietary estates

Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Net assignment to Provincial revenues.	+ 26·60	+ 101·35	+ 29·23	+ 21·92	+ 29·76	+ 23·06

15. All adjustments between Imperial and Provincial funds were hitherto effected by an addition to, or a deduction from, the Provincial share of land revenue. As, however, this procedure conveyed a misleading idea as to the amounts that accrue to the Imperial and Provincial Governments out of the land revenue collections of each province, it has been decided to record these contributions under a distinct head on the revenue side of the accounts to be named "Transfers between

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

Imperial and Provincial revenues." The large increase in the assignments for 1912–1913 is due to special non-recurring grants given by the Government of India in that year for expenditure on education, sanitation and discretionary objects.

The details of the adjustments for the current and coming years are shown in the following statement :— 326-327

	Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
IMPERIAL TO PROVINCIAL.			
A.—Recurring.			
(1) Assignment in connection with the Famine-relief scheme	2·50	2·50	2·50
(2) Contribution towards the cost of the appointment of a Scientific Officer to assist the planting industries in Southern India by the Administration of Coorg	·01	·01	·01
(3) Assignment for recurring charges in connection with the constitution of additional districts and other charges	·75	·75	·75
(4) Assignment to meet the expenditure thrown on Provincial funds by the abolition of the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds ..	11·44	10·38	12·27
(5) Assignment on account of stipends to Mahamahopadhyays and Shams-ul-ulama title-holders	·02	·02	·02
(6) Assignment for improvement of sanitary services	·35	·26	·35
(7) Assignment for expenditure on sanitation ..	6·00	6·00	6·00
(8) Assignment for expenditure on education ..	16·30	16·30	16·30
(9) Assignment for development of the Madras University	·65	·65	·65
(10) Assignment for improvement of education in Aided English Secondary schools	·80	·80	·80
(11) Assignment for the extension of education among the poorer classes of the Domiciled Community in the City of Madras	·30	·30	·30
(12) Assignment for the improvement of Muhammadan education	..	·30	·30
(13) Assignment for grant to the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund	·04	·15	·15
(14) Assignment towards the expenditure in connection with the audit of the Hyderabad and Secunderabad local funds	·03	·03	·03
(15) Assignment on account of the transfer of Nagar, Albaka and Cherla taluks from the Central Provinces to the Madras Presidency.	·24	·24	·24
(16) Assignment for meeting from Provincial funds the cost of maintenance of Government cemeteries not attached to Government churches	·11	·11	·11
(17) Assignment for remission of certain recoveries from local bodies	1·70	1·70	1·70
(18) Assignment on account of the provincialization of the salaries of officers of the Indian Civil Veterinary Department	..	·29	·29
(19) Assignment on account of the compensation for interest charged to Provincial funds for five Minor Irrigation works transferred to the class of Major Irrigation works ..	..	·50	·50
Total ..	41·24	41·59	43·27

		Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget estimate, 1915-1916.
	IMPERIAL TO PROVINCIAL—*cont.*			
	B.—Non-recurring.			
147	(20) Assignment to Provincial funds being a portion of the balance outstanding to the credit of the Proprietary Estates Village Service fund	..	7·82	..
	(21) Assignment to Provincial on account of the purchase of copies of the "Indian Household Reference Chart" and the "Indian Household Emergency Chart"	..	·01	..
	(21a) Assignment to Provincial on account of a Muhammadan hostel in the Madras City ..	..	·16	..
	Total, Imperial to Provincial ..	41·24	49·08	43·27
	PROVINCIAL TO IMPERIAL.			
147	*Recurring.*			
	(22) Fixed assignment under the Provincial Settlement	13·09	13·09	13·09
	(23) Assignment on account of the reduction from 13 to 8 of the percentage charged against Provincial revenues on the value of imported stationery stores	·29	·29	·29
	(24) Assignment on account of the imperialization of the Public Works department Account staff	·94	·94	·94
	Total, Provincial to Imperial ..	13·32	13·32	13·32
	Net addition to Provincial ..	27·92	29·76	29·95

195 16. *Item* (1).—The figures under this item relate to the scheme described in paragraph 196 for the apportionment of famine expenditure between Imperial and Provincial funds.

197 17. *Item* (3).—The total extra recurring expenditure made good from Imperial to Provincial funds in connection with the entire scheme for the constitution of additional district, sub-divisional and other charges amounted to 7·85. Allowing for 7·10 which has merged in the fixed assignment of 13·09 in item (22), the balance of ·75 has been provided for against item (3).

198 18. *Item* (4).—In consequence of the abolition of the Proprietary Estates Village Service funds as from 1st April 1912 referred to in paragraph 3, the charges on account of the village establishments formerly paid by those funds are now borne by Provincial revenues. The *net* initial cost of the village establishments after deducting the Provincial share of the quit-rents credited under the head I. LAND REVENUE, at the time of the enfranchisement of village service inams in the several tracts in the Proprietary Estates is being made good to Provincial funds from Imperial revenues in the shape of an assignment.

199 19. *Item* (6).—In order to assist the Local Government to carry out the scheme for the improvement and strengthening of sanitary services which has been approved by the Secretary of State and which involves the appointment of two additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in Madras and the creation of posts of Health Officers for important towns, the Government of India have sanctioned a recurring assignment of ·35, which is made up of ·19 to cover the entire cost of the additional Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and ·16 being half the cost of the municipal Health Officers to be appointed in ten selected municipal towns. The decrease in the revised estimate under this item as compared with the budget for the current year is due to the fact that the portion of the assignment relating to Deputy Sanitary Commissioners (·19) is payable in full only on the actual appointment of the two officers, and that in respect of one of these appointments, it has not yet been found possible to fill it

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

permanently It is anticipated that both the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners will be employed next year and credit for the whole assignment has accordingly been taken in the budget for 1915–1916. 226

20. *Item* (7).—The recurring assignment of 6 which the Government of India have sanctioned for expenditure primarily on urban sanitation appears under this item. 226

21. *Item* (8).—An assignment of 8 was first sanctioned in the beginning of 1912–1913, representing the share allotted to Madras out of the annual recurring grant of 50 announced at the Delhi Coronation Darbar for expenditure on popular education. This was increased by additional recurring grants of ·25 *per annum* in the course of that year, of 6·80 *per annum* with effect from 1913–1914 and of 1·25 *per annum* with effect from the current year The total of these grants (16·30) appears against item (8) in the estimates for the current and ensuing years. 234

22. *Items* (9) *to* (14) represent additional recurring grants for educational objects which the Government of India have sanctioned, the first three with effect from the year 1912–1913, and the last item from the current year. 234

23. *Item* (15).—The Government of India sanctioned with effect from 1913–1914 a grant of ·04 *per annum* to the Lawrence Memorial School, Cotacamund. It has since been increased to ·15 *per annum* by the Government of India from the current year. The assignment made to cover the charge appears under this item and the expenditure on account of the grant is debited to the head 32. MISCELLANEOUS—*Donations for charitable purposes.* 235

24. *Item* (15).—In order to meet the net extra cost thrown on this Government by the transfer to the Madras Presidency of the Nugur, Albaka and Cherla taluks from the Central Provinces, which was effected on the 1st July 1909, an assignment of ·11 for the year 1910–1911 and a recurring assignment of ·24 with effect from the year 1911–1912 were sanctioned The recurring assignment has been taken credit for in the estimates for the current and ensuing years. 236

25. *Item* (16).—It has been decided that the charges on account of the maintenance of Government cemeteries not attached to Government churches, which were borne by Imperial revenues, should, with effect from the 1st April 1914, be debited to Provincial funds. The assignment under item (16) represents the recurring compensatory amount paid to this Government in consequence of this arrangement. 236

26. *Item* (17).—Recoveries which were formerly made from local bodies for services rendered on their behalf by officers of Government, such as accounting and auditing of local funds in Collectors' and Taluk offices, have been waived with effect from the 1st April 1914, on the principle that a local body should not be required to contribute to Government for services rendered which are inherent in the duty of supervision and control exercised by Government officers, or for services which cannot be expediently performed except by Government agency. The annual contribution of ·50 formerly levied from the Madras Corporation for general purposes and credited to Provincial revenues under the head XXV. MISCELLANEOUS has also been remitted with effect from 1914–1915. The loss entailed on Provincial revenues by these measures is made good by the recurring assignment of 1·79 shown against this item.

27. *Item* (18).—The Government of India have recently decided that the charges on account of the salaries of officers of the Indian Civil Veterinary department, which were hitherto debited to Imperial revenues, should be treated as Provincial expenditure with effect from 1914–1915; the assignment made to compensate Provincial revenues for the extra expenditure involved in the change of classification appears under this item. 236

28. *Item* (19).—This item represents the annual recurring assignment made to compensate Provincial revenues for the interest charges which are debited to those revenues in respect of certain minor irrigation works transferred to the class of major works in the year 1908–1909 for which no account was taken when the terms of the Provincial Settlement were fixed. 238

29. *Item* (20).—The balance to the credit of the separate Proprietary Estates Village Service funds which have been abolished as from the 1st April 1912 is 16 16. Deducting a sum of 1·52 which has already been reimbursed to Provincial revenues 237

on account of the outstanding cost of enfranchisement operations incurred by Government in the past, a balance of 1·64 is left, of which a moiety is given to the Madras Government.

851 30. *Item* (22).—This item is due to the fact that the revenues assigned to this province exceeded the Provincial expenditure estimated at the time of the Provincial Settlement. The fixed assignment payable from Provincial to Imperial funds, according to the terms of the revision of the Provincial Settlement introduced as from the 1st April 1911, was fixed at 18·09.

IV, & 6. Stamps.

7-8 * *Revenue.*

—	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1912–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Sale of general stamps	44·04	48·45	53·65	53·40	45·55	44·00
Sale of court-fee stamps	81·39	85·74	89·10	91·00	90·80	92·80
Duty on impressing documents ..	1·01	1·03	1·06	1·00	·75	·90
Fines and penalties	·79	·84	·81	·84	·76	·76
Miscellaneous	·02	11	·04	·06	·04	·04
Total ..	127·25	136·15	141 68	146·20	137·70	138 50
Provincial share (one-half) ..	63·63	68·08	70 84	73 15	68·85	69·25

* This head is not open to discussion

47-48 *Expenditure.*

—	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Superintendence	·30	·26	·25	·25	·28	·27
Charges for the sale of general stamps	1·86	2 08	2·10	2·10	2·05	2·19
Charges on sale of court-fee stamps	·78	83	·86	·83	·83	·88
Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores	1·54	1·78	1·19	1·64	1·80	1·30
Total ..	4 48	4·96	4·46	4·82	4·50	4·64
Provincial share (one-half) ..	2·24	2·48	2·23	2·41	2·25	2·32

Revenue.

7-8 31. The receipts comprise the share credited to this major head of the sale-proceeds of the unified postal and revenue stamps, the sale-proceeds of bills of exchange and other general stamps, of court-fee stamps and of stamped papers for copies of documents, the duty for embossing one-anna receipt and cheque stamps, the duty levied under the Stamp Act on documents brought for adjudication and on documents unstamped or insufficiently stamped, and fines and penalties levied by Judicial and Revenue officers under the Stamp Act on insufficiently stamped instruments.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate

32. The revenue from the unified postal and revenue stamps is credited to the Imperial head POST OFFICE. The Government of India have sanctioned the credit to the head STAMPS of a sum of 3·50 *per annum* as representing the share of the revenue from unified stamps, the amount being included under the minor head *Sale of general stamps.* 7

33. The receipts under STAMPS have been progressively increasing. The actuals for 1912–1913 show a special advance under the minor head *Sale of general stamps* due to increased monetary transactions in several districts.

The decrease in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 as compared with the budget for that year under the major head occurs chiefly under the minor head "*Sale of general stamps*" and is due to the slackness of trade and the stringency in the money market caused by the war. The effect of the war on the sale of court-fee stamps has been slight. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 under the major head shows only a small advance upon the revised estimate such as may be looked for even if the war continues throughout the coming year.

Expenditure.

34. The expenditure under this major head relates to the Central Stamp office and to charges connected with the sale of general stamps and court-fee stamps and to the cost of stamp paper. 42-43

35. *Superintendence.*—The clerical establishments of the Stationery and Stamp offices at Madras are placed on a single list and the total cost of the combined establishment was distributed between the heads 6. STAMPS and 30. STATIONERY AND PRINTING in the proportion of 4 to 5 up to October 1914. Since then, owing to the revision of the combined establishment, the proportion has been altered into 10 to 17. 42-43

38. *Stamp paper supplied from Central stores.*—The decline in the actuals for 1913–1914 is due to the invoice rate of the cost of stamps having been reduced by 30 per cent. during the year. The revised estimate for 1914–1915 and the budget estimate for 1915–1916 allow for this reduction in the invoice rate. 43

V. & 7. Excise.

Revenue.

3-9

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget estimate, 1915-1916.
	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.			
Licence and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs	286·24	314·95	345·71	370·79	344·82	343·82
Gain on sale-proceeds of excise opium	10·02	11·90	13·76	14·50	13·80	13·80
Duty on ganja	3·18	3·80	4·04	4·35	4·50	4·50
Fines, confiscations and miscellaneous	1·20	1·13	1·60	1·26	1·88	1·88
Total ..	300·64	331·87	365·11	391·00	364·50	364·00
Provincial share (one-half) ..	150·32	165·93	182·55	195·50	182·25	182·00

Expenditure.

44

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget estimate, 1915-1916.
	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.			
District Executive establishment ..	·04	·04	·03	·04	·05	·04
Portion of the combined Salt and Excise establishments ..	17·80	18·13	18·18	18·93	18·24	19·12
Total ..	17·84	18·17	18·21	18·97	18·29	19·16
Provincial share (one-half) ..	8·92	9·08	9·10	9·48	9·14	9·58

Revenue.

37. About 90 *per cent.* of the receipts is derived from country spirits and toddy, the revenue from which is shown under the first minor head, the balance representing the revenue from foreign liquor, opium and intoxicating drugs.

38. The main items of the receipts under "country spirits" are "still-head duty" and "vend rents."

39. The revenue from "still-head duty" is mainly affected by the rates of the duty imposed from time to time and by the consumption of country spirits. The rates of excise duty have been enhanced since the year 1911–1912 as shown below.

The rates of excise duty on country spirits were raised in 1911–1912 in Madras and in eleven villages of the Saidapet taluk and in the districts of Chingleput (excluding the high duty area), North Arcot, Chittoor (excluding the Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks), South Arcot (excluding frontier tracts), Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Rāmnād, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Salem and the Nilgiris and in the Wynaad taluk of the Malabar district.

With effect from the 1st April 1912 the rates of excise duty were again raised in Madras and in the adjoining eleven villages of the Saidapet taluk, in the districts of Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool (including Banganapalle State), in the Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks of the Chittoor district, and in the districts of South Canara and Malabar (excluding the Wynaad taluk and the rented tracts)

With effect from the 1st April 1913 the rates of excise duty were further raised in the districts of Chingleput (excluding the high-duty area), Chittoor, North Arcot, South Arcot (including frontier tracts), Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Rāmnād, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Salem and the Nilgiris, in the Wynaad taluk of the Malabar district, and in the Munagala and Lingagiri zamindaris of the Kistna district.

With effect from the 1st April 1914, the rates of excise duty were still further raised in the districts of Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool (including Banganapalle) and Nellore, and in the Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks of the Chittoor district.

The rates of excise duty will be raised again with effect from the 1st April 1915 in the districts of Ganjām, Vizagapatam (including Gunupur and Palkonda Agencies), Godāvari (excise tracts), Kistna (excepting Munagala and Lingagiri zamindaris) and Guntūr.

40. "Vend rents" from arrack shops depend upon the number of shops sold and on the extent to which shops are competed for at such sales. In 1911–1912 the number of shops sold was 176 less than in 1910–1911, but the vend rents realized in that year exceeded those of the previous year by ·98. In 1912–1913 the number of shops sold was 400 less than in 1911–1912, but the vend rents owing to competition at the sales, exceeded those of the preceding year by over 4. In 1913–1914 the shops auctioned numbered 7,908 or 416 less than in the preceding year, but the rents rose by over 9, while in 1914–1915 the auction sales resulted in an increase of about 1 in the realizations though the number of shops sold diminished by 258 as compared with the preceding year.

41. The main items under "toddy revenue" are "vend rents" and "tree-tax."

The rates of tree-tax were raised on the 1st October 1911 by 50 *per cent.* in the Ganjām and Vizagapatam districts (tree-tax areas), by 12½ *per cent.* in the Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks of the Chittoor district and by about 11 *per cent.* in the 116 villages newly added to the Saidapet taluk. The rentals secured for the toddy lease exceeded those of 1910–1911 by 6·78.

The rates of tree-tax were raised by 11½ *per cent.* in the districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Rāmnād, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Salem with effect from the 1st October 1912. Notwithstanding a reduction of 1,011 shops, the rentals exceeded those in the previous toddy lease by 8·85.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

Again from 1st October 1913, the rates were raised by 12½ *per cent.* in the districts of Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary and Kurnool (including Banganapalle) and by 11¼ *per cent.* in the districts of Chingleput (excluding Saidapet taluk), Chittoor, North Arcot and South Arcot. There was also a reduction of 431 in the number of toddy shops sold in the toddy lease, but the rentals continued to increase, the advance being over 9 as compared with the previous lease.

In the districts of South Canara and Malabar, the rates have been enhanced by 33⅓ *per cent.* with effect from the 1st October 1914.

The number of toddy shops sold in the toddy lease was 867 less than in the previous lease but the rentals realized thereby rose by about 2·50.

42. During 1914–1915 the total number of foreign liquor taverns and beer shops has been reduced by one but the vend rents were slightly more than in the preceding year.

43. This Presidency is supplied with Ghazipur opium, which is supplied by Government free of cost in the first instance. Of the gross sale-proceeds, an amount calculated on the quantity actually sold at the rate of Rs. 8½ per seer (the estimated cost of production) is credited to the Imperial head II. Opium and the balance to the shared head V. Excise—*Gain on sale-proceeds of Excise opium*. The rentals derived from opium shops are, however, shown under the first minor head *License and distillery fees, etc.*, under this major head. With a view to restrict the consumption of opium in the Presidency, the issue price was raised by Rs. 5 a seer from April 1910, and again by Rs. 5 a seer from April 1912 and April 1913. The two Government storehouses at Rajahmundry and Tondiarpet were abolished from April 1913 and the storage of opium has been transferred to district treasuries for distribution thence to taluk cutcherries, which are now the only sources of supply of opium for shops.

The number of retail opium shops was reduced from 955 in 1911–1912 to 851 in 1912–1913, to 759 in 1913–1914, and to 740 in 1914–1915, but the rentals derived therefrom rose from 4·88 in 1911–1912 to 5·21 in 1912–1913, to 5·88 in 1913–1914 and to 6·22 in 1914–1915.

44. Under the minor head *Gain on sale-proceeds of opium* the progressive increase in the figures in previous years is mainly due to the enhancement of the issue prices as already mentioned above.

45. The duty on ganja was raised by 50 *per cent.* from 1st April 1911, was further raised by 33⅓ *per cent.* with effect from the 1st April 1914 and will again be raised by 25 per cent. from the 1st April 1915. The receipts from this source are credited to the third minor head, viz., *Duty on ganja*, while the rents from retail shops are shown, as in the case of opium shops, under the minor head *License and distillery fees, etc.* In 1912–1913 the number of ganja shops sold was 79 less than that in 1911–1912, but the rentals were ·41 more than those of 1911–1913. In 1913–1914, the number of shops was reduced by two, while the rentals rose by over 1·00, and in 1914–1915 the realizations were again better by about ·50 though the number of shops sold was the same as in the previous year.

46. The growing increase in the actuals under Excise in 1912–1913 and 1913–1914 over those in the previous years may be ascribed to the enhanced rates of excise duty, an increase in consumption of country spirits, increased rentals from toddy shops owing to prospects of a favourable season, enhanced rents from arrack and opium shops and larger collections under tree-tax due to enhancement of rates. The budget estimate of the revenue in 1914–1915 provided for an increase of 25·89 over the revenue in 1913–1914, but the outbreak of the war, by affecting the spending power of the people, has considerably influenced this source of revenue and it has been thought wise to anticipate a further slight decrease in 1915–1916.

Expenditure.

47. Under the head *District Executive Establishment* are recorded the charges for registration of agreements of renters of vend areas and of holders of independent shops the annual rental of which exceeds Rs. 1,000, and expenditure on rewards and contingencies.

48. *Portion of the combined Salt and Excise Establishments.*—The expenditure on the conjoint establishments which is arrived at after deducting the charges on account of Salt-Excise licensees' works and salt purchase and freight from the total

cost of the combined departments of Salt and Excise is apportioned between the heads 5. SALT (Imperial) and 7. EXCISE (shared equally between Imperial and Provincial) in the ratio of 1 to 2, this being approximately the ratio which the Salt revenue bore to the Excise revenue in 1907–1908.

VIII. & 10. Assessed Taxes.

I-3

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1916.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
RECEIPTS (a)	32·06	34·81	37·43	37·80	39·70	38·70
Provincial share (one-half) ..	16·03	17·41	18·74	18·90	19·85	19·35

(a) The figures exclude collections of income-tax from Public Works officers in Coorg, which are Imperial.
* This head is not open to discussion.

Ia-35

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1916.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
EXPENDITURE	·37	·37	·39	·40	·41	·57
Provincial share (one-half) ..	·19	·19	·19	·20	·20	·28

Revenue.

48. Income-tax realizations in the Public Works Department were formerly wholly Imperial, but with effect from the year 1911–1912 they are exhibited under the civil head *VIII. Assessed Taxes*

50. The actual receipts in 1913–1914 were better than the revised estimate for that year and this improvement has continued into the present year with the result that the budget estimate is found to be too low It is not improbable, however, that the war may affect adversely this source of revenue and the budget estimate for 1915–1916 has therefore been fixed at a cautious figure.

Expenditure.

51. The figures from 1913–1914 onwards include charges due to the minimum pay of all income-tax clerks in mufussal offices having been raised to Rs. 20. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 includes provision for the employment in Madras, Madura and Bimaid of a trained staff of accountants to scrutinize and audit private accounts produced before income-tax officers.

IX. & 11. Forest.

19

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1916.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913	1913–1914.			
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency	14·94	10·40	7·64	8·09	5·10	6·03
Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers	23·05	25·89	30·02	30·03	29·00	31·09
Confiscated drift and waif wood ..	·17	·17	·17	·17	·20	·17
Miscellaneous	2·93	4·66	4·17	3·30	4 40	3 96
Total ..	41·09	41·12	42·00	41·59	38·70	41·25

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimates.

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912	1912–1913	1913–1914.			
Conservancy and works	19·88	16·02	13·82	15·52	12·08	13·87
Establishment	14·29	15·48	15·54	16·11	16·22	16·83
Total ..	34·15	31·50	29·36	31·63	28·30	30·50

Revenue.

52. *Minor heads—Timber, etc., removed by Government Agency* and *Timber, etc., removed by consumers or purchasers.*—The marked variations under the first two minor heads since 1911–1912 have been caused by the progressively larger substitution of contract agency for departmental working of forests and by the closure of fuel depots. A further contributory cause for the decrease in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 under the first minor head as compared with the budget estimate for that year, was the postponement of sandalwood sales owing to the market being poor. 16.

The figures for 1913–1914 and 1914–1915 under the minor head *Timber, etc., removed by consumers or purchasers* include special receipts from the sale of coast casuarina plantations which have been disafforested. On the other hand the realizations from tanning barks and mica will be considerably reduced in 1914–1915 owing to the continental war. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 contemplates larger receipts especially from timber and minor produce. 16

53. Under the last minor head, *Miscellaneous*, the actuals for 1912–1913 included income from certain unexpected items, such as sale of elephants on the West Coast, and the collection of arrear rents and of the value of lands leased on the Anamalai hills. Similar causes, which were not anticipated in the budget estimate for 1914–1915, have also contributed to the increase in the revised estimate for that year. The decline in the receipts for 1915–1916 is mainly due to a smaller number of elephants being expected to be available for sale in that year in consequence of the failure of capturing operations in South Coimbatore. 16

Expenditure.

54. To the minor head *Conservancy and works* are debited the outlay on the improvement, extension and protection of forests generally, and on communications and buildings under the charge of the Forest department, the cost of the extraction and transport to sale depots of timber and other forest produce exploited departmentally and of the supervision of the removal of such produce by private agency, charges for the survey and demarcation of forests, and the cost of cattle, stores, tools and plant. 55

The second minor head *Establishment* includes the salaries of the staff of Forest officers and of their establishments, their travelling and other allowances and contingencies. 57–59

55. *Conservancy and works.*—The bulk of the decrease in the actuals for 1912–1913 and 1913–1914 under the first minor head occurs under "Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government Agency," and is due mainly to the curtailment of departmental operations and the extension of the contract system. The fall in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 as compared with the budget estimate of that year is accounted for by the same cause and by smaller expenditure on communications and buildings, and on sowing and planting due to the abandonment of coast casuarina plantations. The restriction of cultural operations contributed also to the fall. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 includes a special provision for the acquisition of certain leased forests. 55

51-52

58. *Establishment.*—The actual expenditure in 1912–1913 under the second minor head exceeded that in the previous year owing to (i) full year's charges having been incurred on account of the fourth Conservator and his establishment sanctioned in the middle of the previous year, (ii) the accrual of annual increments to officers under the time-scale of pay, (iii) the opening of a fourth vernacular training school in the central circle, (iv) the deputation of a larger number of students to the Madras Forest College, (v) the employment of additional establishments and revisions of rates of pay in certain offices, (vi) the payment of increased rates of grain compensation allowance in certain localities, and (vii) the transfer to this head from 30 STATIONERY AND PRINTING of the debit of the cost of warm clothing and uniforms supplied to Forest subordinates. The figures for 1913–1914 include increased expenditure under travelling allowance and under establishments owing to the employment of additional temporary foresters and forest guards, partly counterbalanced by savings in the salaries of officers who were absent on leave out of India.

The budgeted expenditure in 1914–1915 under travelling allowance and contingencies will, it is anticipated, be exceeded, but savings accruing in the salaries of officers and under establishment will counterbalance a portion of the excess.

The budget estimate for 1915–1916 takes credit for smaller savings under salaries on account of the embargo on the grant of leave out of India to officers during the continuance of the war, and contains larger provision to cover the increments which will be earned by officers under the time scale of pay and for the employment of additional temporary foresters and forest guards for the better protection of forests.

X. & 12. Registration.

51

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Fees for registering documents	17·45	19·19	19·92	20·57	18·62	19·62
Fees for copies of registered documents	·49	·54	·60	·59	·59	·60
Miscellaneous . ..	2·64	2·85	3·06	3·14	3·14	3·38
Total ..	20·58	22·58	23·58	24·30	22·35	23·60

52-53

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Superintendence	·54	·51	·53	·52	·53	·55
District charges	11·95	11·95	12·16	12·32	12·31	12·45
Total ..	12·49	12·46	12·69	12·84	12·84	13·00

21 & 50–51

50 & 241

57. The receipts and charges on account of the registration of Joint Stock Companies which were hitherto exhibited under the heads X. and 12. REGISTRATION respectively are now shown under the heads XXI-B. and 26-B. SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS both in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 and in the budget estimate for 1915–1916.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate

Revenue.

58. There has been a continued advance since 1911–1912 in the receipts due partly to the development of the department and partly to increased commercial activity and the generally favourable character of the agricultural seasons which has attracted investments to land. 11

59. This advance has, however, received a check in the current year owing to the dislocation of trade with European countries caused by the war.

60. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 has been framed on the assumption that the continuance of the war will not affect the revenues more seriously next year than it has done in the current year, and with due regard to the natural expansion of revenue.

Expenditure.

61. The minor head *Superintendence* comprises charges on account of the Inspector-General of Registration, his office establishment and contingencies, whilst *District charges* represents the salary of district registrars and sub-registrars and their establishments, and contingent charges. 60–62 62 61–62

62. *District Charges.*—Since 1909–1910, allotments have been made annually for the employment of temporary sub-registrars for certain months in each year to work jointly with permanent sub-registrars in heavy offices, while district registrars have been given the assistance of a permanent joint sub-registrar at head-quarters so as to give them more time for inspection and other duties.

63. The actuals of 1911–1912 include an expenditure of ·19 on account of the bonus of half a month's pay in connection with the Delhi Coronation Darbar, while the figures from 1912–1913 include larger expenditure on account of the payment of grain compensation allowance. The increase from 1913–1914 onwards is due mainly to the opening of new sub-registry offices.

64. As already stated, the revised estimate for 1914–1915 and the budget estimate for 1915–1916 do not include charges (·09) on account of the Registration of Joint Stock Companies which are now shown under the head 26-B, SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS. 201

The budget estimate for 1915–1916 contains, as usual, provision for the employment of temporary sub-registrars. It also provides for the opening of a new district registrar's office at Rámnád. 11 62

***1. Refunds and Drawbacks,†**

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Land Revenue	·70	·73	·84	·57	·80	·75
Stamps	·72	·74	·72	·81	·83	·79
Excise	·21	·18	·21	·20	·25	·20
Assessed taxes	·18	·18	·12	·14	·16	·13
Forest	·34	·22	·42	·22	·45	·25
Registration	·06	·05	·06	·06	·05	·05
Total ..	2·16	2·08	2·45	2·00	2·64	2·17

27–34

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here.
† Drawbacks occur under Customs only and are wholly Imperial.

65. The amounts shown above represent the debits to Provincial funds of the expenditure under *Refunds* in proportion to the Provincial shares of the revenues under the respective heads in connection with which refunds are made.

66. The charges under the head are of a fluctuating character and are not
32-33 subject to any departmental control.

* 2. Assignments and Compensations.

Expenditure

—	Accounts. 1911-1912.	Accounts. 1912-1913.	Accounts. 1913-1914.	Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget estimate, 1915-1916.
Inamdars and other grantees ..	·06	·06	·06	·05	·06	·06
Pensions in lieu of resumed lands ..	2·08	2·06	2·05	1·99	1·81	2·11
Malikhana	2·88	2·58	3·52	2·95	3·01	2·99
Miscellaneous Land Revenue compensations	..	·01	..	·01	·01	·02
Excise compensations	·42	·43	·57	·58	·64	·64
Total ..	5·44	5·14	6·20	5·58	5·53	5·82
Provincial share (one-half) ..	2·72	2·57	3·10	2·79	2·76	2·91

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of the Government of Madras are not shown here.

This head is not open to discussion.

67. The minor heads here are treated as wholly Imperial, wholly Provincial or divided between Imperial and Provincial, according to the classification of the corresponding heads of revenue.

68. The charges consist chiefly of pensions paid to landholders as compensation for lands resumed by Government, malikhana allowances and other special compensations. *Excise compensations* represent mainly the compensation paid by Government in lieu of abkāri and opium privileges which have been either leased or resumed in Native
36 States. The main items under this head are the annual payment of ·28 to the Nawab of Panganapalle for the lease to Government of the abkāri and opium revenue of that State and a compensation to the Travancore State for the suppression of ganja cultivation.

33-34 XII. & 13. Interest.

Revenue

—	Accounts 1911-1912.	Accounts 1912-1913.	Accounts 1913-1914	Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget estimate, 1915-1916.
Revenue	4·43	4·27	4·55	4·40	4·48	4·49

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of this Government have been left out.

42-47 † *Expenditure.*

—	Accounts. 1911-1912.	Accounts. 1912-1913.	Accounts. 1913-1914	Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget estimate, 1915-1916.
Expenditure	3·16	3·17	3·22	3·24	3·27	3·31

† This head is not open to discussion.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate

Revenue. 12-13

69. The revenue represents mainly the interest received by the Local Government on advances and loans made from the Provincial advance and loan account. This account, the capital transactions of which are outside the current budget figures, provides for the grant of loans to agriculturists, local bodies, etc. The monies required are furnished by the Government of India, and the Local Government pay interest thereon at the rate of 3½ *per cent. per annum* and bear losses on account of bad debts, charging a higher rate of interest, as a rule, to the persons and bodies to whom they lend the money, in order to cover risks and cost of management. It also includes the interest on Government securities belonging to institutions taken over by Government along with the endowments for the upkeep of such institutions. 12

70. The increase in the actuals for 1913–1914 was chiefly due to increased recoveries of interest on land improvement loans and from the Negapatam municipality.

The revised estimate for 1914–1915 has been framed on a consideration of the past actuals and the probable demands of the year. 14

The budget estimate for 1915–1916 includes a sum of ·01 for interest on outstanding loans aggregating 20 disbursed to 38 rural co-operative credit societies which were registered in the years 1904–1905 to 1908–1909, loans to these societies being free of interest for a period of three years from the date of registration. Under interest on loans to local bodies the budget estimate takes account of interest for a whole year on loans taken up or expected to be taken up in 1914–1915 and for one half-year on half the amount of new loans provided in the budget estimate for 1915–1916, while the estimate of interest on agricultural loans has been based on the average of the preceding three years' actuals.

Expenditure.

71. The interest at 3½ *per cent.* which is paid to the Government of India by the Local Government on sums placed at the disposal of the latter for advances and loans to local bodies, agriculturists, etc., is shown as expenditure under this head, this interest being calculated on the mean between the outstanding balance of the Provincial advance and loan account at the beginning and at the end of each year. No interest is, however, charged to the Local Government on loans to co-operative credit societies so long as the loans in the societies are free of interest.

*18. General Administration. 64-69

† *Expenditure.*

	Accounts			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate 1914–1915	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914			
Commissioners	·03	..	..	..	..	..
Salary of the Governor	1·20	1·17	1·20	1·20	1·20	1·20
Staff and household of the Governor	·65	·66	·79	·74	·90	·93
Expenditure from contract allowance	·94	1·19	1·19	·94	·78	·59
Tour expenses	·21	·04	·03	·03	·55	·55
Executive Council	1·95	2·16	2·13	2·14	2·22	2·19
Legislative Council	·19	·17	·19	·20	·20	·19
Civil Secretariats	5·00	5·49	5·76	5·81	9·38	6·24
Board of Revenue, Financial Commissioner and Establishments ..	1·82	1·86	1·90	1·89	1·87	1·88
Civil Offices of Account and Audit.	1·08	1·10	1·08	1·14	1·16	1·16
Royal Visit—Delhi Coronation Durbar	5·12	·05	..	..	..	..
Total ..	18·19	13·99	14·27	13·89	15·33	14·93

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here.
† Statutory charges under this head are not open to discussion.

74 72. To the head *Tour expenses* are debited the travelling expenses of His Excellency the Governor's personal staff, the charges in connection with the camp-equipment of His Excellency and the cost of special trains for His Excellency's own use and haulage of his saloon carriages. The remaining minor heads indicate the nature of the expenditure debited to them.

73. The actuals for 1911–1912 under *Commissioners* represent the leave allowances paid to the Superintendent of the Pegu Commissioner's office, Burma, who resided on the Nilgiris during leave. The charge has under the rules to be finally borne by the revenues of the Madras Government.

74. The decrease in the accounts for 1912–1913 under the head *Salary of the Governor* is due to annuity fund deductions from the salary of Sir Murray Hammick when he was Governor of Madras.

73–74 75. The variations in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 and the budget estimate for 1915–1916 under the heads *Staff and household of the Governor*, *Expenditure from contract allowance* and *Tour expenses* are due mainly to a change in the classification and in the scale of expenditure under those heads introduced with effect from the 1st April 1914.

74 76. Under *Legislative Council* the chief item is the travelling allowance of non-official members of the Council.

75–76 77. Under *Civil Secretariats*, the increase in 1912–1913 was caused by the payment of leave allowances, revision of establishment, the employment of two Deputy Secretaries throughout the year and of a special officer in the Chief Secretariat, telegrams despatched in connection with the elections to the Legislative Council and the transfer with effect from the 1st April 1912 to the respective departments of charges on account of the supply of electric current previously debited to the head 45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. The increase in the actuals for 1913–1914 is accounted for mainly by the appointment of officers on special duty in the Local and Municipal Secretariat, the payment of leave allowances to officers on leave in the Chief and Revenue Secretariats, the appointment of an Assistant Secretary to Government and by the installation of an inter-communicating telephone system for the Secretariats.

78. The appointment of a new Judicial Secretary and of an additional Under Secretary, the deputation of officers on special duty in the Chief, Revenue and Local and Municipal Secretariats and the reorganization of the establishment of the Inter Secretariat have mainly contributed to increased expenditure as shown in the revised estimate for 1914–1915. On the other hand, the increase was partly counter-balanced by the abolition of the two temporary appointments of Deputy Secretary on the creation of the new post of Judicial Secretary.

76–79 The budget estimate for 1915–1916 includes provision on account of officers of the Indian Civil Service on special duty in the Chief, Revenue and Local and Municipal Secretariats.

80 79. Under *Board of Revenue, Financial Commissioner and Establishments*, the actuals for 1912–1913 include the payment of leave allowances to two Members of the Board of Revenue and the charges under a new item relating to the maintenance of electric installations.

78–79 80. *Civil offices of Account and Audit.*—Since 1913–1914 the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts in the Accountant-General's office has been drawing a smaller rate of salary than the incumbents of previous years, while, on the other hand in the course of the same year, the scale and pay of the establishment of the Examiner were revised resulting in additional expenditure. The figures from 1913–1914 onwards under this minor head have been affected in consequence of these changes.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimates. 14-15

XVI-A. & 19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.

* *Revenue.*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Sale-proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	·20	·15	·19	·19	·18	·19
Court-fees realised in cash	·25	·24	·28	·25	·35	·29
General fees, fines and forfeitures ..	8·33	9·77	9·39	10·26	10·23	10·49
Pleadership examination fees ..	·05	·05	·11	·10	·11	·12
Miscellaneous fees and fines ..	·17	·17	·15	·14	·15	·15
Miscellaneous	·22	·25	·23	·25	·23	·23
Total ..	9·22	10·84	10·95	11·24	11·30	11·47

* This head is not open to discussion.

† *Expenditure*

91–94

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
High Court	8·21	9·32	9·48	10·34	10·76	10·91
Law Officers	2·22	2·71	2·50	2·42	2·39	2·56
Administrator-General	— ·03	·14	·22	·25	·25	·25
Presidency Magistrate's Court ..	·75	·69	·77	·72	·71	·69
Civil and Sessions Courts ..	33·52	35·31	37·03	37·92	38·60	39·10
Court of Small Causes	1·00	1·04	1·04	1·04	1·05	1·09
Criminal Courts	15·33	16·15	17·19	16·93	27·70	28·57
Pleadership Examination charges ..	·09	·05	·05	·06	·06	·06
Refunds	1·10	1·20	1·40	1·22	1·38	1·33
Total ..	62·19	66·61	69·68	70·21	83·48	84·56

† Statutory charges under this head are not open to discussion.

Revenue. 14-15

81 The revenue depends mainly on the receipts under the minor head *General fees, fines and forfeitures*, which is liable to fluctuations as it depends largely on the amount of judicial fines inflicted. The increase in the figures from 1912–1913 onwards is due to larger realizations under translation and printing fees and magisterial fines.

Prior to the 12th July 1912, the appointment of Administrator-General and Official Trustee was remunerated solely by fees, unless the fees did not amount in the aggregate to Rs. 1,200 per mensem in which case the difference subject to a limit of Rs. 300 a month was made good by Government. It was subsequently decided, with the Secretary of State's approval, to make the Administrator-General and Official Trustee a full-time salaried officer of Government. In consequence of this change, the commission, fees, etc., levied by the Administrator-General and Official Trustee are, with effect from the 12th July 1912, credited to general revenues and the salaries of the officer and the establishment and the connected contingent expenditure are borne by Government. The figures from 1912–1913 onwards under the minor head *General fees, fines and forfeitures* accordingly take credit for the receipts from this source. 14

82. The figures from 1913–1914 onwards under the minor head *Pleadership Examination fees* include a new item, "Fees for examining High Court Apprentices," which has been transferred to this head from the minor head *Miscellaneous fees and fines*. 16

Expenditure

81-84 83. The total figures under this major head include expenditure on account of grain compensation allowance as shown below :—

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914-1915.	Revised estimate, 1914-1915.	Budget estimate, 1915-1916.
	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.			
Grain compensation allowance ..	1·35	2·37	2·25	2·47	2·53	2·40

81-84 84. *High Court*—Under this minor head are shown the salaries of the Judges and the officers and establishments of the High Court, and the connected contingent expenditure. Two additional temporary Judges were appointed in the beginning of 1912 to clear off the arrears in the High Court. The figures from 1912–1913 onwards include a full year's charges on account of these two additional Judges and their
81 establishments. The estimates for 1914–1915 provide for two more temporary Judges in the High Court and their establishments. The increase in the revised estimate as compared with the budget for the current year is chiefly due to enhanced expenditure on account of printing and translation work executed on behalf of suitors which is covered by receipts credited *per contra*. The budget estimate for
84 1915–1916 provides for the continuance throughout next year of all the temporary puisne Judges and for the appointment in the High Court of an Official Referee and his establishment.

84-86 85. *Law Officers.*—This minor head comprises the charges on account of the Advocate-General, the Government Solicitor, and the Government Pleaders at Madras and in the mufassal, as well as the fees paid by Government to pleaders in civil and criminal cases. Increased expenditure on fees to pleaders in criminal cases incurred in 1912–1913 accounts for the rise in the actuals for that year. Large expenditure on fees to pleaders in civil cases has contributed to the increase in subsequent years.

86 86. *Administrator-General.*—The increase under this head since 1912–1913 is due to the conversion of the appointment of Administrator-General and Official Trustee into that of a full-time salaried officer of Government with effect from the 12th July 1912, referred to in paragraph 81 *ante*. The figures from 1913–1914 include a full year's charges on account of the officer and his establishment with reference to this change.

86-88 87. *Civil and Sessions Courts.*—To this minor head are debited the charges in connection with the City Civil Court, the Courts of District and Sessions Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsifs, the establishments of the Government Agents in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Gōdāvari, and process-serving and copyist establishments.

The increase in 1912–1913 is due to the appointment of an officer on special duty to enquire into the adequacy of the existing judiciary outside the city of Madras, and into the possibility of redistributing jurisdictions of mufassal courts, the opening of additional temporary Sub-Courts and Munsifs' Courts, the incurring of a full year's charge on account of the regrading of the District Munsifs sanctioned about the middle of the previous year, and enhanced expenditure under process-serving establishment and grain compensation allowance.

The increase in 1913–1914 is due chiefly to enhanced expenditure under District and Sessions Judges on account of the payment of absentee and acting allowances, opening of additional temporary Sub-Courts and Munsifs' Courts and to increased expenditure under process-serving establishments.

88-91 The budget for 1914–1915 provided for the continuance throughout the year of sixteen temporary Sub-Courts at Berhampur, Vizagapatam, Guntūr (two courts), Rajahmundry, Rāmnād, Sivaganga, Masulipatam, Chingleput, Palghat, Trichinopoly, Nellore, North Malabar, Tanjore, Coimbatore and South Arcot, and of

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate. 88

fifteen Munsifs' Courts at Tiruppūr, Gōdāvari, Rāmnād, Berhampur, Chingleput, Nellore, Guntūr, Trichinopoly (two courts), Bezwada, Penukonda, Pedāpuram, Tinnevelly, Madura and Periyakulam.

The increase in the revised as compared with the budget estimate for the current year under this minor head is partly due to additional temporary Courts which have been sanctioned in the course of the year, there being at present sixteen temporary Sub-Courts and twenty-five temporary District Munsifs' Courts, enhanced expenditure on process-serving and copyist establishments and on absentee and acting allowances drawn by District and Sessions Judges and their establishments. The budget estimate for the ensuing year provides for the continuance throughout the year of all the existing temporary Sub-Courts and District Munsifs' Courts and for the deputation of two Indian Civil Service officers to undergo legal training. It also contains enhanced provision for process-serving and copyists' establishments in 1915–1916.

87–88

87–88 85–

88. *Criminal Courts.*—Under this minor head, the variations in the figures follow the corresponding alterations under the minor head 3-A. Land Revenue—*Charges of District Administration*, a portion of which is transferred to this head.

88–97

The accounts for 1912–1913 included the following additional charges:—

(*a*) the cost of additional Sub-Magistrates and their establishments for two additional taluks formed in Ganjām;

(*b*) the cost of the revision of pay of Sub-Magistrates with effect from the beginning of 1912–1913;

(*c*) a portion of the cost of the revision of Sub-Magistrates' establishments which was introduced in July 1912 along with the scheme for the reorganization of taluk establishments of which it forms part.

The figures from 1913–1914 contain a full year's charges on account of the foregoing schemes.

The large variations in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 and the budget estimate for 1915–1916 are due to the change in classification referred to in paragraph 7 according to which a larger proportion of the charges accruing under the head 3-A. Land Revenue—*Charges of District Administration* is now transferred to 19-A. Courts of Law.

XVI-B. & 19-B. Law and Justice—Jails.

18

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Jails	·05	·06	·07	·06	·06	·06
Jail manufactures	4·59	5·43	5·38	5·44	5·12	5·44
Total . .	4·64	5·49	5·45	5·50	6·00	5·50

Expenditure.

93–104

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Jails	10·12	10·43	10·82	11·51	11·07	11·89
Jail manufactures	3·95	3·50	4·17	4·00	4·55	4·20
Total . .	14·07	13·93	14·99	15·51	15·62	16·09

Revenue.

18 89. The main source of receipts under the head LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS is the sale-proceeds of articles manufactured in jails and supplied to public departments.

90. *Jail manufactures.*—The low actuals for 1911–1912 were due to lack of orders from the consuming departments of Government and to the employment of a smaller number of convicts on manufactures.

The increase in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 as compared with the budget estimate for the year is due to larger orders from the Police and Military Departments.

Expenditure.

86–101 91. Under this head are shown (*a*) the expenditure connected with the staff employed in the supervision of jails, (*b*) the charges for the maintenance of convicts, and (*c*) the cost of the purchase of raw materials for jail manufactures. Items (*b*) and (*c*) are fluctuating, being dependent on the strength of the jail population and on the demands for jail industries. Variations in the prices of food-grains and outbreaks of epidemic diseases in jails also affect the charges for the maintenance of prisoners.

88–104 92. *Jails.*—The figures from 1912–1913 onwards include charges for (i) the staff of the Cannanore jail which has been raised to the status of a first-class central jail, and (ii) the minimum pay of warders attached to sub-jails which has been raised to Rs. 7 per mensem with effect from the 1st November 1912.

The increase in the figures from 1913–1914 is mainly due to enhanced expenditure under "Dietary charges" and is also partly due to the several reforms introduced in jail administration in the course of that year in regard to the diet and clothing of prisoners, the education of long-term convicts, increased gratuities to convict officers, increased rates of road batta and free issue of clothing to released prisoners.

94 & 101 The decrease in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 as compared with the budget estimate for that year is due partly to reduced expenditure under "Dietary Charges" and partly to the fact that the cost of railway warrants issued by Police officers for moving prisoners, which was hitherto shown under this head is with effect from the current year debited finally to the head 20, POLICE.

101–102 The budget estimate for 1915–1916 contains enhanced provision on account of dietary charges and stores. Provision is also included for (i) an additional warder establishment for the special jail for habituals in Salem, and (ii) the revision of the pay of the low-paid jail establishments.

104 93. *Jail manufactures.*—The estimates have, as usual, been framed with reference to the actuals of previous years, the actuals in the current year as far as known and the probabilities of demands for jail manufactures next year.

XVII. & 20, Police.

13–16 *Revenue.*

—	Accounts.			Budget estimate 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Police supplied to public departments, private companies and persons	·38	·44	·35	·30	·40	·47
Presidency Police	·61	·68	·67	·65	·60	·57
Fees, fines and forfeitures	3·54	3·65	3·68	3·71	3·71	3·74
Superannuation receipts	·02	·02	·02	·02	·02	·02
Miscellaneous	·20	·23	·27	·14	·18	·16
Total ..	4·75	5·00	4·88	4·82	4·91	4·96

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

104–129

Expenditure.

—	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Presidency Police	5·64	5·52	5·71	6·03	6·73	6·52
Superintendence	1·88	1·99	2·13	2·00	2·13	2·15
District Executive Force	70·80	74·07	76·43	80·01	79·87	81·52
Village Police	·77	·87	·80	·85	15·32	15·65
Criminal Investigation Department	1·47	1·51	1·52	1·51	1·53	1·53
Railway Police	1·46	1·61	1·59	1·62	1·61	1·60
Cattle Pounds	2·60	2·53	2·52	2·56	2·53	2·57
Refunds	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
Miscellaneous	..	·06	1·71	·62	1·71	·71
Total ..	84·59	88·17	92·48	95·21	109·94	112·26

Revenue.

16–16

91. The receipts under this head consist mainly of (*a*) fees and fines levied under the Cattle Trespass Act, (*b*) the recovery of the cost of police supplied to public departments, private companies and persons, and (*c*) fees levied under the Hackney Carriage Act and the Motor-vehicles Act.

Expenditure

104–129

95. The cost of the establishments maintained in connection with cattle pounds is debited to this head, but the bulk of the expenditure relates to the Police department and includes the cost of the schemes of police re-organization introduced on the recommendation of the Police Commission. In 1911–1914 a commencement was made in the reclamation of criminal tribes and gangs chiefly by the application of the Criminal Tribes Act. Charges relating to the establishment and maintenance of settlements for the reclamation of criminal tribes and for the reception of prisoners are recorded under the minor head *Miscellaneous*.

96. The total cost of the scheme of police re-organization, as finally sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1909, amounted to 2·39 after deducting the share of the cost of the Railway Police to be borne by Railway Companies, or to about 37·00 inclusive of the concomitant charges under "Allowances," "Supplies and Services" and "Contingencies" on account of the additional establishments. The several constituent items of the re-organization were—

(*a*) Revision of the superior grades.

(*b*) Establishment of a Provincial Training school at Vellore.

(*c*) Formation of the Criminal Investigation department.

(*d*) Re-organization of the City Police.

(*e*) Increase of the minimum pay of the constabulary to Rs 9 in the Presidency town and to Rs. 8 in the mufassal (including the grant of first, second and third increments to constables of three, ten and seventeen years' approved service, respectively, and of local allowances in special localities)

(*f*) Improvement in the pay of Inspectors.

(*g*) Revision of the pay of head constables.

(*h*) Re-organization of the Railway Police.

(*i*) Strengthening of the armed reserves including the creation of the grade of Sergeant.

(*j*) Creation of the new grade of Deputy Superintendent.

(*k*) Creation of the grade of Sub-Inspector.

(*l*) Establishment of training schools for constables and sub-inspectors.

(*m*) Reallocation of the District Police.

Schemes (*a*) to (*i*) and (*k*) have already been completed. Scheme (*j*) is almost in full operation and scheme (*m*) is being introduced gradually. As regards (*l*), there will ultimately be four training schools for constables at Vellore, Vizianagram, Coimbatore and Amutapur. The schools at Vellore and Vizianagram were opened on 1st April 1908 and 1st May 1909, respectively, and that at Coimbatore in 1912–1913. The school for sub-inspectors has been established in the old Police Training school at Vellore.

97. The total figures under the major head include charges on account of grain compensation allowance, as shown below :—

—	Accounts, 1911–1912.	Accounts, 1912–1913.	Accounts, 1913–1914.	Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
Grain compensation allowance	2·40	4·56	4·98	4·57	4·43	4·30

The accounts for 1911–1912 under this major head include 1·68 on account of the grant of the Royal bonus of half a month's pay to all Government servants on pay not exceeding Rs. 50 per mensem notified in connection with the Delhi Coronation Durbar.

208–209 98. The decrease in the revised estimate as compared with the budget for the current year under the minor head *Presidency Police* occurs mainly under pay of police force and is due to failure to recruit up to the sanctioned strength. The budget 106 for the ensuing year provides for better recruitment and includes a sum of ·39 on account of the renting of accommodation for the head constables and constables who 108 have not yet been provided with Government quarters.

208–110 99. *Superintendence.*—The salaries of the Inspector-General and of the Deputy Inspectors-General and of their establishments are accounted for under this minor head. The lower figures in the accounts for 1911–1912 were due to the absence of the permanent Inspector-General on leave. The accounts for 1913–1914 include a special expenditure of ·09 on account of the leave allowances drawn in Madras by an 110 officer of the Burma military police. The revised estimate for 1914–1915 and the budget for 1915–1916 include charges on account of an additional post of Deputy Inspector-General which has been sanctioned temporarily.

110–117 100. *District Executive Force.*—The salaries of District Superintendents, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and of their establishments, the cost of the District Police force, the provincial training school at Vellore and the recruit schools for constables are included under this minor head. The expenditure under this head represents over 70 per cent. of the expenditure under the whole major head.

The enlistment of additional constables, promotions made in the grades of inspectors and sub inspectors, acting allowances paid to constables acting as head constables, grant of grain compensation allowance throughout the year in several districts at enhanced rates, more travelling, the grant to head constables of full travelling allowance admissible under the Civil Service Regulations, the adjustment of the cost of railway warrants issued in the closing months within the year instead of in the succeeding year, the strict enforcement of the rule regarding maintenance of horses by sub-inspectors, the re-organization of the armed reserves and the opening of the Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore, were among the chief causes which contributed to the increase in the actuals for 1912–1913.

101. The increase in 1913–1914 was due mainly to better recruitment, more travelling, and larger expenditure on clothing and uniform including packing and carriage charges.

The budget for 1914–1915 provided for the full sanctioned strength required under the reorganization of inspectors, sergeants, sub-inspectors, head constables and 111–18 constables of the District Police force, less probable savings representing the cost of so much of the force as is not likely to be recruited in 1914–1915. The decrease in

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimates.

the revised estimate as compared with the budget for the current year is due to short recruitment owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining men of the required stamp. The budget for next year contemplates better recruitment and besides including a special allotment of ·61 for the renting of accommodation for the subordinate police not provided with Government quarters in the mufassal, it contains enhanced provision under salaries of officers, owing to the restrictions on the grant of leave, and under travelling allowance. 117

102. The expenditure in connection with police talaiyaris appears under the minor head *Village Police*. The large variations appearing under the revised estimate for the current year and the budget estimate for next year under this head are due to the change in classification referred to in paragraph 7 under which charges on account of Revenue talaiyaris are now debited to 20. Police. 117

103. The charges of the *Criminal Investigation Department* are shown under the fifth minor head. The finger-print establishment, which previously formed part of the Inspector-General's establishment, and was shown under the minor head *Superintendence*, has been transferred to this branch which is controlled by a Deputy Inspector-General who also supervises the Railway Police. The enhanced rates of pay given to inspectors and the strengthening of the establishment of the department have contributed to increased expenditure under this head. 118–119

104. The minor head *Railway Police* includes the cost of the police staff employed on railways, and one-fourth of the salary of the Deputy Inspector-General for Criminal Intelligence and Railways and of his office establishment. The cost of supervision and of the police executive staff is distributed among the railways concerned in proportion to mileage. Seven-tenths of the aggregate cost is recoverable from the railways, the recovery being shown in deduction of the charges. 119–124

105. Under the next minor head is shown the expenditure on account of cattle-pounds in the mufassal, the charges on account of the pounds in Madras being debited to the minor head *Presidency Police*. 125

106. *Miscellaneous.*—A large portion of the expenditure in 1913–1914 and in the revised estimate for the current year under this new minor head relates to non-recurring expenditure in connection with the establishment of settlements for the reclamation of criminal tribes and for the reception of prisoners with a view to weaning them from criminal habits and converting them into useful citizens. A considerable proportion of these charges is for the establishment of settlements, and is thus non-recurring, and the increase in the revised estimate for the current year is largely due to grants of this description. The budget estimate for the ensuing year provides mainly for recurring charges. 126–129 127–129

21. Ports and Pilotage.

Expenditure. 129–130

—	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916
	1911–1912.	1912–1913	1913–1914.			
Marine establishments	·21	·41	·46	·36	·37	·45

107. The charges under this head relate to the office of the Agent for Government Consignments.

108. The increase since 1912–1913 is due to a change introduced in the interests of economy in that year in the system of supply of paper purchased from Indian Mills, viz., the obtaining of such paper through the Agents for Government consignments, Calcutta and Madras *by sea* instead of through the local agents of the firms supplying the paper. As a result of this change, the freight charges incurred on this account are debited to this head. 130

XIX. & 22. Education.

16-17

Revenue.

—	Accounts. 1911–1912.	Accounts. 1912–1913.	Accounts. 1913–1914.	Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
Fees—Government Colleges—General	·93	·98	1·21	1·20	1 27	1·31
Fees—Government Colleges—Professional	·95	1·18	1·08	1·07	1·18	1 15
Fees—Schools—General	·30	·32	·32	·33	·34	·34
Fees—Schools—Special	·14	·15	14	·15	·15	·16
Miscellaneous	·91	·35	·36	24	·26	·26
Total ..	3·22	2·98	3·11	2·99	3 20	3·21

146-147

Expenditure.

—	Accounts. 1911–1912.	Accounts. 1912–1913.	Accounts. 1913–1914.	Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
University	·23	6·16	3·04	1·98	·98	·86
Direction	·77	1·11	1·18	·95	1·01	·82
Inspection	7·40	7·88	8·62	8·84	8·45	9·65
Government Colleges—General ..	3·19	3·64	3·73	3·77	3·86	3·94
Government Colleges—Professional	2·34	2·25	2 42	2·85	2·59	2·77
Government Schools—General ..	2·79	11·12	18 24	19·70	19 62	21·20
Government Schools—Special ..	4 25	6·26	7 86	8·68	8·38	8·32
Grants-in-aid	20 68	25·85	32·97	29·28	32 56	29·11
Scholarships	·88	1·03	1·20	1 49	1·38	1·41
Miscellaneous	3·13	·20	·23	·52	·23	·30
Refunds	·01	·03	·02	·01	·02	·01
Lump grants	..	..	..	1 25	·30	·30
Total ..	45·67	65·53	79·51	79 42	79·58	77·69

109. The receipts and charges on account of industrial development, which were shown under the heads XXI and 26. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS prior to the 1st January 1911, were exhibited from that date under the heads XIX and 22. EDUCATION. From the 15th April 1914, they are retransferred to the heads XXI and 26, SCIENTIFIC AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS, the Secretary of State having sanctioned the creation of a separate department under the control of a Director of Industries.

20 & 161-164

Contributions to district boards and municipalities for expenditure on elementary education which were previously classified under the minor head "Miscellaneous" are since 1912–1913 exhibited under the minor head "Government Schools—General" in accordance with the requirements of financial rules.

Revenue.

16-17

110. *Fees—Government Colleges—General and Professional.*—The higher figures from 1912–1913 onwards are due to an increase in the strength of the Government Arts Colleges and of the Law College.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

111. *Miscellaneous.*—As already stated, the figures for the years 1910–1911 to 1913–1914 under this minor head include receipts relating to industrial development. Larger receipts in 1911–1912 were due to the crediting under this head of the second instalment of the purchase money and the balance of the value of stock paid by the Rewah Darbar on account of the chrome tannery at Sembium sold to them. 17

Expenditure.

112. The expenditure under this major head represents the cost incurred by Government directly on education, including establishments maintained in Government colleges and schools, the staff for the inspection and supervision of all recognized institutions, grants-in-aid to educational institutions under the management of private bodies, and subsidies to district boards and municipalities for educational purposes. The cost of the construction of school buildings by Government directly or through the agency of local bodies, and all charges incurred by the Public Works Department on educational institutions as well as other indirect charges, such as pensions to officers of the department and stationery supplied to Government institutions, are not shown here, but under the heads of account to which such charges are debitable. 130—147

113. The figures presented under most of the minor heads dealt with in the succeeding paragraphs have been affected by the grants received from Imperial funds. These recurring and non-recurring grants may be summarised as follows:—

Object.	Amount.		Minor heads under which expenditure is classified.
	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	
(1) In 1910–1911 for various special objects such as furniture, apparatus, buildings, etc.	6·57	..	(i) *Government Colleges—General and Professional.* (ii) *Grants-in-aid.* (iii) 45. *Civil Works—Civil.*
(2) In 1912–1913 for expansion of education ..	..	8·25	(i) *Inspection.* (ii) *Government Schools—General and Special.* (iii) *Grants-in-aid.* (iv) *Scholarships.* (v) 26-*Bis. Scientific, etc., Departments.*
(3) In 1912–1913 for grants to aided secondary schools.	..	·80	*Grants-in-aid.*
(4) In 1912–1913 for hostels	4·50	..	*Grants-in-aid* and 45. *Civil Works.*
(5) In 1912–1913 for the Madras University ..	4·00	·65	*University.*
(6) In 1912–1913 for the extension of education among the poorer classes of the domiciled community in the City of Madras.	..	·30	*Grants-in-aid.*
(7) In 1912–1913 for various special objects ..	49·00	..	(i) *University.* (ii) *Government Schools General—Subsidies to local bodies.* (iii) *Government Schools—Special.* (iv) *Grants-in-aid.* (v) 26-*Bis. Scientific, etc., Departments.* (vi) 45. *Civil Works—Civil.* (vii) 45. *Civil Works—Public Works Department.*

Object	Amount		Minor heads under which expenditure is classified
	Non-recurring.	Recurring.	
(8) In 1913–1914 for expansion and improvement of education.	..	0·80	(i) *Government Schools—General.* (ii) *Government Schools—Special.* (iii) *Grants-in-aid.* (iv) *Scholarships.* (v) 26-*Bm. Scientific, etc., Departments.*
(9) In 1914–1915 for expansion and improvement of education.	..	1·25	(i) *Government Schools—General.* (ii) *Grants-in-aid*
(10) In 1914–1915 for the improvement of Muhammadan education.	..	·30	
	64·07	18·35	

114. *Item* (1).—This non-recurring grant of 6·57 was fully utilized in the years 1911–1912 and 1912–1913.

115. *Item* (2).—Out of the annual recurring grant of 50 for the promotion of popular education announced at the Delhi Coronation Darbar, the portion assigned to this Presidency was 8·25 to be distributed approximately as follows:—

(*a*) Extension and improvement of elementary education for boys	5·78
(*b*) Education of girls	·87
(*c*) Hostels	·96
(*d*) Technical and industrial education	·12
(*e*) Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians	·52
Total ..	8·25

This recurring grant of 8·25 is being fully utilized since 1912–1913. The outlay on items (*c*) and (*e*) appears under the minor head GRANTS-IN-AID, while that 141
on item (*d*) is with effect from the 15th April 1914 shown under the head "26.-Bm. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS—MISCELLANEOUS—GRANTS-IN-AID." In utilizing the 141–154
remainder of the grant of 8·25, the main objects of expenditure have been as follows:—

(i) increase in the rates of stipends to elementary teachers under training and training extra batches of teachers,

(ii) increase in the pay of teachers in elementary schools,

(iii) opening of additional elementary schools and placing on a more permanent footing a number of the ephemeral teacher-manager schools, and

(iv) increase in the subordinate inspecting agency.

116. *Item* (7).—The non-recurring grant of 49·00 is to be devoted approximately for the following purposes:—

(1) Colleges and secondary schools and training institutions ..	5·00
(2) Elementary schools	17·00
(3) Educational hygiene, gymnasia, playgrounds, swimming baths, gardens, reading-rooms, common rooms, etc.	6·00
(4) Manual training	3·50
(5) Girls' schools, technical and special schools	6·00
(6) European education	5·50
(7) University	3·00
(8) Hostels	4·00
Total ..	49·00

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

The expenditure from this grant in the three years 1913–1914 to 1915–1916 appears under the heads 22-Education, 26.-Em- Scientific, etc., Departments, 45. Civil Works—Civil and 45. Civil Works—Public Works Department as follows:—

—	Accounts, 1913–1914.	Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
22. Education	4·78	4·72	6·76	1·19
26. Scientific, etc., Departments	..	..	..	·46
45. Civil Works—Civil	10·25	8·34	4·58	..
45. Civil Works—Public Works Department.	·80	3·25	8·15	1·48
Total ..	15·83	16·31	14·49	3·07

117. *Item* (8).—The recurring grant of 6·80 is intended for expenditure approximately as follows:—

(i) Elementary education	3·60
(ii) Girls' education	·87
(iii) Colleges and training institutions	·30
(iv) Secondary education	1·35
(v) Technical and special education	·09
(vi) Manual training	·12
(vii) European education	·57
Total ..	6·80

This recurring grant is being fully spent since 1913–1914. The bulk of the expenditure appears under the heads "Government Schools—General—Subsidies to local bodies" and "Grants-in-aid," the main objects being the opening of new elementary schools, and the improvement of existing schools by the payment of increased teaching grants, enhanced rates of capitation grants for girls and pupils belonging to the backward classes, capitation allowances on account of pupils in the four lower standards in all elementary schools under public management irrespective of their grade, and by improvement in the salaries of the staffs of local board and municipal schools. 119 147

118. *Item* (9).—The Government of India have left to the discretion of this Government the distribution of this recurring grant of 1·25. Of this sum, 1·22 is shown both in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 and in the budget estimate for 1915–1916 under the head Government Schools-General-Payment in support of local board and municipal schools and ·03 under Grants-in-aid—Stipendiary grants in Training schools for masters. 139 147

119 *University.*—This minor head includes expenditure on account of—

(*a*) grants for the development of University work in the direction of the realisation of the idea of a teaching University; 130

(*b*) travelling expenses of Fellows proceeding on the inspection of colleges and other duties immediately connected with University business, and

(*c*) special schemes, such as University building and equipment and University lectures.

The details of the figures from 1912–1913 onwards under this minor head are as shown below:—

Item.	Actuals, 1912–1913.	Actuals, 1913–1914.	Budget, 1914–1915.	Revised, 1914–1915.	Budget, 1915–1916.
I.—From Imperial revenues.					
(i) Recurring grants ...	·65	·65	·65	·65	·65
(ii) Non-recurring grants ...	4·00	2·00	1·00	...	...
II.—From Provincial funds.					
(iii) Towards the construction of a University library.	1·24	·02	...	...	...
(iv) Towards the cost of publishing a Tamil lexicon	·06	·17	·125	·125	...
(v) Travelling allowance to Fellows ...	·20	·20	·20	·20	·27
(vi) Maintenance of Johnston of Carnsalloch scholarship	·005	·005	·005	·005	·005
Total ...	6·16	3·04	1·98	·98	·86

Item I (ii).—Out of the non-recurring grant of 4·00 paid to the University in 1912–1913, a sum of 2·00 has been set apart for expenditure on the proposed university library building, 1·50 on the purchase of books and manuscripts for the libraries and ·50 for the institution of a temporary professorship in Indian economics.

Besides this special grant of 4·00, the Government of India have sanctioned a further non-recurring grant of 3·00 for expenditure on the construction of the new university library building. Out of this grant of 3·00 which is included in the total non-recurring grant of 49·00—*vide* item (7) in paragraph 116 *ante*—a sum of 2·00 was paid in 1913–1914, and the balance, viz., 1·00, was provided in the budget estimate for 1914–1915. It is not, however, proposed to pay this sum to the University either in the current or in the coming year; the amount is not required for expenditure in those years.

181 120. *Direction.*—The figures from 1912–1913 to 1914–1915 include the expenditure on account of the Special Deputy Director appointed for two years from July 1912 to enable the Director of Public Instruction to devote his full attention to the drawing up and carrying out of schemes connected with the improvement and extension of elementary education.

182–184 121. *Inspection.*—Pending the settlement of the question of permanently increasing the inspecting agency, sanction has been accorded provisionally to the employment of 49 additional temporary sub-assistant inspectors of schools urgently required to meet the exigencies created by the expansion of elementary education that has already taken place. The actuals of 1914–1913 and 1913–1914 include ·40 and ·93 respectively for this purpose, while about 1·06 is provided in the figures for 1914–1915 and 1915–1916.

The figures from 1913–1914 include expenditure on account of (*a*) the raising of the pay of clerks to the offices of the assistant and sub-assistant inspectors of schools from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20, and (*b*) an additional Inspector of Schools and his establishment. One-third of the cost of the latter item is debited to this Presidency, the remaining two-thirds being debited to the revenues of Coorg and Bangalore.

The provision for the Superintendent of Industrial Education which was since the 1st January 1911 shown under this head is from the 15th April 1914 being exhibited under 26-Bm. SCIENTIFIC, ETC., DEPARTMENTS—MISCELLANEOUS, the designation of the appointment being changed to "Director of Industries."

207

The decrease in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 as compared with the budget estimate for that year is due to anticipated savings under *Salaries*.

122. *Government Colleges—General.*—The accounts for 1912–1913 include special expenditure on purchase of books and maps, furniture and apparatus, etc., while the

Reference to pages in the Civil Budget Estimates.

figures for 1914–1915 contain provision for the purchase of apparatus for physical science classes in the Government College, Kumbakonam. 125–128

With effect from the 1st July 1914, a separate college for women, which will for the present be on a temporary footing, has been opened in the Madras city and the charges on this account are provided for in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 and the budget estimate for 1915–1916.

A sum of ·16 representing payment to local bodies in support of municipal colleges which was exhibited in the budget for 1914–1915 under the minor head "Government Schools—General" is shown under this minor head both in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 and the budget estimate for 1915–1916.

123. *Government Colleges—Professional.*—The accounts for 1913–1914 include a special item of expenditure for the purchase of the apparatus and machinery required for the teaching of higher electrical engineering in the College of Engineering. 125–128 127

The budget estimate for 1914–1915 contained an allotment of ·30 for the opening of a Teachers' College in the Northern Circars. It is, however, not likely that this scheme will be brought into operation during the year 1915–1916; and no provision has accordingly been made in the budget estimate. 130

The budget estimate for 1915–1916 contains provision for the reorganisation of the staff of the Law College, Madras, which is still under consideration, and for the appointment of a professor of Electrical Engineering and his assistant in the College of Engineering. 126

124. *Government Schools—General.*—As already stated, subsidies to local boards and municipalities towards expenditure on the maintenance of elementary schools which were previously shown under the minor head "*Miscellaneous*" are since 1912–1913 being exhibited under this minor head, viz., "*Government Schools—General.*" 139–143

The details of the figures under this minor head since 1912–1913 are as shown below:—

—	Accounts, 1912–1913.	Accounts, 1913–1914.	Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
(a) Government Schools, proper (Secondary and Elementary for boys and for girls)	2·00	3·34	3·81	3·55	3·96
(b) Payments in support of local board and municipal schools—mainly elementary	8·22	14·90	15·89	16·07	17·24
Total ..	11·12	18·24	19·70	19·62	21·20

125. *Item (a)—Government Schools, proper.*—The figures from 1913–1914 include increased expenditure on account of capitation allowances to teachers in girls' schools. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 as compared with the budget for that year occurs mainly under *salaries*. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 contains a full year's provision for Instructors in manual and physical training, and for extending the work in domestic science in connection with European schools. 140 141

126. *Item (b)—Payments in support of local board and municipal schools.*—It is under this sub-head and under the minor head "*Grants-in-aid*" that the heaviest expenditure in connection with the expansion of elementary education occurs. The policy pursued is to open new schools in both urban and rural areas working through the agencies of the local bodies concerned, as well as to secure the improvement of existing schools by the employment of additional teaching establishments, by the offer of larger salaries and enhanced capitation allowances and by increased facilities for training.

The following statement shows the details of the charges under this sub-head,

	Accounts, 1913–1914.	Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
Recurring.				
Elementary	12·04	14·54	14·25	15·94
Secondary, etc., ...	1·16	1·35	1·19	1·30
Total ..	13·20	15·89	15·44	17·24
Non-recurring.				
Elementary	·95	..	·34	..
Secondary, etc., ...	·75	..	·29	..
Total ..	1·70	..	·63	..
Grand Total ..	14·90	15·89	16·07	17·24

127. *Recurring charges.*—The subsidies to local bodies for the maintenance of schools (elementary and secondary), which amounted to 2·16 in 1910–1911 and 3·16 in 1911–1912 rose to 13·20 in 1913–1914 which was further raised to 15·89 in the budget estimate for 1914–1915. This figure includes (*a*) ·16 for payment in support of municipal colleges, and (*b*) ·10 for the opening of college classes attached to one of the secondary schools in the Ceded districts.

186 The expenditure on account of item (*a*) is being shown under the minor head "GOVERNMENT COLLEGES—General" both in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 and in the budget estimate for 1915–1916. In regard to (*b*), the expenditure is not likely to be incurred before the close of the year 1915–1916 as the question of the location of the college has not yet been settled. Excluding the above two special items, the budget for 1914–1915 is 15·63. Adding to this figure a sum of 1·22 which will be 256 utilized under this head from the recurring Imperial grant of 1·25 entered in lump in the budget for 1914–1915—*vide* paragraph 118 *ante*, the total sum available in the current year for payment of subsidies to local bodies for elementary and secondary 130 schools was 16·85. This sum could not be utilized in full, in view of the fact that in the case of the new schools and additional teaching establishments in existing schools which were sanctioned during the year, the payments made to local bodies represented charges for only a portion of the year.

Besides repeating the sum of 16·85 referred to above, the budget estimate for 1915–1916, *viz.*, 17·24 includes a provision of ·39 lakh entered on the recommendation of the Finance Committee of January 1915 for improving the pay of Pandits in Municipal and Board Secondary Schools (·09), for starting new elementary schools for girls (·20) and for night schools for poor boys in rural tracts (·10).

The great increase of expenditure since 1910–1911 is met partly from the Imperial recurring grants of 3·25, 3·80 and 1·25 already referred to and partly from Provincial revenues proper, from which source a progressively increasing contribution of 2·00 *per annum* is being set apart since 1912–1913 for meeting recurring liabilities on education under this and other minor heads. The Provincial increment of 2·00 for the coming year will not be available under this head, as it is fully provided for under the minor head "Grants-in-aid" as explained in paragraph 130 *infra*.

The number of new elementary schools opened with the aid of special grants in 1911–1912, 1912–1913 and 1913–1914 is 696, 1,784 and 30, respectively. Subsidies for opening 341 new schools have been sanctioned in the current year.

128. *Non-recurring charges.*—The sum of ·63 shown in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 for the payment of subsidies to local bodies is made up of ·35 for equipment of schools and ·28 for the provision of playgrounds for educational institutions.

Although the expenditure on account of subsidies for the construction of school buildings is not shown under this head, it may be mentioned here that the expenditure for the purpose appearing under the head 45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL has been as follows:—

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

1911–1912	(Accounts)	..	..	..	..	..	1·25
1912–1913	(")	..	..	..	..	..	6·56
1913–1914	(")	..	..	..	..	..	15·32
1914–1915	(Budget)	..	..	..	..	..	8·39
1914–1915	(Revised)	..	..	..	..	..	4·66
1915–1916	(Budget)	..	..	..	..	..	·05

129. *Government Schools—Special.*—The charges on account of Industrial Education, viz., Technical Institute, and Weaving, Dyeing and Leather Experts, which were exhibited under this minor head from the 1st January 1911 are, as already stated, being shown under the head 26. Em. Scientific, etc., Departments—Miscellaneous from the 15th April 1914. 140-146 801-804

The increase in the figures from 1912–1913 occurs mainly under Training schools and is due to the payment of a higher rate of stipends and to the training of extra batches of students in order to provide for the large number of teachers required for the expansion of elementary education. The rates of stipends paid to elementary and secondary teachers and would-be teachers including Hindu and Muhammadan schoolmistresses under training have been raised by Rs. 2 a month in order to offer greater inducement to undergo training.

The figures from 1913–1914 include charges on account of the reorganisation of higher elementary and secondary training schools for masters. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 includes provision for the permanent retention of six lower elementary training schools which have been on a temporary basis since the introduction of the scheme for the reorganisation of Training schools for masters and for a revised scale of pay for the teachers in those six schools.

For women, besides the training sections attached to the Government girls' schools at Rajahmundry and Karanidattanguḍi (Tanjore), and the industrial classes in the training schools for women, a Government secondary girls' school with a training section was opened in Triplicane in March 1913, to which has been transferred the widows' home which was opened in 1913–1914 in connection with the Presidency Training school for Mistresses. A secondary school for girls to which it is proposed ultimately to attach a hostel has also been opened at Vizagapatam. This school, although it is not definitely organized at present as a training school, will attempt to raise female education in the Northern Circars to a higher stage with the object of securing more female teachers in those districts where they are not at present forthcoming.

130. *Grants-in-aid.*—The figures under this head are swelled by expenditure from Imperial grants, both recurring and non-recurring, and Provincial revenues proper. The several items comprised in this minor head may be classified as follows:— 147

	Actuals, 1911–1912	Actuals, 1912–1913.	Actuals 1913–1914.	Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
A.—Recurring.						
(1) Teaching grants, colleges ...	65	·78	·82	·90	·88	·99
(2) Teaching grants, secondary schools	1·93	2·91	2·92	3·23	3·02	3·00
(3) Teaching grants, elementary schools	11·11	11·92	13·41	13·52	16·58	15·55
(4) Teaching grants, schools, special	·74	·71	·80	·76	·79	·91
(5) Teaching grants, industrial schools	·09	·31	·30	...	...	...
(6) Stipendiary grants in aided training schools	·43	·58	·62	·83	·84	·92
(7) European schools ..	2·16	2·50	3·50	3·46	3·50	3·55
Total ...	17·11	19·71	22·37	23·20	25·71	24·93

	Actuals, 1911–1912.	Actuals, 1912–1913.	Actuals, 1913–1914.	Budget estimate 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
B.—Special.						
(8) Building grants	·62	1·29	1·65	·73	1·23	1·00
(9) Subsidy to aided training schools	...	·07	·11	...	...	...
(10) Grants for furniture, apparatus, etc.	2·36	3·24	5·20	2·07	1·31	1·07
(11) Hostels	...	·59	2·72	2·96	1·96	1·46
(12) European schools (building and special grants)	·59	·93	·92	·82	1·65	·65
(13) Play-grounds for Educational institutions in the mufassal.	...	...	...	...	·70	...
Total ...	3·57	6·14	10·60	6·38	6·85	4·18
Grand Total ...	20·68	25·85	32·97	29·28	32·56	29·11

201–204 *Item* (5) *Industrial schools.*—Grants to industrial schools which were exhibited under this minor head from the 1st January 1911 are, as already stated, being shown under the head 26. Bm Scientific, etc., Departments—Miscellaneous from the 15th April 1914.

The increase in the figures under *Recurring* is due mainly to recurring Imperial grants given by the Government of India from 1912–1913 onwards.

Item (3) *Teaching grants, elementary schools.*—Against a total demand of 14·44 in 1913–1914, only 13·41 was paid in that year. In view, however, of the desirability of paying in full the teaching grants to elementary schools, the balance, *viz.*, 1·03 was disbursed in the current year. This payment is accordingly shown in the revised estimate for 1914–1915. Excluding this amount which represents the payment due in 1913–1914, it is proposed to disburse in 1914–1915 a sum of 15·55 which is also repeated in the budget for 1915–1916. The budget for the coming year (15·55) exceeds that for the current year (13·52) by 2·03 thereby absorbing the progressively increasing annual provincial contribution of 2·00 due in 1915–1916 for meeting recurring liabilities on education.

Item (11) *Hostels.*—A provision of ·96 was originally entered in the budget for 1915–1916. The Finance Committee recommended an additional provision of 1·00. The provision of ·96 originally entered has, however, been since reduced by ·50 so that the total provision now stands at 1·46. It may be possible to raise this in the course of the year.

147 131. *Miscellaneous.*—The decrease in the figures under this head since 1912–
169 1913 is, as already stated, due to the transfer to the minor head *Government Schools—General*, in accordance with the provisions of the financial codes, of the charges on account of subsidies to local bodies for the opening and maintenance of elementary schools.

The budget estimate for 1914–1915 contained, with reference to the recommendation of the Finance Committee of January 1914, allotments of ·20 for the compilation of a Telugu dictionary and of ·10 for the compilation of a Malayalam dictionary. These allotments will not, however, be utilized in the current year as it is considered that further experience of the working of the arrangements for the compilation of the Tamil lexicon now in progress is desirable before steps are taken for the preparation of the Telugu and Malayalam dictionaries.

The budget estimate for 1915–1916 includes a provision of ·10 for the scheme for improving the system of acquiring manuscripts in private hands for the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library

180 132. *Lump grants.*—The sum of 1·25 which was entered by the Government of India in the budget estimate for 1914–15 in March 1914 has been distributed

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

both in the revised estimate for 1914–15 and in the budget estimate for 1915–16 between the heads *Government Schools—General* (1·22) and *Grants-in-Aid* (·03)—*vide* paragraph 118 *ante*. 180

The lump allotments of ·30 entered in the revised estimate for the current year and in the budget for the coming year represent the expenditure from the Imperial recurring assignment of ·30 for the improvement of Muhammadan education.

133. The budget estimate for 1914–1915, viz., 79·42, includes (1) 4·72 out of the non-recurring Imperial grant of 49·00 given by the Government of India in 1913–1913 and (2) 1·87 for special objects recommended by the Finance Committee of January 1914. Excluding these special items, the budget for the current year is 72·83.

The budget figure of 77·69 for 1915–1916 includes 1·19 out of the non-recurring Imperial grant of 49 00. Deducting this amount, the budget for the coming year will be 76·50 which is 3·67 in excess of the current year's budget figure (72·83) after excluding special items. This excess includes the progressively increasing contribution from Provincial funds proper of 2·00 *per annum* for the improvement and expansion of education.

XX. & 24 Medical.

Revenue. 17-18

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Medical School and College fees ..	·42	·40	·42	·40	·39	·39
Hospital receipts	·34	·33	·35	·33	·39	·39
Lunatic Asylum receipts	·20	·21	·23	·21	·21	·21
Contributions	·20	·48	·70	·21	·21	·20
Miscellaneous	·11	·12	·14	·12	·25	·16
Total ..	1·27	1·54	1·92	1·27	1·55	1·45

Expenditure. 166–178

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Medical establishment ..	4·02	5·06	4·84	5·01	4·46	4·46
Hospitals and dispensaries ..	6·08	6 82	9·06	8 02	8 12	7·43
Sanitation and vaccination ..	1 80	2·50	3·04	3 96	6·10	2·88
Grants for medical purposes	1·08	1·38	1·24	1·11	1·24	1·26
Medical Schools and College..	2·65	2·93	2·20	3 04	3·06	2·97
Lunatic Asylums	1·48	1·58	1 67	1 70	1·71	1·78
Chemical Examiner	·26	·26	·30	·32	·29	·27
Refunds	·02	·01	01	·01	·01	·01
Total ..	18·27	20·82	24·86	25·17	24·99	21·10

Revenue. 17

134. The increase in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 and the budget estimate for 1915–1916 under the minor head *Medical School and College Fees* as compared with the budget for 1914–1915 and with previous years' actuals is due to the revised rates of fees levied for the L.M. & S., and M.B. & B.S. courses at the Medical College, Madras.

135 The minor head *Lunatic Asylum receipts* comprises payments by private persons for the maintenance of non-pauper lunatics and the sale-proceeds of work executed by patients in lunatic asylums. 17

18 186. Under the minor head *Contributions* the annual payment of ·20 by the Madras Corporation towards the maintenance of Government hospitals and dispensaries in the city is shown. The actuals for 1912–1913 and 1913–1914 include contributions of ·26 and ·59 respectively from the Indian Research Fund placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for anti-malarial projects. The budget and revised estimates for 1914–1915 take credit for the recovery of a sum of ·01 from the same fund towards the cost of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in 1913–1914 and 1914–1915 deputed in connection with the investigation of *kala azar*.

19 187. Fees for chemical analyses at the King Institute and the sale-proceeds of calves are credited to the minor head *Miscellaneous*. The revised estimate for 1914–1915 includes a special credit from the Indian Research fund towards the expenditure on stegomyia survey of the ports of Madras, Negapatam and Tuticorin, debited to Provincial funds in the accounts for 1913–1914 under the head 24. MEDICAL.

Expenditure.

146–149 188. *Medical establishment.*—The increase in the accounts for 1912–1913 is due to the grant of privilege leave to the Surgeon-General and to his deputation to Europe for one month in addition to the period of leave to study the latest examples of hospital construction and equipment, and to promotions of Indian Medical Service officers. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 as compared with the budget estimate for that year is mainly due to savings in the salaries of Indian Medical Service officers transferred to military duty in connection with the war. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 has been framed on the assumption that commissioned medical officers absent on field service will continue to be absent throughout that year.

150–151 189. *Hospitals and dispensaries.*—The expenditure in 1912–1913 included charges on account of electric lights and fans transferred from 45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT to departmental heads from the 1st April 1912, and for the increased supply of hospital necessaries, instruments and chemicals and for indented European stores in the General Hospital. The payment in 1913–1914 of a special contribution of 2·19 to the Edward VII Memorial fund for the establishment and maintenance of a Tuberculosis Institute, and of larger grants than in the previous year to medical institutions maintained by local and private bodies, mainly account for the high actuals of that year.

The budget estimate for 1914–1915 is expected to be exceeded mainly under the following items:—

151–153 (*a*) diet of patients in the General, Maternity and Leper hospitals and contingencies of the first two hospitals

154–161 (*b*) salaries of medical officers in the General Hospital and cost of medicines and other hospital necessaries for that institution; and

165 (*c*) contributions to local fund and municipal hospitals and dispensaries

The excess due to these causes is almost counterbalanced by the transfer to the head 45. CIVIL WORKS—CIVIL, as required by financial code rules, of about three-fourths of the grant of ·89 entered in the budget for hospitals for women and children and by savings anticipated in the allotment for house surgeons and house physicians as the full complement of the staff will not be employed throughout the year.

The budget estimate for 1915–1916 does not provide for any grant to hospitals for women and children and contemplates smaller outlay on diet of patients in most of the hospitals at the Presidency town.

168–169 190. *Sanitation and vaccination.*—The expenditure shown under this minor head relates mainly to the staff of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, the Sanitary and Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and their establishments, the Vaccine section of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, and the Malaria Board newly constituted in the year 1911–1912.

1 The increase in the actuals for 1912–1913 as compared with the preceding year is due mainly to the expansion of the work of the Malaria Board and to the payment of a grant of ·28 to the Chingleput District Board for anti-malarial operations in that district, while the actuals for 1913–1914 include a further grant of ·59 given by the

References to pages in the Civil Budget Estimate.

Indian Research Fund to the Chingleput District Board for anti-malarial operations and a Provincial grant of ·12 to the Kompat District Board and 1·00 to the Madras Corporation for a similar purpose,

In addition to the special grants of 8 to the Madras Corporation and ·20 to the Kompat District Board for anti-malarial operations, which were provided for in the budget for 1914–1915, the revised estimate for 1914–1915 includes (*a*) charges on account of the Town Planning Expert and the Special Officer for the investigation of malaria in the Presidency, (*b*) the grant of ·03 to the Malabar District Board for combating malaria in the Wynaad and (*c*) privilege leave allowances of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, for none of which was provision made in the budget. On the other hand, a decrease is anticipated under "General Branch" and "Sanitary Branch" owing to recall to military duty in the latter part of the year of one of the two Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, and under "Vaccine section" of the King Institute due to larger savings than were taken credit for in the budget.

The budget for 1915–1916 includes provision for the employment of 10 Health officers in select municipal towns.

141. *Grants for medical purposes.*—Charges incurred on preventive measures in connection with bubonic plague and the contribution of Government to the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor are exhibited under this head.

Provincial funds meet the salary of the Director of the Pasteur Institute and the grade pay of the Assistant Director. The former is an officer of the Indian Medical Service, while the latter appointment is tenable either by a Military or a Civil Assistant Surgeon. The allowance of the Assistant Director and the cost of the subordinate staff are met from Provincial funds in the first instance and subsequently recovered from the institute. In addition to the charges on account of the Director and Assistant Director, the Government make an annual contribution of Rs 3,500 from Provincial funds to supplement the grant of Rs. 3,500 from Imperial funds.

The actuals for 1912–1913 included expenditure in connection with the investigation of *kala azar* and larger outlay on plague preventive measures than in the previous year.

The increase in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 represents mainly the annual grant of ·12 lakh to the Provincial Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's fund, for which provision was not included in the budget for that year.

142. *Medical Schools and College.*—In the years 1911–1912 and 1912–1913, there was increased expenditure on account of instruments and chemicals required at the Medical College. Larger outlay under *salaries* due to changes in the *personnel* of the college staff also contributed to the increase in the latter year.

The decrease in the budget estimate for 1915–1916 is mainly due to savings anticipated by the transfer to military duty of Indian Medical Service officers attached to the Medical College.

143. *Lunatic asylums.*—The increase in the figures under this minor head from year to year is mainly explained by the steady growth in the population of the Madras Lunatic Asylum and the high prices for articles of diet.

144. *Chemical Examiner.*—The budget estimate for 1914–1915 provided for seven months' salary of a probationary Chemical Examiner but the revised estimate shows a decrease owing to the probationer having acted for the permanent incumbent while on leave and having then drawn the minimum rate of pay of Chemical Examiner. The budget for 1915–1916 does not contemplate the appointment of a probationary officer as in 1914–1915.

25. Political.

* *Expenditure*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Political Agents	1·03	·95	·89	·93	·87	·88

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of the Government are not shown here. This head is not open to discussion.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimates.

145. To this head is debited the expenditure on account of Political officers serving under the Madras Government and their establishments and also a moiety of the cost of the Consul at Pondicherry. The charges in connection with the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, the Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, the Government Agent, Tanjore, the Stipend Pay offices, Kurnool and Vellore, and the Special Agent, South Arcot, are shown in full, but the expenditure connected with the Political establishments in Pudukkôttai and Sândûr is recovered together with pensionary contribution from the Native States concerned, the recoveries being taken in abatement of charges.

146. The figures for 1911–1912 include the cost of a motor-boat purchased for the Resident. In consequence of the death in May 1912 of the last Rani of Tanjore, Her Highness Matusri Jijamba Bhai Saheba, the establishment of the Government Agent, Tanjore, was considerably reduced with effect from the 1st December 1912, the palace being handed over to the Public Works Department. This accounts for the fall in expenditure since 1913–1914. Another reason which has contributed to decreased charges in the revised estimate for the current and the budget estimate for next year is the reduction in the emoluments drawn by the present incumbent of the post of His Majesty's Consul at Pondicherry a moiety of which is debited to this head.

XXI-A. & 26-A. Agriculture.

Revenue.

—	Accounts.* 1911–1912.	Accounts.* 1912–1913.	Accounts.* 1913–1914	Budget* estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised* estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
Agriculture receipts	·76	·73	·85	·89	1·0	1·02
Veterinary receipts	·17	·17	·16	·17	·17	·18
Total ..	·92	·90	1·01	1·06	1·18	1·20

Expenditure.

—	Accounts.* 1911–1912.	Accounts.* 1912–1913	Accounts.* 1913–1914	Budget* estimate, 1914–1915	Revised* estimate, 1914–1915	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
Agriculture	3·87	4·61	6·18	5·82	5·96	6·84
Veterinary charges	1·41	1·72	1·69	2·34	2·19	2·55
Co-operative Credit	·78	·92	1·88	1·22	1·38	1·44
Total ..	6·05	7·45	9·25	9·38	9·53	10·73

(* Formerly shown under the heads XXI. & 26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.)

147. A change has been made in the classification of the receipts and charges which have hitherto been recorded under the single major head Scientific and other Minor Departments. In consequence of the fact that some of the existing minor heads under this major head have grown obsolete and that the arrangement of the minor heads has become exceedingly cumbrous, it has been decided, on the analogy of the classification which has been adopted in the case of the heads "XVI and 19. Law and Justice," each of which is sub-divided into "A Courts of Law" and "B. Jails," to split up the heads "XXI and 26. Scientific and other Minor Departments," into "XXI-A. and 26-A. Agriculture" and "XXI-B. and 26-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments." This revised classification, possesses *inter alia* the important advantage of showing separately under one head and making readily available the total expenditure upon Agriculture.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

Revenue.

148. *Agricultural receipts* include mainly sale-proceeds of farm produce at the Central Farm at Coimbatore and at the district farms, and of cotton seed distributed by the Agricultural Department. The figures also include the receipts under *Botanical and other public gardens* representing the sale-proceeds of seeds, plants, fruit and grass at the Government gardens in the Nilgiris and at the Old College Park, Madras, which under the revised classification merges in this minor head. The estimates for the current and ensuing years provide for larger receipts than in past years. 18

149. The head *Veterinary receipts* consists mainly of the fees for the treatment of horses and cattle at Veterinary hospitals and it includes also Bacteriological examination fees under the revised classification. 18

Expenditure. 178–193

150. *Agriculture.*—Under the revised classification referred to in paragraph 147 the charges under this minor head will include the expenditure hitherto shown under *Agriculture*, *Botanical and other public gardens* and *Public exhibitions and fairs*. The Agricultural department now comprises the following principal officers:—(*a*) a Director of Agriculture, (*b*) a Superintendent of the Central Farm and Principal of the Agricultural College, (*c*) an Agricultural Chemist, (*d*) Economic and Lecturing Botanists, (*e*) a Sugarcane Expert, (*f*) three Deputy Directors of Agriculture, and two assistants for the northern and southern circles, (*g*) a Planting Expert, (*h*) a Mycologist and (*i*) an Entomologist. The appointments of Sugarcane Expert, and the Entomologist have been sanctioned for five years. The appointment of the Planting Expert was originally sanctioned for five years, and the period having expired in April 1914, it has been sanctioned for a second term of five years by the Secretary of State. Fixed annual contributions towards the cost of the Planting Expert are obtained from the Mysore and Cochin Durbars, the Administration of Coorg and from the United Planters' Association of Southern India. The department of Agriculture is under the immediate control of the Director, who, subject to the general supervision and control of the Board of Revenue, regulates the work of the several agricultural experts and deals with all matters relating to agriculture proper, including agricultural education. 178–184

185

Towards the end of 1911–1912 the Government of India sanctioned a special non-recurring assignment of 3·50 for expenditure in 1912–1913 and succeeding years on agriculture and allied objects other than purchase of quinine. The expenditure incurred from this grant is shown below:—

	Grant given by the Government of India.	Expenditure to the end of 1914–1915.	Balance to be spent in future years.
(1) Opening of a sugarcane breeding station ..	2·50	1·38	1·12
(2) Minor Veterinary, Forest and Agricultural objects	1·00	1·00	Nil.
Total ..	3·50	2·38	1·12

178–189

The expenditure of the special grant for the sugarcane breeding station is to be spread over a period of five years from 1912–1913. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 under this minor head provides for an expenditure of ·46 under this item.

188

The expenditure from Imperial grants and the appointment of the Entomologist contributed to the high actuals of 1912–1913. The increase in 1913–1914 is chiefly due to the opening of an agricultural station at Anakapalle, and of a second sugarcane crushing station and to special expenditure incurred on indigo experiments, the purchase of instruments and apparatus required for the agricultural department, and a grant to the Madras Corporation of ·15 made with reference to the recommendations of the Finance Committee towards improvements in the arrangements for the custody of animals in the People's Park, Madras.

The decrease in the estimates for 1914–1915 due to the absence of special expenditure, has been partly counterbalanced by the increased provision made for a full year's charges on account of the Lecturing Botanist and the third Deputy Director of Agriculture and their staff who were appointed in the previous year.

181–188 The budget for next year provides for the development of the department, the chief items of increase being experimental farms and cultivation and Deputy Directors of Agriculture. With a sphere of activity extending over one-half of the Presidency it has been found impossible for a Deputy Director at present to give the scientific experts the assistance they need, to acquire a detailed knowledge of the agriculture of his division, to keep in touch with local revenue officers or to foster
161 the growth of agricultural co-operative societies. Provision has accordingly been made for the appointment in 1915–1916 of two more Deputy Directors to cope with pressing district needs and for the appointment of a third officer who is required to take charge of cattle-breeding and dairy operations in the Presidency. This last-mentioned post is to be created with reference to the report presented by Mr Sampson and to the resolutions passed at the meeting of the Board of Agriculture held at Coimbatore in December 1913 advocating the adoption of systematic measures for the improvement of the draught and milking properties of cattle and the assignment to dairying of a prominent place in the programme of the Agricultural department.

155–159 151. Under the revised classification *Veterinary charges* include the expenditure hitherto shown under the minor head of this name and under *Bacteriology*. The former item comprises charges on account of the Veterinary College, Veterinary Assistants, veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and cattle and pony-breeding operations, as well as the amount debitable to Provincial funds on account of the office establishment of the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary department and on account of the house-rent allowance of the Principal of the Veterinary College and of the Superintendent. The salary and exchange compensation allowance of both the Superintendent and the Principal, who are on the cadre of
156–164 the Civil Veterinary department, as well as the local allowance of the Principal, were hitherto borne by Imperial, but with effect from the current year, the charges have been provincialised, a corresponding assignment having been sanctioned in favour of Provincial revenues. The scheme sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the reorganisation of the Veterinary department contemplates the establishment of veterinary hospitals at eighty-two selected stations in the Presidency and the formation of a Provincial Veterinary service, which will consist ultimately of three Deputy Superintendents, fifteen Veterinary Inspectors, and one hundred and thirty-two Veterinary Assistants. By this means it is hoped that veterinary aid will be available to the agricultural population both at hospitals and also in their villages. The scheme can, however, be brought into operation only gradually as the staff is trained at the local Veterinary College. In December 1913, the Government sanctioned a scheme for the opening of trial dispensaries in hired buildings which if successful, should, given time and funds, be developed into hospitals with permanent buildings. These dispensaries are expected not only to extend the area for which veterinary aid is available but also to serve as a test of the localities wherein more ambitious institutions may advantageously be provided in future. In 1912–1913 charges for six additional Veterinary Assistants and four additional Veterinary Inspectors and a full year's expenditure on account of the Deputy Superintendent appointed in the previous year were incurred. The increase in the revised as compared with the budget
155–159 estimate for the current year under this minor head excluding *Bacteriology* is due mainly to the provincialisation of the salary of the officers of the Civil Veterinary Department already referred to. The budget for the ensuing year provides for the normal growth of the department.

289 152. The charges relating to the serum and bacteriological sections of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine at Guindy are shown under the head *Bacteriology*, the expenditure on the vaccine section of the Institute being debited to the head 24. Medical—*Sanitation and Vaccination*. The budget estimate for 1914–1915 included a special allotment of ·33 for the purchase of apparatus required for the Institute. As however the stores are not likely to be received in the current year the budget for 1915–1916 repeats that provision.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate 185

153. The progressive increase under the head *Co-operative Credit* is due to the appointment of additional staff to keep pace with the development of the co-operative movement in the Presidency.

From September 1914, three additional Deputy Collectors have been posted for training under the Registrar of Co-operative Societies of whom one will ultimately be posted as Assistant Registrar in charge of a new fourth group formed chiefly out of the Ceded Districts, while a second will be employed on developing co-operative work on the Nilgiris and on the West Coast; and the third will be available for special work or to fill leave vacancies. The budget estimate for the ensuing year provides for the progressive development of the department.

XXI-B. & 26-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.

18-25

*Revenue.**

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1912–1913.	1913–1914.	1913–1914.			
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Cinchona plantations	3·22	2·46	3·28	3·60	5·09	4·07
Emigration fees	·14	·09	·05	·06	·03	·05
Inland labour transport fees ..	·01	·02	02	·03	·02	·01
Examination fees	1·77	1·87	1·91	1·87	1·90	1·92
Fees for inspection of boilers ..	25	26	39	28	·30	·32
Miscellaneous	·11	·09	·16	·28	·88	·96
Total ..	5·50	4·79	5·72	5·52	8·22	7·93

186–206

*Expenditure.**

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Archæological department	·48	·49	·42	·42	·39	·43
Provincial Museums	·38	·36	·45	·45	·50	·48
Imperial Institute	..	..	..	·01	·01	·01
Steam-boiler inspection establishment	·26	·24	·32	·24	27	·33
Donations to scientific societies ..	·03	·06	·93	·03	·03	·03
Cinchona plantations	3·58	7·02	4·72	1·99	2·98	2·35
Emigration	·15	·15	·13	·13	·10	·10
Inland Labour Transport	..	..	..	·01	·01	·01
Inspector of Factories	·11	·19	·21	·21	·20	·22
Registration of railway traffic ..	·09	·10	·09	·09	·10	·10
Provincial statistics	·18	·20	·23	·24	·23	·21
Examinations	1·25	1·55	1·35	1·42	1·65	1·50
Registrar of Joint stock companies.	..	..	..	..	·09	·09
Miscellaneous	·75	·81	·98	2·60	3·21	5·62
Refunds	·04	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
Total ..	7·30	11·21	9·83	8·07	9·78	11·34

* Formerly shown under the heads XXI. & 26. Scientific and other Minor Departments

Revenue.

19–20
19 154. Under *Cinchona plantations* appear the sale-proceeds of febrifuge, quinine bark, seeds, plant and jalap whether obtained from the Government plantations on the Nilgiris or (in the case of quinine) manufactured from purchased cinchona bark. The demand from Burma for quinine in 1911–1912 was larger than in previous years and increased supplies had also to be made to the Bombay and Madras Medical Stores. This, and the higher rate charged from the beginning of 1911–1912 for quinine supplied in small quantities, contributed to the high actuals of 1911–1912. The drop in the demand from other provinces in 1912–1913 caused a decrease in that year. It was followed by a higher realization of revenue in the following year due to the increased rates charged on the supplies made to the Medical Stores of
19 Madras and Bombay and more demands from other provinces. The large increase in the revised estimate as compared with the budget estimate for the current year is due to the rise in the price of Howard's quinine, to higher rates for other supplies of quinine and to larger issues to the Bombay Medical Stores. The budget for next year has been fixed with reference to the demand expected in 1915–1916.

19 155. *Emigration fees* represent the fees levied on emigrants to the British colonies. In consequence of the prohibition of indentured emigration to Natal, emigration to that Colony has ceased from the 1st July 1911. Fees realized from emigrants to Fiji and Trinidad, however, swelled the receipts in 1911–1912.

19 156. The receipts under *Inland Labour Transport fees* comprise fees for licenses from contractors, recruiters and local agents and fees for registering emigrants in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Guntur and Kistna under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act.

19 157 Under *Examination fees* are credited the fees levied from candidates appearing for the various Government examinations, reward examinations in the vernaculars, and also the examinations held from March 1911 under the new scheme for the award of Secondary School leaving certificates. The smaller fees realized for Technical and Secondary School leaving certificate examinations in 1911–1912 account for the fall in receipts in that year.

19 158 *Fees for inspection of boilers.*—These fees are levied in accordance with the rules made under the Madras Steam-Boilers and Prime-Movers Act, 1893. The rise in the receipts is due to an increase in the number of boilers inspected.

20 159. The principal items comprised in the receipts under the minor head *Miscellaneous* from 1911–1912 onwards have been receipts from the Fishery department and the Marine Aquarium. With the creation of a separate department of Industries under a separate Director sanctioned at the beginning of the current year receipts accruing in this department are now shown under this minor head with effect from the 15th April 1914. The budget estimate for 1914–1915 included a sum of ·07 being the sale-proceeds of articles manufactured in industrial schools and the weaving department, and made provision for larger receipts from the experimental fishery station which is being worked in all branches as an industrial concern.

20 160. The increase in the revised estimate as compared with the budget for the current year is due to fishery rentals in the Cauvery and Coleroon rivers which were not taken credit for in the budget and to the recent decision to credit the registration fees of Joint Stock Companies to this head instead of to X. Registration as hitherto. Larger receipts in the Fishery department are expected to be realized in 1915–1916.

Expenditure.

190–202
190–191 161. The figures for 1911–1912 and 1912–1913 under the minor head *Archæological Department* include charges on account of the temporary additional Superintendent appointed in August 1911. There was a further increase in 1912–1913 due to the addition to the staff of the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy which was sanctioned with reference to the recommendations of the Finance Committee of 1912.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate

Mr. Rea, the Superintendent of Archæological Survey, retired from service in October 1913 and the appointment of additional Superintendent has ceased to exist from that date. This cause affects the expenditure since 1913–1914.

162. The charges in connection with the Government Central Museum, the Connemara Public Library and the Marine Aquarium at Madras are shown under the minor head *Provincial Museums*. The increase in expenditure since 1913–1914 is due to larger expenditure on furniture, fittings, books, etc. required for the Library and the higher rates of municipal assessment imposed in 1914–1915 by the Corporation of Madras. 183–184 183

163. The minor head *Donations to Scientific Societies* comprises the grant of ·01 usually made to the Madras Fine Arts Society towards the expenses of the annual exhibition held by it, and the subvention of ·015 made to the funds of the Madras Literary Society in consequence of the vacation by the society of the space it formerly occupied in the Connemara Public Library. The accounts for 1912–1913 include a special grant of ·03 to the Bombay Natural History Society with reference to their offer to supply the Madras Museum with duplicate specimens of the mammals of the Madras Presidency. 184

164. The charges of the Government Cinchona plantations on the Nilgiris are recorded under the minor head *Cinchona Plantations*. The bulk of the charges under this head relate to purchase of cinchona bark the expenditure on which amounted to 2·21 in 1911–1912, 5·42 in 1912–1913 and 3·47 in 1913–1914. These allotments include expenditure out of Imperial grants amounting to 3·00 in 1912–1913 and ·50 in 1913–1914 made towards the maintenance by this Government of a reserve of five years' stock of quinine. 185

The increase in the revised estimate as compared with the budget for the current year is due to a special allotment of ·20 sanctioned in addition to the budget grant (·80) for the purchase of bark. The budget for next year provides a sum of 1·00 for this purpose 186

165. *Emigration*.—The decrease in the charges under this head in 1913–1914 is due to the smaller emoluments drawn since January 1914, by the present incumbent of the post of His Majesty's consul at Pondicherry a moiety of whose charges is debited to this head. This cause affects also the revised estimate for the current and the budget estimate for next year. 186–187

166. Under *Inspector of Factories* were formerly recorded the fees paid to the *ex-officio* Medical Inspectors who were also Inspectors or Joint Inspectors of Factories and whose duties were to ensure that the requirements of the Indian Factories Act were complied with. With reference to the recommendations of the Indian Factory Labour Commission of 1908, the Government, with the Secretary of State's sanction, appointed in July 1912 a whole-time Inspector of Factories for this Presidency with the necessary establishment. This accounts for the increase in expenditure since 1912–1913. 187

167. *Provincial statistics*.—The charges on account of establishments employed in districts for the preparation of statistics relating to road-traffic and inland trade are debited to this head. 188–189

168. The charges under the minor head *Examinations* appertain to the technical examinations and the special tests and other departmental examinations. The figures from 1911–1912 include the compensation payable to the University of Madras for the loss of income occasioned to that body by the substitution of the new examination for the award of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates for the Matriculation examination. The figures from 1912–1913 onwards contain full provision on account of this new scheme 189–190

The increase in the actuals for 1912–1913 and in the revised estimates as compared with the budget for the current year, is mainly due to larger payment of fees to examiners representing arrears of previous years. 191

169. *Registrar of Joint Stock Companies*.—It has been decided to record under this new minor head with effect from 1914–1915 the expenditure which was hitherto debited to 12. REGISTRATION on account of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies

201 and connected charges. This change of classification accounts for the *nil* entry in previous years under this head.

201–206 170. *Miscellaneous.*—The smaller expenditure during the period from 1911–1912 to 1913–1914 is due to the charges relating to industrial development having been transferred from 1st January 1911 to the major head 22. EDUCATION as explained in paragraph 109 *ante*. The expenditure recorded under this minor head during the three years mentioned above appertains only to the Fishery Department. With the creation of a separate Department of Industries under a separate Director and the appointment of Inspector of Industrial Schools sanctioned at the beginning of the current year, the charges relating to this department including those for the weaving, dyeing and leather experts and grants-in-aid and scholarships to industrial schools have been re-transferred to this minor head from the major head 22. EDUCATION, from the 15th April 1914, as also a small amount of charges relating to establishment in the Pumping and Boring department hitherto shown under "45. CIVIL WORKS—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT."

The Department of Fisheries continues to be managed by Sir Frederick Nicholson, B.C.S., the Honorary Director. The Director is assisted by a Pisciculturist Expert in matters relating to the inland waters of the Presidency, experiments on the culture of fresh-water fish and practical pisciculture, and by a Marine Assistant in connection with the development of marine fisheries including the pearl and chank fisheries.

The increase in the revised estimate as compared with the budget for 1914–1915 is mainly due to expenditure on miscellaneous industrial experiments which has been partly counterbalanced by savings owing to a portion of the expenditure relating to Director of Industries, the Madura Technical Institute, the Dyeing and Leather Experts, etc., incurred up to 15th April 1914 having been debited to "22. EDUCATION."

201–206 The large increase in the budget estimate for next year is partly due to the enhanced provisions made for the development of the work of the Fishery Department and of the Department of Industries including the establishment of a Bureau of Industrial Information, larger grants-in-aid to Industrial Schools including an allotment for a new Mechanical Engineering School which it has been decided to open at Cocanada, and mainly to special allotments made in 1915–1916 for the conduct of experiments in the manufacture of lime-bricks, oil extraction, etc.

204 171. *Refunds.*—The increase in 1911–1912 was due to refunds of fees to certain candidates who were not admitted to the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate and Medical Entrance examinations.

XXII, & 29. Superannuations.

* *Revenue.*

20

—	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
REVENUE	·88	·94	·96	·93	1·02	1·02

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here.

207 * *Expenditure.*

—	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
EXPENDITURE	26·98	27·67	31·24	32·64	34·71	35 13

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

Revenue.

172. The receipts under this head consist chiefly of contributions for pensions and gratuities on account of officers of Government lent to foreign service for employment under the Court of Wards, municipalities and other local bodies, Native States and landholders. Contributions of officers lent to Railways which were formerly credited under *Imperial* are since 1912–1913 being credited under *Provincial*. 19

The revised estimate for 1914–1915 has been framed with reference to the latest available actuals and the budget estimate for 1915–1916 is mainly based on the revised estimate.

Expenditure.

173. This head comprises charges for pensions, for gratuities and compassionate allowances and for the commuted value of pensions to Government servants. As a result of the power delegated in September 1912 by the Government of India to local Governments to sanction the commutation of pensions up to a maximum of one-fourth, commutations of pensions have increased since 1912–1913; and the concession is being more and more largely availed of by pensioners. This together with the normal expansion of the pension list accounts for the growth in the figures since 1912–1913. 207

XXIII. & 30. Stationery and Printing.

* *Revenue.*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Stationery receipts	·09	·07	·10	·07	·10	·10
Sales of gazettes and other publications	·56	·67	·58	·55	·60	·59
Other press receipts	·30	·47	·05	·37	·04	·54
Total ..	1·04	1·11	1·23	99	1 34	1·23

* *Expenditure.* 208–214

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Stationery office at the Presidency ..	·67	·79	·82	·87	·98	·89
Stationery purchased in the country ..	·13	·13	·16	·09	·15	·13
Government Presses	4·06	7·94	5·44	5 34	5·49	5·53
Printing at Private Presses ..	·33	·43	·28	·32	·35	·32
Stationery supplied from Central Stores	9·45	8·14	9·37	8·87	8·67	9·25
Refunds	·01	..	·01	·003	·003	·003
Total ..	15·55	17·43	15·88	15·09	15 64	15 92

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here.

Revenue.

92 174. The receipts under the minor head *Other press receipts* include from 1910–1911 the earnings in jail presses which were previously included in the accounts under jail receipts. The receipts depend upon the work turned out for private parties and are fluctuating. The actuals for 1913–1914 and the revised estimate for 1914–1915 include the cost of type and other printing materials relating to the Lawrence Asylum Press Almanac sold to the *Madras Times* and of unserviceable articles. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 under this head provides for the steady improvement disclosed by the normal figures in the preceding years.

Expenditure.

175. The chief items of expenditure debited to this head are charges on account of the Stationery office at Madras, of the Government Presses at Madras and Ootacamund and of the Collectorate and Jail presses, the cost of printing work performed for Government departments at private presses, and the cost of stationery supplied to departments of Government from the Stationery office at Madras. The charges incurred on the transmission of stationary and printed forms from head-quarter offices to subordinate offices are included in the minor head *Stationery purchased in the country*.

200 176. The increase in the accounts for 1912–1913 under *Stationery office at the Presidency* as compared with the previous year was due to charges on account of paper received from England on the indent of 1911. The revised estimate for 1914–1915 includes increased expenditure under "Carriage of Stationery" necessitated by the supplies of paper from Indian mills having had to be obtained, during the period from August to November, by rail direct instead of, as usual, by sea through the Agent for Government Consignments at Calcutta—*vide* paragraph 103 *ante*.

177. Under *Stationery purchased in the country* the despatch of stationery forms, etc., to new registration offices accounts for the increase in the year 1913–1914. From January 1914 books and forms for registration offices are supplied to District 201 Registrars direct by the Superintendent, Government Press, instead of from the Stationery office, and District Registrars then distribute the supplies to their subordinate offices. Under this system the cost of the carriage of registration books and forms incurred by the District Registrars is debited to this minor head, the expenses incurred by the Superintendent, Government Press, being shown under the minor head *Government Presses*. The estimates for 1914–1915 and 1915–1916 take this change into account.

199–113 178. *Government Presses.*—The accounts for 1911–1912 include charges relating to the Royal bonus and to additional plant for the Government Press obtained through the Director-General of Stores; and those for 1912–1913 contain the special item of 3, being the value of the materials of the Lawrence Asylum Press, Madras, purchased by Government. In 1913–1914 there was increased expenditure on the establishment employed in the Secretariat Press on daily rates, and on purchase and repair of plant at the Press. The revised estimate for 1914–1915 and the budget estimate for 1915–1916 provide for enhanced outlay mainly on stores and plant.

214 179. Under the minor head *Printing at private presses*, the increase in the accounts for 1912–1913 was mainly under Law and Justice—Courts of Law. In 1914–1915 also additional expenditure is contemplated under the same head.

No provision has been made since 1913–1914 for the cost of printing the Madras Bulletin of Co-operation as the management of the journal has been handed over to the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society.

214 180. Under the minor head *Stationery supplied from Central Stores* the large decrease in the accounts for 1912–1913 was due to the Superintendent, Government Press, and the Registrar, High Court, not having taken delivery during the year of the supply of paper indented for by them for 1913–1914. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 have been framed with reference to past actuals.

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

XXV. & 32. Miscellaneous.

* *Revenue.*

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Percentage on capital cost of furniture supplied to high officers ..	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
Unclaimed deposits	1·84	1·73	1·84	1·80	1·87	2·00
Treasure trove	·01	·01	·01	·01	..	·01
Sale of old stores and materials ..	·02	·02	·02	·02	·02	·03
Fees for Government audits ..	·31	·30	·30	·29	·29	·30
Contributions	·74	·61	·65	·11	·12	·11
Miscellaneous fees, fines and forfeitures	·21	·24	·23	·24	·23	·23
Pearl-fishery receipts	·32	·20	·18	·29	·52	·52
Miscellaneous	·33	·35	·13	·11	·13	·11
Sale of lands, houses, etc.	..	..	·31	..	·01	..
Total ..	3·29	3·47	3·67	2·68	3·19	3·02

* Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here.

† *Expenditure.*

214–115

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914			
Travelling allowance to officers attending examinations	·08	·12	..	..	..	..
Rewards for proficiency in oriental languages, etc.	·03	·06	·04	·03	·04	·03
Annual stipends to holders of literary titles	..	·02	·02	·02	·02	·02
Subscriptions to periodicals ..	·47	·38	·33	·36	·36	·36
Cost of books and publications ..	·08	·10	·11	·03	·08	·08
Donations for charitable purposes ..	·46	1·25	·55	·56	·51	·78
Charges on account of European vagrants	·02	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
Rewards for destruction of wild animals	·19	·23	·23	·21	·23	·23
Petty establishments	·22	·21	·24	·23	·24	·24
Special commissions of enquiry ..	..	·44	·01	..	·28	·09
Charges on account of pearl fishery	·13	·44	1·62	·33	·47	·49
Irrecoverable temporary loans written off	·25	·03	·03	·01	·01	·01
Rents, rates and taxes	·10	·08	·13	·08	·07	·08
Contributions	1·59	1·50	1·72	3·06	2·20	2·21
Extraordinary items	03	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	·10	·26	·06	·22	·06	·26
Miscellaneous refunds	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
Miscellaneous charges for the treatment of patients at the Pasteur Institute at Coonoor ..	·01	·01	·01	01	·01	·01
Total ..	3·74	5·15	5·22	5·35	4·90	4·94

† Purely Imperial minor heads which are not under the financial control of this Government are not shown here.

Revenue.

18-38

37 181. The receipts recorded under the first minor head *Percentage on capital cost of furniture supplied to High officers* represent a 5 *per cent.* charge recovered as rent from the Resident and the Assistant Resident in Travancore and Cochin on the capital value of furniture supplied at the cost of Government. The other minor heads are for the most part self-explanatory.

182. The increase under the minor head *Miscellaneous* in 1911–1912 and 1912–1913 as compared with other years was due to a special adjustment of the difference between the treasury and the ledger balances under Loan accounts in certain districts.

38 The sum of ·31 in the accounts for 1913–1914 under the last minor head *Sale of lands, houses, etc.*, represents a special item of receipt, viz., the sale-proceeds of the Technical Institute buildings at Madura.

39 183. The decrease in the estimates for 1914–1915 and 1915–1916 under the minor head *Contributions* is due to the decision referred to in paragraph 26 *ante* to relieve the Madras Corporation with effect from the 1st April 1914 of the annual contribution of ·50 formerly recovered from it.

42 184. Under *Pearl fishery receipts*, the increase in the revised estimate for the current and the budget estimate for the ensuing years is due to additional revenue expected from the Rāmnād chank fishery.

Expenditure.

216-219 185. The minor heads under this major head are for the most part self-explanatory.

186. *Travelling allowance to officers attending examinations.*—It was decided in 1913–1914 to debit this expenditure to the same head as the pay of the officers concerned. No entries accordingly appear against this head in the accounts for 1913–1914 and subsequent years.

224 187. *Annual stipends to holders of literary titles.*—The annual pension of Rs. 100 payable on the 12th December of each year with effect from the 12th December 1911 to all present holders and future recipients of the titles of Mahamahopadhyaya and Shams-ul-ulama is shown under this minor head.

231 188. The head *Donations for charitable purposes* comprises mainly the usual grants to orphanages and charitable institutions. The figures for 1912–1913 include a special expenditure of ·25 on account of the repatriation of a troupe of Indian performers who were stranded in Germany and a non-recurring grant of 48 to the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund. The figures from 1913–1914 include an annual allotment of ·09 made for expenditure by His Excellency the Governor on petty grants and charitable donations. The accounts for 1913–1914 include the disbursement to the Lawrence Memorial School, Ootacamund, of the recurring grant of ·04 given by the Government of India from that year onwards for that institution. This recurring grant has since been increased to ·15 *per annum* with effect from 1914–1915. The budget for the ensuing year mainly follows the revised estimate.

234 189. Under the head *Special commissions of enquiry* the figure for 1912–1913 represents chiefly the expenditure incurred on the Forest Committee which was appointed in June 1912 to enquire into and report upon certain matters connected with the working of the forests and on account of the deputation of Mr. W. W. Phillips, I.C.S., for inquiry into the conduct of a District Munsif. The provisions in the revised estimate for the current and the budget estimate for next year under this head relate to the committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Survey and Land Records departments with a view to consider the question of cheapening and curtailing the cadastral surveys carried out in the Presidency and of improving and simplifying the system of maintenance of land records.

237-238 190. *Charges on account of pearl fishery.*—The accounts for 1912–1913 include a sum of 32 being a portion of the cost of a motor-schooner which was purchased for pearl-fishery work. The balance of the cost of the vessel (·82) was paid in 1913–1914; this item and a special expenditure of ·60, being charges incurred in connection with the leasing of the Rāmnād chank fishery from the Raja for a period of

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

fifteen years, account for the rise in that year. The increase in expenditure since 1914–1915 is due to the maintenance of the new vessels and the conduct of pearl-fishery operations off Rámnád.

191. The head *Rents, rates and taxes* represents such charges incurred on that account as are not included under "Supplies and services" or "Contingencies" in the accounts of individual offices. 214

192. The minor head *Contributions* includes grants for general purposes to municipalities, such as grants to cover deficits. The actuals include grants to the extent of ·34 in 1911–1912, of ·25 in 1912–1913 and of ·13 in 1913–1914 in aid of municipalities for general purposes. In the budget estimate for 1914–1915 a provision of ·50 was entered for this purpose on the recommendations of the Finance Committee. This amount will, it is anticipated, be utilized. 215

The budget for next year includes a similar provision of ·50 with reference to the recommendations of the Finance Committee regarding the distribution of the unallotted provision made in the budget.

193. Under contributions to local funds the chief items are the usual annual grants to the district boards of the Nilgiris and of Koraput. The grant to the Nilgiri district board is made in consequence of the small income which it derives from general sources. This grant which formerly stood at ·99 was, with effect from 1st April 1911, reduced to ·97 in consequence of the transfer from the district board to the Ootacamund municipality of the duty of maintaining the roads within the municipal area. It was raised in 1913–1914 to 1·01 so as to provide for a larger contribution by the Nilgiri district board to the Lawley Hospital, Coonoor. The grant to Koraput is based upon the fact that the revenue of that district board, which was created on the 1st April 1905, falls short of the expenditure on the services to be maintained by it. A contribution of ·35 *per annum* has been recently sanctioned to the district boards of South Arcot, Trichinopoly and Tanjore as compensation for the resumption by Government of the fishery rentals hitherto credited to those local bodies. This affects the revised estimate for the current and the budget estimate for the ensuing year. 218

194. A lump provision of 1·20 was entered under this minor head in the budget estimate for 1914–1915 representing the charge on Provincial revenues involved in the waiving of certain recoveries from local bodies, referred to in paragraph 26 *ante*.

The decrease in the revised estimate as compared with the budget for the current year under the whole minor head contributions is mainly due to the fact that the actual expenditure incurred by Provincial funds with reference to the above lump provision has been recorded under the respective heads of account. 219

195. *Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.*—In 1911–1912 Collectors of districts were empowered, with reference to the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission, to make discretionary grants for general purposes of a public nature calculated to be of benefit to their districts up to an annual aggregate maximum of Rs. 1,000. The expenditure so incurred is budgeted for under this head, the actual charges incurred being shown under this or other heads of account according to the purpose for which the grant is utilized. This accounts for the large variations under the minor head. 219

36. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt.

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913	1913–1914.			
Reduction or avoidance of debt ..	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50	2·50

196. The entries under this head relate to the scheme introduced in 1907 for the apportionment of famine expenditure between Imperial and Provincial funds. Under this scheme, Provincial funds are credited annually with a fixed sum of 2·50 subject to a maximum reserve of 25. After this limit has been reached, the annual assignment will cease until the credit balance is reduced by actual famine expenditure. The scheme does not contemplate the creation of any actual fund. The annual assignment is added to the resources of the Presidency by a contribution through the

head I. Land Revenue—Adjustments and is debited in the Provincial account against the head 36. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt. An administrative or *pro forma* account is maintained showing on its credit side the amount charged each year to Provincial under 36. Reduction or Avoidance of Debt and on the debit side the charges incurred for famine relief. When famine occurs, the expenditure on famine relief will be wholly Imperial up to the limit of the balance standing to the credit of the Local Government in the *pro forma* account. Should the expenditure exceed this latter amount, the excess will be charged to Imperial and Provincial in equal shares. If, during a prolonged famine, the Provincial share of expenditure thus limited should be so great as to reduce the Provincial balance below one-half of the prescribed minimum of 20, the treatment of further famine expenditure will be a subject for special arrangement at the time.

197. The *pro forma* account referred to above stands at present as follows :—

Credits.		Rs.	Debits.	Rs.
Opening balance		..	Expenditure on famine relief during 1907–1908 (actuals)..	171
Assignments during	1907–1908 ..	2,50,000	Expenditure on famine relief during 1908–1909 (actuals)..	14,881
" "	1908–1909 ..	2,50,000	Expenditure on famine relief during 1909–1910 (actuals)..	.. 48
" "	1909–1910 ..	2,50,000	Expenditure on famine relief during 1910–1911 (actuals)..	.. — 9
" "	1910–1911 ..	2,50,000	Expenditure on famine relief during 1911–1912 (actuals).	14,622
" "	1911–1912 ..	2,50,000	Expenditure on famine relief in 1912–1913 (actuals).	..
" "	1912–1913 ..	2,50,000	Expenditure on famine relief in 1913–1914 (actuals) ..	..
" "	1913–1914 .	2,50,000	Expenditure on famine relief in 1914–1915 (budget estimate)	..
			Expenditure on famine relief in 1915–1916 (budget) ..	..
"	1914–1915 ..	2,50,000		
" "	1915–1916 ..	2,50,000	Closing balance	22,20,287
	Total ..	22,50,000	Total ..	22,50,000

The entry for 1911–1912 represents not only charges incurred in that year for manufacturing tools to replenish the stock of famine tools in the Public Works Stores but also charges incurred and debited in previous years under 45. Civil Works—Public Works Department and written back to the head 33. Famine Relief in that year.

34—35

XXIX. & 42. Irrigation—Major Works.

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Direct receipts	2·53	2·74	2·65	2·65	3·05	2·62
Provincial share (one-half) ..	1·26	1·33	1·33	1·32	1·52	1·31
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	104·17	107·20	106·44	105·85	105·91	107·05
Provincial share (one-half) ..	52·44	53·60	53·22	52·93	52·96	53·52

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimates. 210 31

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Working expenses	22·24	20·51	23·78	22·56	25·25	21·10
Provincial share (one-half) ..	11·12	10·25	11·89	11·18	12·62	10·55
Interest on debt (Provincial share).	14·23	14·72	14·35	14·03	14·52	14·76

The minor head *Interest on Debt* is not open to discussion.

198. For purposes of classification in the accounts, irrigation works are divided into (*a*) Productive works, (*b*) Protective works and (*c*) Minor Works and Navigation.

199. *Productive works* are works of a remunerative character undertaken for the improvement of the country, of which the first cost is usually met from borrowed money; the interest and the cost of maintenance and working are provided out of current revenues, the income being credited thereto. Capital outlay on such irrigation works is recorded under the major head 49. IRRIGATION WORKS—a wholly Imperial head. The revenue from these works is credited under XXIX. IRRIGATION —MAJOR WORKS and the interest and working expenses are debited to the head 42. IRRIGATION—MAJOR WORKS. To admit of an irrigation work being classed as Productive, the following conditions must be satisfied:— 34-31 220-241

(*a*) There must be good reason to believe that the revenue derived from it will, within ten years after the probable date of its completion, repay the annual interest calculated at 4 *per cent* on the capital invested which includes (1) direct charges, (2) indirect charges such as the capitalized value of the revenue of the land taken up for works in the execution of the project and of leave allowances and pensions of the staff employed on construction and (3) all arrears of simple interest, if any, i.e., balance of total interest over total net revenue.

(*b*) It must be such that clear capital and revenue accounts can be kept with respect to it.

(*c*) Its classification as a Productive work must be authorized by the Government of India or by the Secretary of State.

200. *Protective works* are those which, although not directly remunerative to the extent which would justify their inclusion in the class of Productive works, are calculated to diminish future expenditure on famine relief. The cost of the construction of Protective irrigation projects is paid out of the annual grants under famine-relief and insurance, and is chargeable to the major head 35. CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTIVE IRRIGATION WORKS—a wholly Imperial head. The receipts and the interest and working expenses are, as in the case of Productive works, classed under the heads XXIX and 42. IRRIGATION—MAJOR WORKS.

201. The head *Minor Works and Navigation* includes all classes of irrigation works other than the above and is sub-divided into—

(*a*) works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept;

(*b*) works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept; and

(*c*) agricultural works, consisting of the conservancy or training of the beds of rivers and the maintenance of their embankments.

Revenue.

202. The receipts from Major Irrigation works are classified into *Direct Receipts* and *Indirect Receipts*.

203. The *Direct Receipts* are realized in the Public Works department and are derived from the following sources: (*a*) Sale-proceeds of water supplied for purposes other than irrigation or town consumption, (*b*) sale-proceeds of water supplied to 34-25

towns, (*c*) sale-proceeds of produce from canal plantations, (*d*) sale-proceeds of wood and grass from canal banks other than regular plantation, (*e*) charges for water supplied to mills, etc., (*f*) receipts from navigation and (*g*) rent of buildings, etc.

The increase in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 as compared with the budget for the year is due mainly to special receipts from hire of punts and dredgers in the Gödávari Delta system.

204. The *Indirect Receipts* consist of land revenue due to, or dependent on, major Productive and Protective works for which capital and revenue accounts are maintained.

205. The slight fall in the figures for 1914–1915 is mainly due to the grant of remissions on account of floods in the Kistna river and Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.

Expenditure.

210–212

206. *Working expenses.*—The "working expenses" of each system are classified under the four sub-heads—(*a*) Extensions and improvements, (*b*) Maintenance and repairs, (*c*) Establishment charges and (*d*) Tools and plant.

The expenditure under (*a*) "Extensions and improvements" relates mainly to minor works costing less than Rs. 1,000, such as the construction of dams across channels and excavation of small distributaries.

Sub-head (*b*) "Maintenance and repairs" relates to head works, main canals and branches, distributaries and drainages, and partakes of the nature of repairing and strengthening canal banks, clearing silt in canals, repairing locks, lock weirs and masonry works.

The charges on account of (*c*) "Establishment" consist of fixed percentages on expenditure and on direct and indirect receipts; and those relating to the maintenance and construction of floating plant are exhibited under the sub-head (*d*) Tools and plant.

207. The figures from 1912–1913 onwards are affected by the fact that in the case of some of the irrigation systems alterations have been made in the figures 213 relating to old maintenance charges which are deducted from this head and shown under the head 43. MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

208. The increase in the actuals for 1913–1914 and in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 as compared with the actuals of previous years is due to the execution of 215 special works in the Gödávari and Kistna delta systems and to repair of flood damages.

The decrease in the budget estimate for 1915–1916 is due to the absence of the special items of expenditure above referred to.

216 209. *Interest on debt.*—Interest on the irrigation debt is calculated at the average rate of interest paid during the year on the total public debt of the Government of India, and the capital outlay upon which interest is calculated in 1915–1916 is that incurred up to the end of 1914–1915 *plus* half the estimated outlay in 1915–1916.

XXX. & 43. Minor Works and Navigation.

Revenue

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Civil officers	·12	·23	·24	·16	·20	·24
Public Works officers	2·05	2·09	2·29	2·15	2·05	2·15
Total ..	2·17	2·32	2·53	2·31	2·25	2·39

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate. 215–216

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Civil officers	5·73	6·03	6·27	7·90	6·75	8·00
Public Works officers—						
Minor works, Revenue department	·73	·31	·48	·38	·32	·62
Works in charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers	·34	·23	·32	·75	·35	1·01
Works in charge of the Public Works department	23·91	29·78	33·16	33·09	37·03	32·33
	29·98	30·32	33·96	34·22	37·75	34·00
Total ..	35·70	36·35	40·23	41·22	44·50	42·00

Revenue.

210. *Civil officers.*—The receipts, which consist chiefly of fines under section 6 of the Madras Compulsory Labour Act, are fluctuating in character.

211. *Public Works officers.*—The revenue comprises receipts from sale of water, canal produce, navigation and rent of buildings, and is derived mainly from the Madras water-supply and irrigation system, the Buckingham canal and other similar systems, and from ordinary and agricultural works.

The revised estimate for 1914–1915 is based on the latest actuals available and the budget estimate for 1915–1916 follows the revised estimate for 1914–1915.

Expenditure.

212. *Civil officers.*—The expenditure represents the cost of minor irrigation works, chiefly repairs to tanks, costing not more than Rs. 2,500 each, which are executed under the supervision of the Revenue department. Voluntary contributions towards repairs received from private persons and bodies are taken in abatement of the charges. The outlay depends to a large extent on the character of the season, since it is impossible to carry out repairs when heavy rains bring a large amount of water into tanks. The presence of water in tanks retarded expenditure in 1911–1912. The revised estimate for 1914–1915 shows a slight decrease, but the expenditure will be higher than in any of the past three years.

213. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 includes a full year's provision on account of the reorganisation of the Minor Irrigation Staff by substituting progressive rates of pay for fixed salaries and by strengthening the establishments. The budget also provides for a larger outlay on works than in previous years, as with the strengthening of the Minor Irrigation Staff an increased outturn of work is anticipated.

214. *Public Works officers.*—Expenditure on minor irrigation works other than those mentioned under *Civil officers* is shown under this head under the following sub-divisions :—

(*a*) "Minor works, Revenue department," relating to works of the Revenue department, the execution of which requires technical skill and which are entrusted to the Public Works Department;

(*b*) "Works in charge of Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers" under which is recorded the expenditure on works costing more than Rs. 2,500 each executed by the officers of the Revenue department; and

(*c*) "Works in charge of the Public Works department."

215. The low outlay in 1911–1912 and 1912–1913 is chiefly due to estimates not having been sanctioned in time to allow of execution within the year, to progress on some of the works having been retarded by the presence of water in tanks and to scarcity of labour.

The figures from 1912–1913 take into account the increase in the old maintenance charges of some of the major irrigation works referred to in paragraph 207 *ante*.

The actuals for 1913–1914 include certain special items of expenditure, *viz.*, repairs to the lock gates of the Buckingham canal, and restoration of flood damages to the Cheruvambakam tank, Pelandurai and Palar anicut systems and Coleroon left bank.

The increase in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 as compared with the budget for that year is due to the execution of several urgent and unforeseen works for which no provision was made in the budget, such as the closing of breaches and repairs to flood damages in the Gōdāvari, Kistna and Cauvery deltas.

216. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 includes an allotment of 5·55 for Tank Restoration Scheme works, and larger allotments for works to be carried out by Civil Officers under the control of the Board of Revenue.

The more important works in the course of construction are—

	Total cost.	Actuals to end of 1913–1914.	Probable outlay, 1914–1915.	Budget, 1915–1916.
Kocheruvu tank project	1·23	1·12	·03	...
Siddhapur tank project	5·88	4·37	·83	1·51
Yellanur tank project	2·16	1·80	·21	·04
Nagavaram anicut and supply channel ..	1·00	·77	19	·05
Panjampatti reservoir project	2·78	·18	1·13	·91
Total ...	16·05	8·24	2·42	2·51

XXXI. & 45. Civil Works.

Revenue.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913.	1913–1914.			
Civil officers	·08	·14	·11	·11	·14	·12
Public Works Officers	2·64	2·91	3·21	3·10	3·88	3·75
Total ..	2·72	3·05	3·32	3·21	4·02	3·87

Reference to pages 224 and 225

Expenditure.

	Accounts.			Budget estimate, 1914–1915.	Revised estimate, 1914–1915.	Budget estimate, 1915–1916.
	1911–1912.	1912–1913	1913–1914.			
Civil Officers	49·89	85·61	94·03	83·75	79·09	84·90
Public Works officers—						
Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers	1·22	1·80	2·55	2·68	3·03	3·93
Grants for Municipal Works executed by the Public Works department	4·42	6·91	4·62	16·51	12·23	12·56
Works in charge of the Public Works department	54·80	62·32	63·88	74·80	71·96	55·34
Lump grant	..	..	..	..	...	3·00
	60·44	71·03	70·85	96·27	87·34	74·83
Total ..	110·13	156·64	164·98	180·02	166·43	159·73

References to pages in the Civil Budget Estimate.

Revenue.

217. *Civil officers.*— The receipts comprise the sale-proceeds of grass and fruit in Government cemeteries and tolls levied under the Indian Tolls Act in the Agency Tracts of Ganjam.

The accounts for 1912–1913 include a special credit of ·05, being the sale-proceeds of a shed for combustibles at the Madras beach sold to the Port Trust

218. *Public Works officers.*—The receipts are derived mainly from rents of buildings in charge of the Public Works department, from the sale-proceeds of buildings and materials, from tolls on roads, from the net profits in Public Works Workshops, from fines levied from contractors for failure in the execution of works and from fees collected from private individuals for work done in connection with boring operations and the inspection of pumping installations by the Pumping and Boring department.

The revised estimate for 1914–1915 includes a special credit of ·28, being the value of the building at Tuticorin transferred from the Salt, Abkāri and Customs department to the Port department. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 is based mainly on the revised estimate for 1914–1915.

Expenditure.

219. *Civil officers.*—Under the head *Civil officers* the expenditure relates to (i) public works in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari costing not more than Rs. 2,500 each executed by officers other than those of the Public Works department, and (ii) grants to local bodies in aid of communications, medical and educational buildings and sanitary and other miscellaneous public improvements, when these works are not carried out through the agency of the Public Works department.

220. The following are the principal items of expenditure during the four years 1911–1912 to 1914–1915:—

Number.	Particulars.	1911–1912 Accounts.	1912–1913 Accounts.	1913–1914 Accounts.	1914–1915.	
					Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.
1	Grants to district boards to supplement their resources, of which 14 has been specially provided by the Government of India	15·33	14·61	14·61	{ 14·89 1·75	14·89 1·75
2	Grants to local bodies for roads and bridges	4·00	{ 4·00 3·00 }	16·00	14·00	14·00
3	Grants to local bodies for sanitary works	11·64	30·64	23·57	25·00	24·67
4	Grants for the construction of medical buildings	3·48	2·12	9·89	10·39	8·16
5	Grants to the Madras Corporation for improvements to the water-supply and drainage works, etc.	5·00	18·50	12·50	5·00	6·75
6	Grant to the Madras Port Trust for Madras Harbour improvements ..	6·00	4·00	..	..	..
7	Grant to the Polvaram Taluk Board for roads and bridges	·85	·39	1·00	·89	·89
8	Grants to local bodies for the construction of school buildings, mainly elementary	1·25	6·50	15·32	8·89	4·85
9	Grant to the District Boards of South Arcot and Ganjam for repair to roads damaged by floods	..	..	..	1·0	1·00
10	Grant to the Koraput and Vizagapatam District Boards for roads	..	..	..	1·15	·88
	Total ..	47·55	84·43	92·89	82·46	77·65

In distributing the grants for the construction of medical buildings and school buildings among the several local bodies, it is anticipated that there will be savings of 2·23 and 3·73 respectively in the budget grants for the current year. In the former case these savings are due to the want of finally sanctioned estimates in certain instances and in the latter case to the restriction of grants to the completion of new buildings and the repair and improvement of existing ones. The decrease in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 due to these savings has been partly counterbalanced by the grant of 1·75 to the Madras Corporation for the construction of model cow-houses for which no provision was made in the budget.

221. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 provides for the following grants :—

(i) 16·93 to district boards to supplement their resources (including a special grant of 1·75 to the district boards of Malabar and South Canara) for details—*vide* Annexure at the end.

(ii) ·20 to the Union Mission Committee on Tuberculosis towards the cost of buildings for a sanatorium for consumptives at Madanapalle, and 1·00 to the American Madura Mission (·50) and the American Arcot Mission (·50) for the construction of hospitals for women and children at Madura and Vellore respectively; and

(iii) ·05 for the construction of a building for the Kulittalai Taluk Board High School.

222. The following special grants have been made in the budget estimate for 1915–1916 on the recommendation of the Finance Committee in January last :—

(1) For outlay on roads, bridges and other works in the Vizagapatam and Godâvari Agencies	1·34
(2) To local bodies for roads and bridges	3·00
(3) To local bodies for minor sanitary works	8·22
(4) To the Madras Corporation for water-supply and drainage works	3·00
	15·56

In view of the fact that the total Provincial revenue budgeted for in 1915–1916 shows a decline as compared with that in 1914–1915 and that the Government of India have permitted this Government to draw only a small sum from Provincial balances for expenditure in the coming year, it has not been found possible to make provision for larger grants to local bodies in the budget estimate for 1915–1916. This course will not, however, cause any inconvenience to local bodies as they have large unspent balances of the grants given by the Government in previous years.

223. *Public Works officers.*—Under this head is recorded the expenditure incurred in the Public Works department on the construction of roads and buildings, on schemes for water-supply and drainage in municipalities executed by the Public Works department, on establishments and on works costing more than Rs. 2,500 each carried out by officers of the Civil department acting in the capacity of Public Works disbursers, except in the case of the Forest and Salt departments which are exempt from the limit of Rs. 2,500. Works costing not more than Rs. 2,500 each which are executed by officers of the Civil department are debited as contingent charges of the department concerned. In the case of a work carried out for a municipality, such as a water-supply or a drainage scheme, such portion of the cost as is contributed by the municipality is shown as a deposit and the expenditure therefrom is kept out of the estimates and accounts of the Public Works department and charged against the deposit in the suspense accounts of that department.

224. *Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers.*—The main items under this head are (1) works in the Jail department executed by Superintendents of Jails as Public Works disbursers and (2) charges on account of the Pumping and Boring department.

The revised estimate for 1914–1915 includes an expenditure of ·35 for the construction of a leather trade school and tannery at Madras for which no provision was made in the budget. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 includes a large allotment of 1·09 for jail works.

 Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

225. *Grants for municipal works.*—A lapse of 6·00 is anticipated in the grants for 1914–1915 for municipal water-supply and drainage schemes executed by Public Works Department, due partly to the probable delay in the compliance with indents in view of the present crisis in Europe and partly to local conditions which retard work.

226. The budget estimate of 12·56 for 1915–1916 comprises grants for the following works:—

Water-supply and Drainage schemes.

Works in progress.

	Provision in the budget.
(1) Ellore water-supply	2·47
(2) Masulipatam water-supply	1·00
(3) Erode water-supply	1·00
(4) Madura water-supply	1·00
(5) Madura drainage	2·60
(6) Vellore drainage	1·00
(7) Dindigul water-works improvements	·20
(8) Berhampur water-supply	·08
(9) Kodaikanal water-supply	·01
(10) Negapatam water-supply	·01
	9·37

New Works.

(11) Periyakulam water-supply	·01
(12) Tirupati water-works improvements	1·07
(13) Narasaraopet water-supply	·10
(14) Anantapur water-supply	·15
(15) Rameswaram water-supply	·60
(16) Cuddalore water-supply	·10
	2·63
Total	12·00

Miscellaneous—Municipal Works.

(17) Municipal High School, Anantapur	·15
(18) Municipal High School extensions, Cuddapah	·01
(19) New Municipal Hospital, Salem	·25
(20) Additions and improvements to the Municipal Hospital, Vellore	·05
(21) Hostel for the school department of the Victoria College, Palghat	·10
	·56
Total	12·56

227. *Works in the charge of the Public Works Department.*—The budget estimate for 1914–1915 contained, with reference to the recommendations of the Finance Committee, a lump allotment of 6·00 for the acquisition of sites for playgrounds for educational institutions (*a*) in the Madras city (5·00) and (*b*) in the mufassal (1·00). It is anticipated that out of the 5·00 for item (*a*) only a sum of 2·00 will be

utilised in the current year, while the expenditure on item (*b*) is shown under the head "22. Education." This accounts chiefly for the decrease in the revised estimate. No expenditure is expected to be incurred in the case of the following works for which provision was made in the budget estimate for 1914–1915 :—

(1) Buildings for the photographic, zincographic, etc., sections of the Central Survey office, Ghopauk	1·00
(2) Presidency Training School for Mistresses	·50
(3) Combined Purnabagh and Chetty's garden Muhammadan Elementary school, Madras	·54
(4) Salem College buildings	·50
(5) Tellicherry College buildings	·40
	3·24

On the other hand, additional allotments have been sanctioned for several works in progress and for certain new works.

228. The large reduction in the budget estimate for 1915–1916 under this head as compared with the figures of recent years is due to the fact that the total Provincial revenue budgeted for in 1915–1916 is less than that in 1914–1915 and that this Government have been permitted to draw only a small sum from the Provincial balances for expenditure in that year.

The budget includes allotments of (*a*) 1·38 for new buildings required under the scheme for the redistribution of district, sub-divisional and other charges, and (*b*) about 8·95 for Police buildings mainly in connection with the reallocation scheme. The total cost of the former scheme is estimated at about 42. The Government of India have sanctioned assignments aggregating 25·00 from Imperial revenues for the purpose and the balance is to be met from Provincial funds. Up to the end of 1913–1914 an expenditure of 16·62 has been incurred and the probable outlay in 1914–1915 is about 3·62.

229. The following is a list of important works costing a lakh or more (*a*) which were completed in 1913–1914 and (*b*) which are in progress in the current year :—

(*a*) *Works completed in* 1913–1914.

	Actual cost.
(1) New Collector's office, Vizagapatam	3·45
(2) Improvements to the Government Maternity hospital	4·27
(3) Buildings for the Central Police Recruits' school at Coimbatore ..	2·12

(*b*) *Works in progress.*

Number	Name of work.	Total estimated cost.	Actuals to end of 1913–1914.	Probable outlay, 1914–1915.	Provision in the budget for 1915–1916.
1	Constructing a Forest College, Coimbatore	5·50	4·26	·94	·85
2	Constructing a new Stationery office, Madras	3·55	1·44	1·11	·85
3	Constructing a new Collector's office, Madura	3·62	1·54	1·20	·80
4	Constructing a new Collector's office, Vellore	2·12	·23	·06	·15
5	Constructing a Police Recruits' school, Anantapur	2·32	·10	·50	·37
6	Constructing Police huts and quarters at Palamcottah and Sindupundursi.	1·80	·10	·40	·30
7	Constructing the main-ward block of a new hospital at Royapuram ..	3·39	·38	1·14	1·00
8	Constructing the New Engineering College buildings at Guindy ..	14·99	·16	·88	1·00

Reference to page in the Civil Budget Estimate.

(*b*) *Works in progress*—cont.

Number.	Name of work.	Total estimated cost.	Actuals to end of 1913–1914.	Probable outlay, 1914–1915.	Provision in the budget for 1915–1916
9	Constructing a new court-house for Chief Presidency Magistrate at Egmore	1·12	..	·05	·20
10	Constructing quarters for 1 European Sub-Inspector and huts for 8 head constables and 46 constables of G1 Police station and quarters for 3 Sergeants	1·10	·24	·05	·15
11	Constructing quarters for 2 European Sub-Inspectors and 2 Indian Sub-Inspectors and huts for 16 head constables and 84 constables of the G1 and G2 Police stations, Madras ..	1·48	·38	01	·15
12	Constructing the Kalinghia Ghat road.	1·86	·02	·22	·30
13	Constructing a bridge over the Indravati river	3·81	3·13	..	·13
14	Constructing a road to connect Kodaikanal with the plains and Law's trans	7·09	5·78	·56	·27

Much larger provision could usefully be made for many of these works but for the restriction on expenditure.

230 *Establishment.*—The figures from 1914–1915 onwards include full year's charges on account of the following schemes which have been introduced since 1912–1913 :—

(*a*) The formation of a Tank Restoration Scheme division at a cost of 16 *per annum* in the I Circle for a period of five years with reference to the recommendation of a mixed conference of officials and non-officials held at Ootacamund on the 30th September 1912;

(*b*) the revision of the pay of the lower subordinate establishment at an extra cost of ·17 *per annum* including the raising of the minimum pay from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 *per mensem*;

(*c*) the reorganisation of clerical establishments in Public Works Department offices at an extra cost under permanent establishment of ·25 *per annum* by raising the minimum pay from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 *per mensem* and substituting grades of fixed salaries for progressives ones;

(*d*) the appointment, for a period of two years in the first instance, of a second Deputy Sanitary Engineer and two additional Assistant Sanitary Engineers to accelerate the investigation of major sanitary schemes;

(*e*) the formation of a new Public Works Department division in the Vizagapatam Agency, and

(*f*) the reorganisation of the upper subordinate and drawing staff at an extra cost under permanent establishments of 2·29 *per annum*.

The main features of the last scheme are—

(1) the transfer to permanent establishments of a large number of upper subordinates who have been employed on a temporary basis for general duties to supplement the permanent establishment;

(2) the improvement in the pay and prospects of upper subordinates by a redistribution and regrading of officers within the various classes, and by increasing the number of sub-engineers so that all sub-divisions and charges equivalent thereto may be placed in charge of either an Assistant Engineer or a Sub-Engineer; and

(3) the assimilation of the pay and prospects of the drawing staff to those of the executive subordinates by absorbing them into the upper and lower subordinate establishments.

The budget estimate for 1915–1916 includes provision for two temporary Engineers for the execution of the engineering works of the Forest Department and a lump allotment of ·12 for their establishment. 231 234

In passing orders on the second edition of the estimates, the Government of India have entered a lump provision of 3·00 in the budget for 1915–1916 under this major head; but this amount, although it has been entered under this head may be reappropriated later on for non-recurring expenditure under other heads.

69–87 **Provincial Advance and Loan Account.**

231. The annexed statement shows the accounts and estimates under Provincial loans and advances.

81 232. Class I. Loans include advances to cultivators made under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and advances to co-operative credit societies.

233. As explained in paragraphs 69 and 71 *ante* the interest on loans advanced by this Government is credited to XII. INTEREST, while the payment by this Government to the Government of India of the interest at 3½ *per cent.* on the mean between the outstanding balance at the beginning and at the end of each year is debited to 13. INTEREST.

84–87 234. The loans to municipalities are in connection with drainage and water-supply schemes, the construction of markets and other public works undertaken by these bodies, and plague preventive measures, while the loans to district boards are mainly for the construction of railways.

82 235. The budget estimate for 1914–1915 for advances to cultivators was fixed at 7·37, but in the revised estimate for the same year the advances are expected to amount to 9·00. For 1915–1916 the budget estimate has been placed at 8·25.

236. Loans to co-operative credit societies are, as already noticed, free of interest for a period of three years after the date of their registration. Some of the loans granted in the past to such societies became liable to interest for the first time in 1908–1909. A sum of ·01 representing the first instalment of the principal of such loans was recovered from these societies in 1908–1909, ·02 as the second instalment in 1909–1910, ·05 as the third instalment in 1910–1911, ·04 as the fourth instalment in 1911–1912, ·06 as the fifth instalment in 1912–1913 and ·05 as the sixth instalment in 1913–1914. A sum of ·05 will be recovered in 1914–1915 as the seventh instalment and credit is taken in the budget for 1915–1916 for the recovery of a further instalment of ·05. No advances to these societies are provided for in the budget for 1915–1916.

84–85 237. The provision of ·84 under "class III—Loans to Landholders and Notabilities" entered in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 is on account of loans of ·74 for the survey of the Punganur zamindari and ·10 for the development of the criminal settlement at Sitanagaram in the Guntur district. The budget estimate for 1915–1916 includes a provision of ·18 on account of the completion of the survey of the Punganur zamindari commenced in 1914–1915.

84–87 238. Under "class IV (*a*)—Loans to Mufassal Municipalities" the revised estimate for 1914–1915 and the budget estimate for 1915–1916 have been placed at ·97 and 1·74 respectively with reference to actual requirements.

86–87 239. The provision of ·44 included in the budget for 1915-1916 under "class IV (*b*) —Loans to District Boards" is for the Madura District Board in respect of the construction of a causeway across the Vaigai river and of a bridge across the Pambar river.

240. The allotment for 1915–1916 for class IV Loans is intended for works which are actually in progress or which will be taken up for execution at an early date and represents the minimum necessary to meet actual requirements.

86–87 241. The loan to the District Board of Kistna in connection with the outlay on the Masulipatam-Bezwada Railway, which is the property of that board, closed with the year 1907–1908. The loan, which amounts to 18·53, is repayable in forty half-yearly equalized instalments of ·68 each, commencing from 1908–1909. The loan, which was included in the Provincial advance and loan account, has, under instructions from the Comptroller-General, been shown separately from 1908–1909 under a separate head, viz., "Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction."

IV-24

		Accounts.							Budget, 1914-1915.	Revised, 1914-1915	Budget, 1915-1916.
		1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913	1913-1914.			
Class I (*a*)—Loans to Cultivators.	Balance ..	39·30	40·43	46·35	48·56	48·30	48·33	49·88	50·03	50·03	51·73
	Advances	5·26	10·65	7·36	6·53	7·38	8·20	7·37	7·37	9·00	8·25
	Recoveries	4·83	4·73	5·17	6·79	7·85	6·65	7·22	6·95	7·30	7·19
	Balance ..	40·43	46·35	48·56	48·30	48·33	49·88	50·03	50·45	51·73	52·79
Class I (*b*)—Loans to Co-operative Credit Societies.	Balance ..	·24	·49	·48	·46	·41	·37	·31	·26	·25	·21
	Advances	·25	·003	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries	..	·01	·32	·05	·04	·06	·05	·05	·05	·05
	Balance ..	·49	·48	·46	·41	·37	·31	·26	·21	·21	·16
Class III—Loans to Landholders and Notabilities.	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·84
	Advances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·84	·18
	Recoveries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	·84	1·02
Class IV (*a*)—Loans to Mofussal Municipalities.	Balance ..	20·22	20·03	20·00	23·09	24·79	25·56	25·63	28·16	28·17	27·59
	Advances	1·01	1·27	4·40	3·25	2·27	1·69	4·09	1·18	·97	1·74
	Recoveries	1·20	1·30	1·31	1·55	1·50	1·62	1·55	1·59	1·64	1·64
	Balance ..	20·03	20·00	23·09	24·79	25·56	25·63	28·17	27·77	27·50	27·69
Class IV (*b*)—Loans to District Boards	Balance ..	14·25	·36	·44	·32	·09	·08	·07	·00	·06	·25
	Advances	5·13	..	·10	..	..	..	..	·20	·20	·44
	Recoveries	·22	·22	·22	·23	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01
	Balance ..	19·19	·44	·32	·09	·08	·07	·06	·25	·25	·68
Total, Classes I to IV.	Balance ..	74·04	61·61	67·27	72·43	73·59	74·34	75·89	78·53	78·52	80·53
	Advances	12·35	11·92	11·88	9·78	9·65	9·90	11·46	8·75	11·01	10·01
	Recoveries	6·25	6·26	6·72	8·62	8·90	8·34	8·81	8·60	9·00	8·89
	Balance ..	80·14	67·27	72·43	73·59	74·34	75·99	78·53	78·68	80·53	82·25
Loans to Local Boards for Railway Construction — Kistna District Board.	Balance ..	..	16·53	17·01	17·26	16·59	15·89	15·17	14·41	14·41	13·69
	Advances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Recoveries	..	·62	·85	·67	·70	·72	·76	·78	·78	·82
	Balance ..	..	17·01	17·26	16·59	15·89	15·17	14·41	13·63	13·63	12·87
Grand Total ..	Balance ..	74·04	80·14	85·18	89·69	90·18	90·23	91·06	92·94	92·93	94·16
	Advances	12·35	11·92	11·88	9·78	9·65	9·90	11·46	8·75	11·01	10·01
	Recoveries	6·25	6·88	7·07	9·29	9·60	9·07	9·59	9·38	9·78	9·71
	Balance ..	80·14	85·18	89·99	90·18	90·23	91·06	92·93	92·81	94·16	95·06

11th March 1915.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS FOR 1915-1916.

ANNEXURE.

(*Vide* paragraph 221 *ante.*)

Distribution of the grant of 16·93 lakhs in 1915-1916 to District Boards in aid of their resources.

The following grants from Provincial revenues represent the distribution in 1915-1916 of the customary subsidy intended to supplement the resources of the district boards :—

Name of district board.	Amount of grant.
	Rs.
Anantapur	29,359
Arcot, North	49,408
Arcot, South	62,630
Bellary	45,290
Canara, South	1,15,778
Chingleput	48,108
Chittoor	36,455
Coimbatore	69,602
Cuddapah	31,620
Ganjam	87,487
Godavari	1,29,210
Guntur	1,11,484
Kistna	1,48,042
Kornool	10,736
Madura	36,628
Malabar	51,152
Nellore	1,56,121
Nilgiris, The	69,847
Ramnad	3,167
Salem	55,675
Tanjore	42,959
Tinnevelly	1,14,062
Trichinopoly	55,815
Vizagapatam	60,503
	90,387
Total ..	16,92,726

2. The above distribution is arrived at by giving each district board one-fourth of its receipts from the land-cess collected at the rate of one anna in the rupee of the land revenue and allotting to the taluk boards in South Canara and Malabar, in addition, a further grant equal to the income they derive from the levy of the cess at rates above one anna.

The additional grants payable to the taluk boards in these districts and included in the allotments shown in paragraph 1 are as follow :—

	Rs
South Canara—	
Coondapoor	33,318
Mangalore	15,432
Puttur	25,769
Total ..	74,519
Malabar—	
Tellicherry	33,522
Calicut	6,100
Pollibar	57,288
Malappuram	14,926
Wynaad	8,567
Total ..	1,00,373

11th March 1915.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

PART IV.

Memorandum by the Chief Secretary detailing the alterations made in the Revised Financial Statement.

The following statements show in one view the variations between the figures in the Amended Draft Financial Statement and those in the Revised Financial Statement. So far as the expenditure under the several major heads in the Provincial section is concerned, there are no variations either in the revised estimate for 1914–1915 or in the budget estimate for 1915–1916.

Revised Estimate, 1914-1915.

Receipts.

Heads of revenue.	According to the Amended Draft Financial Statement.			According to the Revised Financial Statement.			Difference in Provincial figures (column 7 – column 4).
	Total.	Imperial	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Land Revenue ..	581·45	290·73	290·72	571·45	285·73	285·72	—5·00
IV. Stamps	137·70	68·85	68·85	137·70	68·85	68·85	..
V. Excise	364·50	182·25	182·25	364·50	182·25	182·25	..
VIII. Assessed Taxes..	39·71	19·86	19·85	39·71	19·86	19·85	..
IX. Forest	38·70	..	38·70	38·70	..	38·70	..
X. Registration ..	22·35	..	22·35	22·35	..	22·35	..
XXIX. Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	105·91	52·95	52·96	105·91	52·95	52·196	..
Other Heads . ..	63·92	9·74	54·18	63·92	9·74	54·18	..
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	..	—29·60	+29·60	..	—29·78	+29·78	+·18
Total ..	1,354·24	594·78	759·46	1,344·24	589·02	754·82	—4·84

I. Land Revenue (—5·00)—Modification with reference to later actuals.

Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues (+·18)—Due to a special non-recurring grant on account of a Muhammadan hostel in the Madras City.

Budget Estimate, 1915-1916.

Receipts.

Heads of Revenue.	According to the Amended Draft Financial Statement.			According to the Revised Financial Statement.			Difference in Provincial figures (column 7—column 4).
	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Land Revenue ..	591·84	295·92	295·92	606 84	298·42	298 42	+ 2·50
IV. Stamps	138·50	69·25	69 25	138·50	69·25	69·25	..
V. Excise	364 00	182·00	182·00	364·00	182 00	182·00	..
VIII. Assessed Taxes .	38·71	19·35	19·35	38·71	19·36	19 35	..
IX. Forest	41·25	..	41·25	41·25	..	41·25	..
X. Registration ..	23·60	..	23·60	23·60	..	23 60	..
XXIX. Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	107·05	53 53	53·52	107 05	53·53	53·52	..
Other Heads	63·57	10 22	53·35	63·57	10·22	53 35	..
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	..	—23 95	+ 23·95	..	—23 95	+ 23·95	..
Total ..	1,369·52	606 33	704·19	1,573 52	808 83	764 69	+ 2·50

I. Land Revenue (+ 2·50)—Modification made in the light of later information received.

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Chief Secretary.

11th March 1915.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.